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Woodrow Wilson Is Inaugurated President of United States

CIVIL SERVICE MEASURES TO GET HEARINGS

Extension of Classification to Include Fire Department Heads to Come Up for Discussion Before Legislative Committee

BILL FOR REFERENDUM

Extension of the civil service to include chiefs, deputy and assistant chiefs and the board of engineers of fire departments in the cities of the state is provided for in a bill on which the legislative committee on public service plans a hearing for today.

Before taking effect in any city the act must be accepted by the voters, a majority of these voting being required.

The bill also has a provision that the act may be submitted for acceptance in towns where its provisions would be impossible.

The Massachusetts Civil Service Association has presented a bill which also is scheduled to be considered today, which proposes to extend the civil service requirements to future appointments to positions at the house of correction of the penal institutions departments of the city of Boston.

In the House of Representatives late Monday the committee on election laws reported favorably a bill providing that when a referendum is to be placed upon the ballot in any city, the clerk of such city shall send to each registered voter in the city a copy of the question to be voted on, with a statement that it will be found on the official ballot.

This is to enable the voter to study in advance the subject on which he will be asked to vote when he goes to the polls.

The House rejected the bill to give the Salisbury beach reservation commission police jurisdiction over the entire territory which the commission was authorized last year to purchase for the state.

Among the committee reports filed in the House Monday were the following:

Ways and means—A bill appropriating $15,000 for expenses in litigation arising out of the Haverhill Gas Company rate fixing case.

Commission on economy and efficiency—A recommendation that John Baker be retained as custodian of the military archives until the indexing of the war records is completed.

In the Senate these reports were among those received:

Election laws—Leave to withdraw to Harry B. Hammond on his petition for police listing in Boston.

Public health—Leave to withdraw to Edwin T. Chapin on his petition for appeals from decisions of boards of health of cities and towns.

Mercantile affairs—A bill to provide that moving picture films may be operated for one hour without interposition of vaudeville, instead of 20 minutes as the law now requires.

Cities—That the committee be discharged from further consideration of the petition of C. T. Warner, that Marlboro may raise $5000 for its hospital, and that the same be referred to the committee on municipal finance.

Senator Stearns of Cambridge had recalled from the Governor the enacted bill (H. 908) relative to communication of former convictions of defendants in municipal, district and police courts. The matter was then tabled.

BOSTON LAWYERS ADMITTED

WASHINGTON—Two Boston attorneys, Charles S. Sullivan and William J. Murray, have been admitted to practise in the supreme court of the United States.

WORK TO CONTINUE ON THE CUSTOM HOUSE

Construction Has Progressed so Far, Treasury Department Decides Not to Turn Back, Even Though the Style Is Not Most Desirable

It has been determined by the treasury department at Washington that the building of the new customs house here shall continue under the old plan. The department does not regard the style of the building as the most desirable, but that work has gone so far that it is better to continue the work in the opinion of the officials.

The information was received by government officials in the city today and at the same time by Robert S. Peabody of the firm of Stearn & Peabody, the architects. About two weeks ago Sherman P. Allen, as assistant secretary of the treasury, held a session at rooms of the collector of the port here and heard persons for and against the project.

Henry Norcross, the contractor, wanted a change in the plans and Mayor Fitzgerald, James J. Storrow, president, and other members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, were of the opinion that the tower work should continue as had been planned.

School Board Member-Elect Is First Woman to Hold Public Office in Winthrop



MRS. MIRIAM WATTS

MORE TOWN MEETINGS ON; NATICK VOTES

Several elections are being held in towns throughout the state today, one of the principal being at Natick. Yesterday many took place, the principal features being the voting in favor of no-license in Belchertown, Gardner, Granville and Petersham and the electing of Mrs. Miriam Watts of Winthrop and Mrs. Anna S. Hastings of Saugus to the school committees of these towns. The vote was comparatively light.

Abington

James H. Dwyer, C. C. Murphy, W. C. Lean, selectmen; D. R. Coughlin, town clerk; G. R. Farrar, treasurer; James H. Dwyer, C. C. Murphy, W. C. Lean, over-

(Continued on page seven, column one)

HOUSE PASSES SUNDRY CIVIL BILL OVER VETO

WASHINGTON—Half an hour after President Taft's veto message had been received, the House today passed the sundry civil appropriation bill over his disapproval. Labor members were determined to enact the provision exempting labor unions and farmers' organizations from prosecution under the Sherman law. They mustered 270 votes for the bill as against only 50.

In order that a similar attempt might be made in the Senate to put the measure on the statute books, clerks hurried the bill back to the upper House.

The provision against prosecution of producers of farm products was inserted in the House by Representatives Roddenberry of Georgia. That exempting labor unions was offered by Representative Hamlin of Missouri.

The bill carries an appropriation of about $115,000,000.

In his message President Taft said the commission might prevent the department of justice from prosecuting cattle thieves and produce dealers who combine to raise prices on farm products. He declared the provisions unconstitutional.

SYSTEMATIC EFFORTS MADE TO GET PEACE

Organized manufacturers and 16 representatives of firms that make women's garments are holding meetings and conferences today at which the strike situation is being discussed. At the Boston City Club strike officials are submitting their demands with the view of having nearly 1200 striking operatives return. While these gatherings were in progress more than 100 employees in three shops of the North End quit work and 36 in the macullar Parker store came out as a protest to the change from an eight-hour to a nine-hour day, it is said.

Special police reserves were sent for when a slight disturbance took place in front of the store at 780 Washington street, where two non-union employees alighted from a taxicab to enter the shop. Crowds of pickets were gathered in the vicinity and made an attempt to reach the workers. Two policemen interfered but special reserves had to be sent for before the crowds were dispersed.

NEW CUSTOMS SERVICE ORDER IS PUT IN FORCE

WASHINGTON—An order providing for complete reorganization of the customs service, creating 49 customs collection districts in place of all districts, ports and subports of entry and ports of delivery now or formerly existing, was communicated to Congress today by President Taft.

It is based on a clause in the sundry civil appropriation bill of last year.

The collectors will draw salaries ranging from $12,000 at New York to $2500 at Omaha, all other forms of payment being discontinued. All civil service employees whose positions are abolished are retained upon the list of eligibles for appointment to future vacancies.

As the President vetoed the sundry civil bill of the present session, the order takes immediate effect. The vetoed bill carried a clause postponing this reorganization two years.

ST. CROIX VALLEY FOLKS TO MEET

St. Croix Valley Association of Massachusetts announces a ladies' night for next Saturday, at the American house. The committee's object is to bring together as many former residents of the valley and its vicinity as possible. Music by a woman's orchestra and a soloist will be a feature of the evening.

GOV. HATFIELD INAUGURATED

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—Dr. Henry Drury Hatfield, Republican, was inaugurated Governor of West Virginia today.

DR. SNEDDEN TALKS ABOUT CONVENTION

Bay State's Vocation School Work Is Declared to Have Been Absorbing Topic Among Educators in Philadelphia

Most important of the topics discussed by the 2000 educational experts at the National Education Association, department of superintendents convention at Philadelphia, was pending vocational school legislation, according to Dr. David Snedden, Massachusetts commissioner of education, who attended.

Dr. Snedden said that the vocation school work in Massachusetts was discussed with great interest. C. A. Prosser, he said, who was formerly a Massachusetts man, is now directing the campaign of the National Society for Promotion of Industrial Education to get legislation for vocational education in Illinois, Indiana, Pennsylvania and New Jersey. In each case this will be following the lines developed in this state. It is the general belief that the next Congress will pass a bill similar to the Page bill providing for national aid to vocational work.

"The thing which appeared next in imporance to me," said Dr. Snedden, "was the feeling that liberal education in high schools should be made more definite. It has not yet reached a state where constructive work is possible, but there is a general dissatisfaction with the present system. It is felt for those who are not going to college that mathematics and modern languages might yield somewhat to more practical things for instance—things that would be of more use to the graduate in the work into which he may be going.

"There was a general feeling also that San Francisco in 1915, at the time of the exposition, should be the place for a great international educational gathering.

"It was the opinion that work in the upper grades should be differentiated somewhat according to the needs of the pupils. This is a phase which may be taken up in Massachusetts. It is not strictly vocational work, but it is a step in that direction.

"Agricutural school work was also discussed at length. The next meeting will be in Richmond, Va."

EDUCATORS IN PENSION PACT

Agreement upon the revisions of the teachers pension law, submitted by the Massachusetts board of education, was reached yesterday at a conference between Dr. David Snedden, commissioner of education; W. L. Hamilton, agent of the board, and Eustis H. Newton, attorney for the teachers federation.

The law as now revised includes the teachers now in the service on the same terms as proposed for those entering the service hereafter. Members of the legislative committee of the teachers federation have agreed to all the principles embodied in the revision.

Today's Program

8:30 a. m.—President-elect Wilson and his family breakfasted with his cousin, John E. Wilson, at Shoreham hotel.

9:30 a. m.—Escorts of President-elect and Vice-President-elect formed at hotel, headed by Grand Marshal Wood and staff.

9:40 a. m.—Wilson and Marshall leave hotel for White House.

10:13 a. m.—Ride from White House to Capitol begun, down Pennsylvania avenue.

12:34 p. m.—Presidential party arrives at Senate for ceremonies of administering oath to Vice-President Marshall and new senators.

1:07 p. m.—March to Capitol reviewing stand begins.

1:37 p. m.—Oath administered to President Wilson.

1:42 p. m.—President begins inaugural address

2:02 p. m.—Parade to White House begins.

2:27 p. m.—Arrival at White House.

2:27 p. m.—Luncheon at White House to President, Vice-President, families and guests.

3:15 to 5:30 p. m. — Parade through Pennsylvania avenue, reviewed by presidential party at White House.

6:00 p. m.—President Wilson and family have small dinner party at White House.

7:00 p. m.—Fireworks display begins on Monument grounds with national salute of 21 guns.

8:00 p. m.—Fireworks and illuminations, viewed by President from rear porch of White House.

10:00 p. m.—Close of fireworks with display of set pieces, portraits of Wilson and Marshall.

10:30 p. m. to midnight—Public carnival on Pennsylvania avenue.



WOODROW WILSON — THOMAS R. MARSHALL

New executive head of the nation and the Vice-President who took office amid imposing ceremonies

SOME THINGS MR. WILSON SAYS SHOULD BE ALTERED

A tariff which cuts us off from our proper part in the commerce of the world; a banking and currency system perfectly adapted to concentrating cash and restricting credits; an industrial system which holds capital in leading strings, restricts labor and exploits the natural resources of the country; a body of agricultural activities never yet given the efficiency of great business undertakings or served as it should be; watercourses undeveloped, waste places unreclaimed, forests untended, unregarded waste heaps at every mine.

PLEA FOR CONSTRUCTIVENESS

This is the high enterprise of the new day: to lift everything that concerns our life as a nation to the light that shines from the hearthfire of every man's conscience and vision of the right. It is inconceivable that we do this as partizans. We shall restore, not destroy. We shall deal with our economic system as it is and as it may be modified, not as if we had a clean sheet of paper to write upon, and step by step we shall make it what it should be, in the spirit of those who question their own wisdom and seek counsel and knowledge, not shallow self satisfaction or the excitement of excursions whither they cannot tell. Justice, and only justice, shall always be our motto.—*From the Wilson inaugural address.*

NEW OFFICER NAMED FOR DUTY IN U. S. SENATE



(Photo by Clinedinst)

E. LIVINGSTONE CORNELIUS

WASHINGTON—E. Livingstone Cornelius is the new sergeant-at-arms of the United States Senate.

Mr. Cornelius succeeds Col. Daniel M. Ransdell.

N. Y. CENTRAL FINED $30,000

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Federal Judge Hazel today imposed a fine of $30,000 on the New York Central railroad when a plea of guilty was entered by its attorneys to indictments charging violation of the interstate commerce act. The road was charged with having failed to observe published tariff rates.

CHICAGO—District Attorney Wilkerson has filed suit in the United States district court against the Chicago & Eastern Illinois railroad for violation of the interstate commerce laws regulating railroads. The bill follows a civil prosecution begun Saturday in which $52,000 in fines are asked because of alleged violations of the 16-hour law.

MR. TUMULTY CONFIRMS LIST CABINET NAMES

WASHINGTON—Final makeup of the cabinet as announced this morning and confirmed by Secretary Tumulty follows:

Secretary of state—William Jennings Bryan of Nebraska.

Secretary of treasury—William G. McAdoo of New York.

Secretary of war—Lindley M. Garrison of New Jersey.

Attorney-general—James McReynolds of Tennessee.

Postmaster-general—Representative Albert Burleson of Texas.

Secretary of the navy—Josephus Daniels of North Carolina.

Secretary of the interior—Franklin K. Lane of California.

Secretary of agriculture—David F. Houston of Missouri.

Secretary of commerce—Representative William C. Redfield of New York.

Secretary of labor—Representative William B. Wilson of Pennsylvania.

President Taft early today signed the Sulzer bill creating a new department of labor with a cabinet officer at its head. Representative W. B. Wilson of Pennsylvania, chairman of the labor committee, announced that he had been offered this post in the Wilson cabinet and had accepted it.

NEW HEAD OF NATION TAKES OATH OF OFFICE

Ceremonies Are Simple but the Spectacle Is Imposing as Mr. Taft Gives Up the Place of Chief Executive to Mr. Wilson

MR. MARSHALL SWORN

The Democratic party, as represented by Woodrow Wilson and Thomas R. Marshall and a majority in each branch of Congress, assumed control of the government of the United States today.

Mr. Wilson, after taking the oath of office as President, declared that the party had been chosen by the people to perform a task; that the event was not one of mere politics, not a triumph, but a dedication.

The capital streets are thronged with a crowd estimated at 250,000 in number. They represent every state in the Union and all classes and conditions of people. It is the first time in 20 years the country has acclaimed a Democratic President.

WASHINGTON—Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey took the oath of office as President of the United States at 1:37 o'clock this afternoon on the Capitol reviewing stand, before a great crowd of cheering people that attentively listened to the inaugural address which followed. At 12:30 o'clock Thomas R. Marshall was administered the oath of office as Vice-President in the United States Senate. The skies were clouded and a brisk wind swept across the plaza.

President Wilson left the Capitol for the White House at 2:05 o'clock p. m.

The carriages bearing President Taft, President-elect Wilson and Vice-President-elect Marshall arrived at the Capitol steps at 10:54 a. m.

The procession found a vast audience assembled in front of the stand from which the new President was to take the oath. His reception was tumultuous. The party took their separate ways into the Capitol building, Mr. Wilson and Mr. Taft to the President's room and Mr. Marshall to the Vice-President's office.

Mr. Taft sat down at once before the

(Continued on page four, column seven)

OPPOSING NEW HAVEN ROAD IS CONDEMNED

William H. Coolidge Says That System Has Been Barred From Benefiting People by Systematic Obstruction for Which He Blames Politics

Opposition has prevented the New Haven road from carrying out much construction work that would have benefited the public generally, according to William H. Coolidge, counsel for the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company before the railroad committee at the state house today.

There was scheduled before the committee a hearing on bills for the electrification of the New Haven and Boston & Maine railroads within the metropolitan district and their connection by tunnels. No one was ready to speak and a postponement of argument was permitted.

At the present time, Mr. Coolidge said, the New Haven-Boston & Maine management is not asking for any particular legislation. For years the management has been desirous of improving railroad conditions. Continuing, he said:

"While it has been opposed by restrictive laws, it has, nevertheless, expended in the last three years more than $15,000,000 on the Boston & Maine, and is in the course of expending as much more.

Until 1909 there was uncertainty as to whether the Legislature would allow the Boston & Maine and New Haven to be joined, he said. In 1909 the Boston Railroad Holding Company acted definitely decided that the two roads should be run as one. "Then because our opponents alleged our insolvency," he said, "the validation commission had to find out the value of the New Haven railroad. After their report in January 1911, showing a large excess of assets over liabilities, the railroad management asked for constructive legislation for the building of tunnels and the like. No constructive legislation has resulted.

"Our attempts at constructive legislation have been defeated largely through the efforts of certain persons who have attempted to oust Mr. Mellen from his position as head of the roads for personal or ambitious reasons. They have been playing politics with a business proposition."

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Allies Outline Their Demands as Powers Prepare to Mediate

POWERS NOW HAVE AGREED TO MEDIATE

Terms of Allies Are Very Severe, Including Gallipoli, Skutari, Adrianople, Yanina, Aegean Islands and War Indemnity

ATTITUDE OF AUSTRIA

Special Cable to the Monitor from Its European Bureau

LONDON—A representative of The Christian Science Monitor had an interview yesterday with one of the highest authorities in Europe on the question of the present attitude of Montenegro and Servia. The Monitor's informant declared that Austria had in no way abandoned her traditional policy of a road to Salonika and that her demand for a large Albania was actuated simply by the intention of making it at a later period a reason for expansion, autonomous Albania being almost certain to develop internal discords which would pave the way for the interference of Vienna.

With regard to Skutari he explained that Montenegro would maintain her claim to the very last and that the whole nation would rather go under before a superior force than give way respecting it. Montenegro also demanded in connection with this complete control of Antivari, which was and always had been the port of Skutari on the Adriatic.

Finally he explained that Montenegro and Servia were absolutely at one in pressing their claims. Servia, he said, had never receded one inch from her demand for a port on the Adriatic. She was not insistent on that port being Durazzo, because Durazzo was a very indifferent port, but she was determined on procuring either Durazzo or another. The two countries, he wound up, would work side by side to the very last for the attainment of their ends, and there was no chance whatever of their giving way in the matter.

Djavid Bey and Halil Bey have left Constantinople for Berlin and London. It is understood that their mission is purely a financial one in connection with the joint action of Berlin, London and Paris in refusing to grant financial assistance of any description to the Porte until the conclusion of peace.

Preparations for peace negotiations are now complete, the great powers having accepted the task of mediation. The terms the allies are now willing to grant are very severe, including not only Midia-Rodosto frontier in Thrace, but the cession of the Gallipoli peninsula and the simultaneous surrender of Adrianople, Skutari and Yanina, all the Aegean islands, including Crete, and the payment of a war indemnity.

It is not probable that the great powers would agree to the cession of Gallipoli but the increased demands show how little reason Turkey will have to be grateful to the authors of the recent coup d'etat.

Meantime the relations between Austria and Russia have become slightly less strained and there seems some prospect of a reduction of the forces mobilized in Galicia.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON

BOSTON—"The Garden of Allah."
CASTLE SQUARE—"Believe Me, Xantippe."
COLONIAL—"The Miracle."
HOLLIS—"The Governor's Lady."
KEITH'S—Vaudeville.
MAJESTIC—Gilbert & Sullivan Co.
PARK—"The Woman."
PLYMOUTH—Robert Loraine.
SHUBERT—"Ready Money."
TREMONT—"The Yellow Jacket."

CHICAGO

BLACKSTONE—Lewis Waller.
GRAND—Helen Ware.
ILLINOIS—Miss Maude Adams.
MVICKERS—Mrs. Leslie Carter.
OPERA HOUSE—"Everywoman."
POWERS—"The New Secretary."

NEW YORK

ASTOR—"Fine Feathers."
BELASCO—"Years of Discretion."
BROADWAY—"The American Maid."
CASINO—"The Firefly."
CENTURY—"Joseph and His Brethren."
CHILDREN'S—"Racketty-Packetty House."
COHAN—May Irwin.
COMEDY—"Fanny's First Play."
CRITERION—"The Argyle Case."
CORT—"Peg o' My Heart."
ELTINGE—"Within the Law."
EMPIRE—"The Spy."
FORTY-EIGHTH STREET—Wm. Collier.
GLOBE—"Lady of the Slipper."
GAIETY—"Stop Thief."
GARDEN—John E. Kellard.
HARRIS—"The Master Mind."
HIPPODROME—"Under Many Flags."
HUDSON—"Poor Little Rich Girl."
KNICKERBOCKER—Julia Sanderson.
LIBERTY—"Milestones."
LYCEUM—H. B. Warner.
MANHATTAN—"The Whip."
THIRTY-NINTH ST.—"Five Frankforters."
WALLACK'S—Irish Players.
WEST END—"Little Women."

BOSTON CONCERTS

Tuesday, Tremont temple, 8:15 p. m., concert by Mme. Evelyn Scotney.

Thursday, Steinert hall, 3 p. m., piano recital by Thompson Stone; Jordan hall, 8:15 p. m., Longy Club third concert.

Friday, Symphony hall, 2:30 p. m., seventeenth Symphony rehearsal, Eugene Ysaye, soloist.

Saturday, 8 p. m., seventeenth Symphony concert, Eugene Ysaye, soloist.

Sunday, Symphony hall, 3:30 p. m., pension fund concert, Boston Symphony orchestra, Marl Muck, conductor.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE

Wednesday, 8 p. m., "Rigoletto."

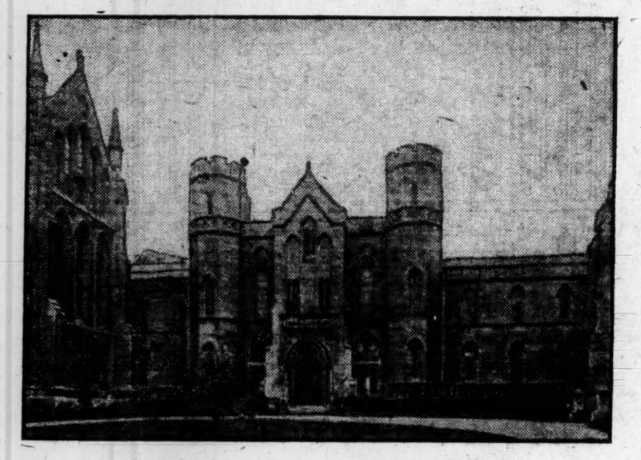
Thursday, 8 p. m., special performance of "L'Arlesienne," drama with choral and orchestral interludes.

Friday, 8 p. m., "The Jewels of the Madonna."

Saturday, 2 p. m., production of "The Blue Forest"; 8 p. m., "Lucia."

Sunday, 3:15 p. m., concert, Louis Aubert, conductor; Miss Elizabeth Amsden, soprano; Felix Fox, pianist.

GIFT TO ENGLISH UNIVERSITY HONORS FIRST CHANCELLOR



(Reproduced by permission of Free Press, Bristol)

Buildings which are to be removed to make way for additions to the Bristol University

(Special to the Monitor)

BRISTOL, England—Dating back to very early days the merchant princes of Bristol have vied with each other in giving large sums of money for charitable and philanthropic purposes, and its present generation is living in a period of princely generosity. Only a few years back the sum of £100,000, given by the first chancellor, Henry Overton Wills, made possible the establishment of the Bristol University, and now his three sons have come forward with the magnificent gift in the aggregate of £170,000 in memory of their father, the whole sum to be devoted to furthering the interests of the same institution.

Melville Wills gives £20,000 in augmentation of the endowment fund of the university, and his two brothers, George A. Wills and H. H. Wills, donate the sum of £150,000 all of which is to be used for new buildings excepting £20,000 which will be appropriated to an endowment for the expenses of lighting and heating and other establishment charges the new structure will entail.

The university has already purchased an important public site at the top of Park street, where Bristol joins itself to Clifton; and it is now proposed to erect a new wing including therein a large hall, libraries, council chamber, offices for the registrar and staff, and a main entrance. The buildings will be in contrast to rather than in harmony with the surrounding ones, and the more traditional style, in keeping with the last days of English Gothic period, known as the Cardinal Gothic or Wolsey style, has been adopted. A massive tower will be erected at one end of the main facade, the lower stage of which will form the great entrance hall 36 feet high to the crown of the fan vaulting. The great tower will comprise a square portion in two stages carrying the tower to the height of about 145 feet. This will be surmounted by an octagonal story about 50 feet high with four pinnacles standing on the corners of the square portion.

An octagonal belfry will form the top stage of the tower, thus bringing the total height of the structure to about 200 feet. The assembly hall, the main body of which will be 100 feet by 50 feet, will seat 1200 persons, exclusive of the orchestra, and in the gallery at the back the organ will be placed. The library which is to accommodate 75,000 volumes will be about 100 feet by 75 feet. Altogether the new buildings will form an important addition to the already extensive group now the property of the Bristol University and the city and county of Bristol.

GOVERNMENT TRYING TO END RAILWAY CRISIS

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON — The Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants has issued a long reply to the Midland Company's explanation of the Richardson incident. For practical purposes, however, the issue remains unaltered and the main points are undisputed by either side. The government is fully aware of the danger of the situation and the prime minister is taking every possible step in his endeavors to ensure a harmonious conclusion of the dispute.

FIRMS IN HOWICK SEE N. S. W. WOOL

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—A large exhibit of New South Wales wool, prepared by the direction of T. A. Coghlan, the agent-general for New South Wales, was opened at the Howick Technical Institute recently in the presence of 200 persons, representing principally district manufacturers and foremen of mills. There were also a number of textile students present.

L. J. Hurley, the state's commercial representative, delivered an illustrated lecture on the growth and development of the wool industry of New South Wales. Appreciation was expressed by the manufacturers present at the action of the New South Wales government in sending the exhibition to Howick.

SHOTS AT BRITISH TROOPS ADMITTED

(Special to the Monitor)

WESTMINSTER—Sir J. D. Rees recently asked the secretary of state for foreign affairs whether before and since the killing of Captain Fekford officers and men of the British troops now stationed at Shiraz had been repeatedly shot at without reprisals. Whether there was any prospect of any effective action being taken by the Persian Parliament, and if not what steps the government proposed to take to restore the reputation of British arms and the opportunity for British trade in southern Persia.

To these questions Sir Edward Grey replied that it was a fact that on various occasions shots had been fired at officers and men of his majesty's forces when in the neighborhood of Shiraz, but he had no reports as to similar occurrences since the attack on Captain Eckford. In reply to further questions by Mr. Morrell, as to whether there was any foundation for the report that the Persian Parliament will be called into being, Sir Edward Grey replied that he could not say anything more than he had said before, and that there was no present prospect of such an event.

KING GEORGE VISITS AERO EXHIBITION

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—King George paid a private visit to the international aero exhibition at Olympia and stayed for over an hour and a half, making a careful inspection of the exhibits. On leaving he asked if he had seen everything, and was reassured by hearing that not a single machine had escaped his notice. He made a special survey of the army dirigible the Delta and waited for a demonstration of how the angle of the propellers could be varied during flight.

Some years have elapsed since the last aero show was held in London. Great progress is to be seen in the exhibits. The freak machine, which was such a prominent feature of past shows, has practically vanished. In its place are machines in marvelous variety.

Mr. Cody is the designer of the Defender, a reproduction on smaller scale of the army biplane which won the war office tests last autumn. Having inspected most minutely the great biplane and been assured that it was as safe as a motor car or a submarine, the King congratulated Mr. Cody, who replied that he would like to be the first aviator "to make your majesty take the air." An amusing conversation followed, in which the King recalled the time when as a boy, then Duke of York, he had met Mr. Cody on Laffan's plan and assisted him to make experiments in the flying of a kite.

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The fourth international aeroplane exhibition was honored by a visit from the King previous to its public opening. The show which is at Olympia marks a considerable advance on that held three years ago. The exhibitors of complete aeroplanes and hydroplanes number 18, those of aeroplane engines 12, and those of accessories as many as 39. The machines ranged from £1500 to £400.

The Bristol stand was the one which called the most attention, for the Bristol "Rolls-Royce aeroplane" are the pioneers of the British aeroplane industry abroad and receive orders from Russia, Italy, Spain, Bulgaria, Rumania and other countries. On the stand at the Olympia show were two very interesting military machines, one an 80-horsepower monoplane and the other a 70-horsepower biplane.

COUNTY COUNCIL WANTING TO BUY LAND CHEAPLY

(Special to the Monitor)

WESTMINSTER—At the first sitting of the select committee of the House of Lords on the compulsory purchase of land (insanitary property), the committee had under their consideration a memorandum from the London county council setting forth the recommendations of that body on the matter. The wish of the council, stated the memoranda, was that it should be able to acquire property in slums under section 21 of the housing act, 1890, instead of the lands clause act, under which the council were obliged to pay 10 per cent over the market value of the property.

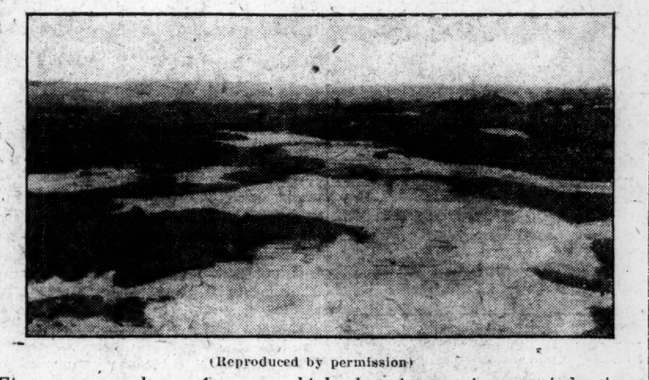
Frank Hunt, chief assistant valuer to the London county council, said that in purchasing land for school sites the council had to do so under the lands clauses act, which was an unfair method of purchasing insanitary property. In answer to a member of the committee Mr. Hunt said that the council were contemplating buying 70 sites for schools during the next 15 years at a cost of £5,000,000.

LOAN ACTION BY FRANCE OPPOSED

(Special to the Monitor)

SHANGHAI, China—The action of France in holding up the six power loan at the last moment has been received with indignation among foreigners and Chinese. The French residents even are nonplussed, and state that the action of their government must be meant as a mere protest against the slighting of France in the matter of appointments. In spite of the disappointment, the Chinese new year was celebrated with great enthusiasm.

DRAINAGE PROJECT OPPOSED BY SIR WILLIAM WILLCOCKS



(Reproduced by permission)

First cataract above Assouan which plays its part in great irrigation work in Egypt

(Special to the Monitor)

CAIRO, Egypt—Sir William Willcocks, the well-known irrigation engineer, has delivered a strong attack on the projects now being carried out by the irrigation department for improving the irrigation drainage of the Delta.

As was noticed at the time in the columns of the Monitor, these projects were adopted about a year ago in order to put an end to the waterlogging of the land which had resulted from raising the levels of the canals and providing a more liberal supply of water. Before adoption the schemes were submitted to Sir William Garstin and Sir A. L. Webb, two former advisers to the public works ministry, who approved them. As might be expected critics of the schemes have not been lacking and the most prominent is Sir William Willcocks, who has taken this means to place on record his conviction that a great mistake has been made.

Project Is Outlined

Before proceeding to give an account of the lecture, a brief description of the government drainage projects seems necessary. At present the drainage of the Delta—i. e. the irrigation water which has done its work on the land—runs into the lakes which border the Mediterranean or directly into the sea. The two large lakes, Borollos and Menzaleh, have openings to the sea, but Lake Mariout, into which the western portion of the Delta is drained, is land-locked and kept at a level about eight feet below the sea by pumping. The work now taken in hand involves deepening and enlarging existing drains, making new ones where necessary and pumping all the drainage water into the sea at two points, Lake Mariout near Alexandria in the extreme west of the Delta, and the east end of Lake Borollos.

At each pumping station about 7,000,000 tons of water will be raised in 24 hours as a maximum, the height of lift being about 20 feet in the former and 10 or 12 feet in the latter. The cost is estimated at $12,500,000. The result will be that the deeper drains will keep the "water table," or level at which water is reached in the soil, at the required depth of about seven feet in the south and five feet in the north of the Delta. This is necessary to get the best crops, particularly of cotton.

The lecturer commenced with a description of the "lie of the land" in the Delta of Lower Egypt. The Delta is fan-shaped and at the south or apex is found 810,000 acres of fertile land, now about the best in Egypt and needing no drainage, the water table being sufficiently low. Then comes a zone of 970,000 acres which used to be the choicest land but is now, according to Sir William, deteriorated by high-level canals and too high water table.

Deepening Is Proposed

The remedy he proposes here is to deepen both canals and drains, the drainage being taken by gravitation either into the Nile or into the sea, pumping being only necessary in flood time.

Next comes a zone of about 1,300,000 acres of cultivated land needing drainage, generally by pumping. This zone completes the 3,100,000 acres of cultivated land of the Delta. North of these or here and there mixed with them are 1,200,000 acres of waste land requiring to be reclaimed, the lakes, covering 660,000 acres and about 240,000 acres of sand dunes with valleys and some level stretches capable of cultivation. The total is thus 5,200,000 acres.

He then points out that the requirements of these zones differ widely and, especially in the districts nearer the sea, all parts of the same zone are not alike, but require different treatment. All such differences, he says, are disregarded by the scheme in hand.

Every other advantage has been sacrificed to gain the one doubtful advantage of having the pumping power concentrated in two large installations. All the drainage and waste water from the canals will in future have to be pumped and in consequence the flow in the canals at the time of the Nile flood will be checked and the velocity will be insufficient to carry the fertilizing red mud along the canals to the fields.

Supply Might Be Lost

The lecturer quoted a saying of Col. Ross, who was head of the irrigation department when Sir William first came to Egypt, that "the greatest calamity" which could befall any part of Egypt would be "a red water famine." Such a famine, he asserted, will inevitably come to pass as a result of the scheme adopted. Another saying by an authority on Egypt was also quoted with approval, namely, Professor Schweinfurth's dictum that "perennial irrigation was an unending fight against salt" and the lecturer evidently regretted the passing of the now discarded system of basin or inundation irrigation which he also regards as the best way of reclaiming the barren lands in the delta.

His own plan provides for a number of small pumping stations wherever required. The whole area would be divided into zones or districts, each with its own system of drains at the required depth, leading to the pump which raises the drainage into the main drain, discharging into sea or lake as at present. Drainage from high lands or escape water from canals would not be pumped.

On this plan, Sir William claims, both the quantity of water pumped and the height it is lifted would be very much less. Also the work could be undertaken by instalments, the districts most needing attention being taken in hand first, while the total cost would be far less than in the case of the plans adopted.

There Is Another Side

The lecturer brought many other charges against the present irrigation system which it would serve no useful purpose to repeat and it should be remembered that there is another side to the question. Undoubtedly the engineers of the irrigation department can make out a good case for their plans though they cannot enter into a controversy with a private individual, however eminent. Sir William would find very few in Egypt to agree with him in lamenting the passing of the basin system of irrigation. Under perennial irrigation the return from the land has been very largely increased, as the values before and after conversion clearly show.

In regard to the question of the comparative merits of the large pumping station near the sea and the many small pumps near the districts drained, he is on safer ground and has supporters in his opinion, but there are also authorities outside the government, notably E. W. P. Foster, now managing one of the big land companies in Egypt and an irrigation engineer of experience, who hold by the adopted plan.

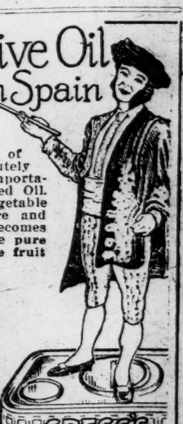
The possibility of a "red water famine" under the present and proposed system is absolutely denied by the irrigation department, which asserts that the velocity in the canals is sufficient to carry the sediment to the fields, this being proved by the quantity of mud removed from the canals in the annual clearances not being excessive. There are, however, large land owners in Egypt, accustomed to investigate such points from the expert standpoint, who assert the contrary and it might have been a wise course to appoint a commission, including some of the leading agriculturists and irrigation engineers outside government circles, which could have gathered evidence on this and other important points affecting the drainage question. Such action would have set at rest many of the doubts which are now freely expressed as to the success of the plans adopted.

ITALY'S TARIFF TO BE EXAMINED

(Special to the Monitor)

ROME, Italy—A royal commission has been appointed by the King to make an examination of the Italian tariff, previous to the renewal of the commercial treaties with Germany, Austria and Russia which expire in 1917. The commission, though inclusive of many eminent statesmen and business men, will not be attended by Signor Luzzatti, the negotiator of these treaties.

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London Council Parties Busy ❁ Katsura Downfall Explained

"TRAM VS. BUS" MAY BE ISSUE IN LONDON CONTEST

Progressive Party Urges County Council Voters Not to Place Themselves in Hands of Traffic "Trust" Controlling Buses

ALLEGATION IS DENIED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—There seems to be a disposition in Progressive circles and in the Progressive press to concentrate on the "Tram vs. Bus" issue in view of the coming election.

The Progressives maintain that the Municipal Reformers have steadily shown their hostility to the tramway scheme—by encouraging the veto of the borough councils and so preventing the linking up and further development of the tramway routes, particularly in the city and West End area, by loading the tramway system with unfair charges and by booming the rival motor bus.

They point out that the trams pay some £34,000 by way of rates on tracks and buildings, and that as the motor-buses do not pay "rates on track" almost all this sum would be lost if the trams went out of business. Moreover the trams pay £120,000 in maintenance of track, and have contributed half a million towards the widening of the streets. The trams give workmen's tickets, "all night" services and cheap return tickets, while their halfpenny fares are far more numerous than in the case of the buses. All those advantages will be lost with the loss of the trams.

Progressives Oppose "Trust"

Progressives ask the ratepayers to consider the millions of capital involved in the tramways and not to deliver themselves helpless into the hands of the great traffic "trust" which now controls the buses and many of the underground railways. In view of the strong Progressive attacks on this trust it is amusing to notice that the president of the trust is a well known Radical, who was made a baronet and privy councillor by the present government.

The Municipal Reformers deny any hostility to the trams. They claim to have done their best by them in the past. They voted against the trams being taken over by the council but they did so because of the rapid progress of motor invention which they felt might mean serious competition for the trams. This view has proved correct.

Instead of the receipts from the tramways, for the last financial year, being £100,000 in excess of the receipts for the previous year they are £100,000 less and the position is really serious. This year in view of motor bus competition it will not be possible to put anything to the reserve and renewals fund. Moreover the convenience of those in the city area is best served by the bus, and the extension of the tramways into that lucrative district is rendered impossible by the prohibitively costly widening of the streets that would be involved.

Waiting Policy Urged

In view of these facts the Municipal Reformers claim that the wise policy is to husband resources, take care of existing trams and wait developments.

The Progressive plan of one central authority for London with an equal rate would, in the view of its supporters, destroy at a blow the "preposterous" right of veto enjoyed by individual parochial bodies, and enable the different tramway routes to be linked up. Their earnings would go up at a bound and their contribution to the rates which is even now about £100,000 would increase accordingly.

This control of the London traffic by this central authority is, according to the Municipal Reformers, quite impossible. In the first place the streets are not under the control of the council. If it did gain control of them it would require the control of the police, and no government, Liberal or Conservative, is at all likely to deprive the home office of the control of the police in the Metropolitan area.

The Municipal Reformers stand for an impartial traffic board as recommended by the Royal commission. Such a board, having no financial interest in any one form of traffic, would, in their opinion, hold the balance evenly between all of them. It would see to the systematic examination and control of municipal and private traffic schemes and would thus gradually build up a comprehensive traffic plan for greater London as a whole.

Government Is Unable to Pass Pure Milk Bill

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The difficulty which arises with one party in power in the county council and its opponents in power at Westminster is shown in the case of the milk supply, one of the issues at the coming elections.

The Progressives claim that they drafted the clauses of the county council first pure milk bill and that the Municipal Reformers opposed them. It is, however, true that the Municipal Reformers have over and over again moved in this matter along their own lines, but have never been able to get legislation on the question. The reason for this is, of course, the enormous pressure of work to be got through at Westminster and the milk bill has had to give way to more important bills.

In 1907, the first year the Municipal Reformers were in power, they obtained authority from Parliament to deal with impure milk but had to drop various proposals in view of opposition in the House. In 1908 they promoted a bill giving them power to deal with milk so dirty as to be unfit for human consumption.

John Burns, as president of the local government board, opposed it, on the ground that the whole matter would be dealt with in a government bill covering the whole of the country. In 1909 Mr. Burns again promised a national bill and shortly afterwards the government's "milk and dairies bill" made its appearance, only to be subsequently dropped.

In 1910 the council again promoted clauses dealing with the milk supply, etc., and were again opposed by the government on the ground that legislation should not only apply to London but to the whole country. In April last a deputation was sent to Mr. Burns urging upon him the importance of the question, and the urgent necessity of legislation dealing with it. Mr. Burns was sympathetic and promised to carry a bill in that session. The bill was introduced in December, but on Jan. 22 of this year it was withdrawn and the prime minister said he could make no promise to facilitate the passage of a bill, during the next session.

So the matter remains at present. The government refuse to handle a local bill, and they are apparently unable to put through their own national bill. In this matter the Municipal Reformers would really seem to have done their best, but the government may have felt that London could afford to wait. It is the fact that London has a purer milk supply than almost any other town. According to a local government board report the proportion of milk samples reported against has shown a steady decrease being 8.4 per cent in 1909, as compared with 15.6 in 1902. According to the report this is due to "the efficient action taken by local authorities with a view to the repression of adulteration."

Council Parties Turn to Rates for Argument

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The increase in the rates under the Progressive party was the principal factor six years ago in returning the Municipal Reformers to power, and Progressives are calling upon the Municipal Reformers to explain how it is that they have failed to redeem their promise to reduce the rates.

In reply the Municipal Reformers point out that the rate has at any rate remained steady at 1s. 5d., whereas the rate under the Progressives rose steadily from 1s. 1½d. in 1900 to 1s. 5d. in 1907 and was in 1906 as high as 1s. 5¾d. They claim to have at any rate so arranged their schemes for each year that they should not exceed the amount afforded by a 1s. 5d. rate.

As to the increase in the education rate the Municipal Reformers trace the responsibility to Whitehall and also blame the Progressives. In 1907 the feeding of necessitous school children was, according to Municipal Reformers, satisfactorily attended to on a voluntary basis by means of one or two newspaper funds and a fund of £12,000 in the name of the chairman of the county council. As the result of constant pressure from the Progressives a rate was levied for this purpose and the cost now amounts to £100,000 a year.

The medical inspection of school children imposed on the local education authorities by government is a factor in the increase of the education rate, as the government, in spite of their promise, have not yet provided a grant for this purpose. The ruling of the board of education that there should be no class of over 60 children, and the inability of the council to find new accommodation so that this rule might be obeyed, led to the fine of £10,000 which also went on the rates.

Municipal Reformers, finally, attribute the rest of the increase to the increase in teachers' salaries; and the scale on which these are paid, with its automatic increases, was adopted by the Progressives before they left office.

The various schemes brought forward by Progressives during the last six years, such as the provision of school clinics with doctors in attendance, would, it is claimed, have raised the rates 6d. in the pound. In the case of the education rate the increase in teachers' salaries alone would have meant an increased rate of 3½d. in the pound. As the increase has only been 2¼d. in the pound Municipal Reformers claim to have saved by careful administration the equivalent of 1¼d. in the pound. At any rate they hold that the Progressive cry "Vote Progressive and Save your Rates" will not appeal to any one who knows the facts.

Equalization of Rates Plays Part in Elections

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—A very considerable disparity exists between the rates for different parts of London, and "equalization of rates" has been a plank in the Progressive platform at many county council elections. Any attempt to deal with the matter, however, brings up the whole question of London government, and by itself the policy of equalizing rates is found to be impracticable. This may explain why the promise of a bill to deal with the subject, made in the King's speech in 1906 was neither fulfilled nor repeated. It also provides a reason for the new Progressive plan of one central authority for London and with it one rate.

A degree of equalization of rates is, however, already in practise. The county council rate, the education rate, and the police rate are levied equally over the whole of London. Under the equalization of rates act of 1894 it is calculated that every metropolitan borough pays 6d. in the pound on its ratable value and that this money is then redistributed to the boroughs in proportion to their population. This benefits the poorer boroughs, and in this way, for example, the city of London pays £136,955 while Islington receives £32,960.

Again, the operation of the common poor fund tends to equalize the rates by making certain of the poor law services common to the whole of London. The operation of this fund increased the city of London's poor rate by 7.33d. last year and decreased that of St. Georges in the east by 22.90d. in the pound.

The Progressives claim that under the present system expenditure and responsibility are divorced and they urge that the whole of the financial responsibility should be placed on the county council. The Municipal Reformers, on the other hand, urge that the consequent reduction of the borough councils to the position of sub-committees would really have the effect of divorcing expenditure and responsibility; for officials would spend and could not be supervised.

WOMAN RAILWAY DIRECTOR HAS KEEN INTEREST IN LINE



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The Hon. Elaine Jenkins, again elected to board of the Swansea & Mumbles Railway Company

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The Hon. Elaine Jenkins has been again elected as a director of the Swansea & Mumbles Railway Company. Taking her share very actively in the government of the line, and never missing a meeting of the board, she is one of the most active of the directors. Seldom a meeting passes without her proposing or seconding some important motion. Miss Jenkins is the only woman director of a British railway.

LORD EDMUND TALBOT IS CHIEF UNIONIST WHIP

(Special to the Monitor)

WESTMINSTER—Lord Edmund Talbot has assumed the duties of chief Unionist whip at the request of Bonar Law. The new whip has sat for the Chichester division of Sussex since the retirement of Lord William Gordon-Lennox in 1894. After holding the seat in the election of 1894 and those of 1895 and 1900 without a contest, he was, in 1905, opposed on accepting office by J. E. Allen, when he won his seat by a majority of 412.

In 1906 this majority was increased to 1174, and in January, 1910, further increased to 3251. In the December of the same year it fell slightly to 2915. The new whip, who is a brother of the Duke of Norfolk, was deputy assistant adjutant-general in the South African war and also commanded the eleventh Hussars.

TWO PARTIES IN REICHSTAG ARE USING POWER

Center and Socialist Alliance Has Majority in German House and Opposes Government Until Minister Threatens to Resign

ISSUE MAY BE FORCED

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—It would appear as if the differences between the Roman Catholic party and the government were likely to be the cause of considerable trouble to the latter in the Reichstag. A kind of working alliance, the exact nature of which it is perhaps impossible to fathom, has been come to between those two really antagonistic parties, the Center and the Socialist.

These parties number between them 200 members out of the 397 which compose the entire House. They are, therefore, in an actual majority, and as the Radicals, who number 41, would find it difficult to avoid supporting them on many occasions, and the rest of the Reichstag is cut up into various other parties, of whom the strongest are the Conservatives and National Liberals, who can only count on 45 and 44 votes respectively, it is in the power of the new combination to dictate terms to the government or to render its position extremely difficult.

Some indication of its power was given recently in its vote on the question of Polish land, on which it was able to rally the Polish party, which numbers 18 votes. Although it was successful on this occasion in a division, the government peremptorily informed the combination that it had travelled outside its authority and that the question it had decided was entirely one for the Prussian Landtag.

Pin Pricks Now Policy

A further step has now been taken by the combination in the development of the policy known as pin pricks. At a recent meeting of the budget committee,



(Copyright by "Topical")

GRAND ADMIRAL VON TIRPITZ

it challenged the details of the government's naval policy. As stated in the special cable to the Monitor of the 14th inst., a resolution was brought forward to reduce the term of service in the marine infantry and artillery from three to two years. Although this motion was strongly opposed by Grand Admiral von Tirpitz, who has hitherto been able to practically impose the wishes of the government on the committee, it was, after a somewhat warm debate, carried by the combined votes of the Center, Socialist and Polish parties, who recently succeeded in placing the government in a minority on the Polish land question.

The Radical party refrained from voting, its speakers declaring that the arguments put forward in favor of three years' service by the grand admiral, were new, and required careful consideration. This objection and an objection advanced by one of the National Liberals, that the claim of reduction might presently be applied to the whole navy, was met by the Center speakers, who declared that with regard to the Radical declaration, the same objection had been raised when the proposal for a reduction of the length of service of the land forces was first introduced; whilst as for the second objection, the Center had no intention of voting for such a motion, even if it were proposed.

Resignation Threatened

The debate over the second resolution was even warmer than that on the first. The Center demanded that table and mess money should be paid only at sea and not during service in port. The grand admiral met the motion with the most uncompromising opposition. The idea, he declared, was absolutely impracticable and was a departure from the custom in all other navies. In such circumstances there was nothing for him but to say that on the day on which such a motion became law he would feel bound to resign from his position as secretary of the navy, and to this he had nothing more to add.

After the debate had been continued for some time, during which one of the Radical deputies alluded to the whole subject as a dark chapter of finance, further discussion of the motion was adjourned on the promise of the government to place full information in the hands of the committee. In spite of this the combined group makes no secret of its intention to push the question to a division and its organs in the press declare that the government may as well prepare to accept the inevitable, as the resolution will certainly be carried.

MIKADO INVOLVED IN PREMIER'S DOWNFALL

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

LONDON—It is not necessary to exaggerate the importance of the popular demonstrations in Japan, as reported in the special cable to the Monitor of the 11th inst., in order to realize that a considerable political change is now in process of being wrought out. The two great clans of the Satsuma and the Choshiu have come in conflict, the Choshiu supporting the military party in their demand for an increase in the estimates.

This increase is about the last straw on the back of the tax-paying camel, and the proposal seems to have brought the people into the streets in an attack on the newspaper offices and in demonstrations against the policy of the elder statesmen, who had combined with the military party in favor of the new taxation. The riots in Tokio were rather an effect than a cause. They marked, that is to say, rather the popular indorsement of the Marquis Saionji's opposition to Prince Katsura's policy than the inauguration of it.

Prince Katsura is an immensely able politician, endowed, it is believed, with his full measure of ambition. When, some time ago, he accepted the dignities of the office of grand chamberlain, it was thought that he had retired from active participation in politics. The difficulties encountered by the Marquis Saionji in his struggle with the Genero brought him, however, once more to the front, with the result that for some months he has been fighting against tremendous odds in the Diet to establish a party and a policy.

Marquis Forced to Resign

Some two months ago, the Marquis Saionji, who was then premier, was compelled to resign office owing to the resignation of his war minister. According to the constitution of Japan, the position of war minister must be held by a soldier, as that of minister of marine must be held by a sailor. The first efforts of the military party to force the Marquis Saionji from office took the form of an attempt to deprive him of a minister of marine. This he succeeded in overcoming. He was, however, immediately faced by the resignation of his minister of war, and, owing to the influence exerted by the military party, found himself absolutely unable to fill that office in his cabinet. As a result he resigned, his place being taken by Prince Katsura, in an effort to form a new party which should be partially popular and yet supported by the elder statesmen and by the militarists. The support of the latter could only be gained by agreeing to the increase in the military estimates, but the taxation of the country was already so severe that such an attempt was almost certain to lead to popular demonstrations.

Prince Professes Democracy

Prince Katsura found himself with practically the whole of the Diet opposed to him. In the circumstances, he did perhaps everything conceivable by a politician of his ability. He made certain public protestations of his conversion to democratic principles, and of his intention to govern on democratic lines. These protestations, however, were received with considerable distrust, and culminated on the assembling of the Diet in an effort to pass a vote of want of confidence in the government. Had this vote been passed, there would have been nothing for it but for the government to resign. That it would be passed there was no reasonable doubt. Prince Katsura, therefore, invoked the aid of the Emperor. By means of an imperial edict he accomplished the most undemocratic act of which he could have been guilty. He suspended the sitting of the Diet for five days.

During that breathing space, he exerted himself to achieve his end with the utmost determination and vigor. He made another departure from democratic principles and induced the Emperor himself to come to his aid. The Marquis Saionji was requested by the crown to do everything in his power to allay the opposition of his party. He replied that he was absolutely unable to influence them in the way proposed, and later, as the unpopularity of Prince Katsura's government manifested itself, he appears to have gone a little further, and to have definitely informed the Emperor that he would not influence them. The result was seen immediately on the reassembling of the Diet. Prince Katsura's position had become more impossible than ever.

Resignation is Forced

It was clear from the first that no business would be transacted until the motion of no confidence had been put. Prince Katsura, therefore, once more invoked the authority of the Emperor, and once more the Diet was suspended. Realizing the futility of trying to carry on his government in such conditions, Prince Katsura resigned, with the result that Admiral Yamamoto was requested to form a ministry. It is believed that he will do this, relying on a coalition of the Seiyu-Kai or Liberals, with the Kokumin-To or constitutional popular party, formed in 1910 by a fusion of the Progressists and the Commercialists. These two parties number no less than 313 of the 382 votes of the lower house, so that the position of Admiral Yamamoto will be overwhelming so far as the Diet is concerned.

Appeal is Refused

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

TOKIO—The political situation still continues to be very critical. The opposition insist on carrying their motion of want of confidence in the government and the only ways of avoiding this are dissolution or resignation of the cabinet. Prince Katsura, it is understood, has appealed to the Marquis Saionji, the former premier, to restrain his followers. This he has refused to do, and his decision has been greeted by all sections of his numerous following with the utmost approval. Some color is given to the rumors of resignation which are everywhere afloat by the fact that the Marquis Saionji was summoned to a meeting at the palace of Prince Katsura, of Baron Kato, minister for foreign affairs, Count Watanabe, the minister of the household, and Prince Fushimi.

PLANS SETTLED FOR INDUCTION OF PRESIDENT

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

PARIS, France—The final arrangements have now been settled for inducting the new President of the republic into his office. On Feb. 18 M. Antonin Dubost, president of the Senate, and M. Paul Deschanel, president of the chamber, will proceed to the Elysee accompanied by the whole of the parliamentary officials. These will arrive in two separate corteges escorted by a squadron of cavalry.

The members of the cabinet, with the exception of M. Briand, will proceed to the palace separately, and will meet in the "Grand Salon des Ambassadeurs," where they will be joined by President Fallieres and the members of his household. M. Briand, the president of the council, will attend at the private residence of M. Raymonde Poincare, and will conduct him to the Elysee. The new President will be accompanied by the various members of his staff both civil and military and will be escorted by a squadron of cavalry. At the moment when the head of the procession passes the threshold of the Elysee, a salute of 21 guns will be fired from the Invalides and at the same time a battalion of infantry will be lined up in the court of the palace with the regimental standard and band, who will render the customary honors to the head of the state.

M. Fallieres will then advance to the entrance of the palace, welcome M. Poincare and conduct him to the Salon des Ambassadeurs. There in the presence of all the assembled legislators and officials he will formally tender his good wishes for the future welfare of the new President, and transfer to him the credentials of the office received by him in 1906. This ceremony will be closed by M. Poincare making a speech of thanks.

The President, the former President and all present will then proceed in official order to the Hotel de ville, to attend a reception given by the municipality, after which the new President will conduct M. Fallieres to his private apartment in the rue grancois Premier.

On his return to the Elysee, M. Poincare will immediately receive General Florentin, the grand chancellor of the Legion of Honor, who will invest him with the grand collar, the grand cordon, and the grand croix, thereby recognizing him a grand master of the order.

LB

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New Chief Executive Says: "Justice Shall Be Our Motto"

GREAT THRONGS GREET NEW CHIEF AS HE APPEARS

President-Elect Woodrow Wilson Seated in Carriage With President Taft Rides From the White House to Capitol

GEN. WOOD AT HEAD

WASHINGTON—With bands playing national airs, detachments of troops in bright colored uniforms moving through the crowded streets and the Capitol building surrounded by a great concourse of people, the inauguration ceremonies for Woodrow Wilson and Thomas R. Marshall, President and Vice-President-elect of the United States, began at 10 o'clock a. m. today, when escorts, headed by Grand Marshal Wood and staff accompanied the two chief figures in today's events from the Hotel Shoreham to the White House, where President Taft took his seat beside Mr. Wilson, and thence to the Capitol.

From his windows in the Shoreham Hotel early today President-elect Wilson looked out upon a gray overcast sky. A hint of rain, with a hidden promise of sunshine, comprised the uncertain prospect.

The capital's greatest crowd in history, estimated at 250,000, awaited the coming of the new administration. Before daybreak a dense crowd blackened the parks and streets about the Capitol and White House. Bugle calls for 30,000 soldiers pierced the morning air, shrilly sounding their summons for the great pageant.

Before 10 o'clock a crowd estimated at 10,000 had formed before the stand to the east of the Capitol to await the formal ceremonies at noon. About the President-elect's hotel sightseers massed upon the sidewalks.

Tafts Leave White House

At the White House, President Taft, Mrs. Taft and Miss Helen Taft had their last meal in that historic mansion. Immediately afterward Mrs. Taft and Miss Taft drove to the home of their friends, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Boardman, while the President remained to greet his successor.

Governor Marshall shared in the martial and civic excitement, which tingled through all Washington today. His escort, the Culver "Black Horse troop" of Indiana, 400 gray coated cadets, vied with the New Jersey Essex troopers and with the latter's crimson and yellow uniforms, made a kaleidoscope of color near the hotel where both Wilson and Marshall spent the night.

Dozens of trains poured belated crowds into the Union station. Electric lines added thousands to the assemblage. Washington "shut up shop." Government departments, stores and homes were locked for the day.

Thousands in Seats

Thousands were in their seats forming the great cavern of reviewing stands lining Pennsylvania avenue before 9 o'clock. Mounted police and cavalry patrolled the streets. Passage along the sidewalk was almost impossible at 10 o'clock.

Fifteen governors and their staffs clattered toward the Capitol at 9 o'clock, to join the legions of the parade which began formation covering half a dozen blocks on all sides of the Capitol at daybreak. Regiments of militia and "regulars" swung into line. Cavalry clattered into position. Heavy guns of the artillery rumbled over the streets, while hundreds of civic organizations struggled to attain martial formation.

Inside the Capitol the Sixty-second Congress was slowly coming to an end. Appropriation bills were hurriedly wrestled into shape for signature before noon by President Taft.

The supreme court met at 11 o'clock, prepared to march to the Senate chamber for the swearing-in of Vice-President Marshall and the new senators, preceding the administering of the oath to President Wilson by Chief Justice White on the mammoth reviewing stand outside.

Students Line Streets

It was shortly after 9.30 when the congressional delegation hurried up to the President-elect's room. A moment later they left the hotel for the brief trip to the White House. Thousands of spectators cheered Mr. Wilson and the Princeton students. The Essex cavalry troop and University of Virginia students, massed along the streets, preserved order. The Princeton men, two deep, stood along H street up to Madison place, and there the Virginia students were massed into two lines extended across to the White House entrance.

Mr. Wilson and two members of the Congressional committee occupied one carriage and in a carriage behind them was Vice-President Marshall. The Essex and Culver troops clattered alongside both vehicles.

Major-General Wood had massed his staff of aides and marshals on the White House lawn. The Princeton students, marching in, formed directly in front of the portico, arriving just as Mr. Wilson was stepping out of his carriage.

"Old Nassau" Is Sung

A cheer leader with an orange and black baton stepped to the front, raised his arms, and there burst forth the strains of "Old Nassau."

Mr. Wilson had not seen the preparations for this welcome, but as the first strain of the old Princeton song came to his ears, he turned quickly, doffed his silk hat, clicked his heels together, and with aides flanked on either side, stood at "attention," his hat held across his breast. When the chorus was concluded he lifted his hat, waved it to the students and then turned into the White House.

The party's stay in the White House was brief. It was 10:13 when aides, resplendent in gold lace, headed a little cluster of men, which included the outgoing President. Beside him was the President-elect, and then came Vice-President-elect Marshall.

MR. WILSON SEES MORE THAN PARTY SUCCESS

In His Inaugural the President Says His Task Is Not One of Mere Politics: Not a Triumph But a Dedication

President Wilson in his inaugural said:

There has been a change of government. It began two years ago, when the House of Representatives became Democratic by a decisive majority. It has now been completed. The Senate, about to assemble will also be Democratic. The offices of President and Vice-President have been put into the hands of Democrats. What does the change mean? That is the question that is uppermost in our minds today. That is the question I am going to try to answer, in order, if I may, to interpret the occasion.

It means much more than the mere success of a party. The success of a party means little except when the nation is using that party for a large and definite purpose. No one can mistake the purpose for which the nation now seeks to use the Democratic party. It seeks to use it to interpret a change in its own plans and point of view. Some old things with which we had grown familiar, and which had begun to creep into the very habit of our thoughts and of our lives, have altered their aspect as we have latterly looked critically upon them, with fresh, awakened eyes; have dropped their disguises and shown themselves alien and sinister. Some new things, as we look frankly upon them, willing to comprehend their real character, have come to assume the aspect of things long believed in and familiar, stuff of our own convictions. We have been refreshed by a new insight into our own life.

Tributes to Noble Men

We see that in many things that life is very great. It is incomparably great in its material aspects, in its body of wealth, in the diversity and sweep of its energy, in the industries which have been conceived and built up by the genius of individual men and the limitless enterprise of groups of men. It is great, also, very great, in its moral force. Nowhere else in the world have noble men and women exhibited in more striking forms the beauty and the energy of sympathy and helpfulness and counsel in their efforts to rectify wrong, alleviate suffering, and set the weak in the way of strength and hope. We have built up, moreover, a great system of government, which has stood through a long age as in many respects a model for those who seek to set liberty upon foundations that will endure against fortuitous change, against storm and accident. Our life contains every great thing, and contains it in rich abundance.

But the evil has come with the good, and much fine gold has been corroded. With riches has come inexcusable waste. We have squandered a great part of what we might have used, and have not stopped to conserve the exceeding bounty of nature, without which our genius for enterprise would have been worthless and impotent, scorning to be careful, shamefully prodigal as well as admirably efficient. We have been proud of our industrial achievements, but we have not hitherto stopped thoughtfully enough to count the human cost, the cost of lives snuffed out, of energies overtaxed and broken, the fearful physical and spiritual cost to the men and women and children upon whom the dead weight and burden of it all has fallen pitilessly the years through. The groans and agony of it all had not yet reached our ears, the solemn, moving undertone of our life, coming up out of the mines and factories and out of every home where the struggle had its intimate and familiar seat. With the great government went many deep secret things which we too long delayed to look into and scrutinize with candid, fearless eyes. The great government we loved has too often been made use of for private and selfish purposes, and those who used it had forgotten the people.

Duty Is to Restore

"At last a vision has been vouchsafed us of our life as a whole. We see the bad with the good, the debased and decadent with the sound and vital. With this vision we approach new affairs. Our duty is to cleanse, to reconsider, to restore, to correct the evil without impairing the good, to purify and humanize every process of our common life without weakening or sentimentalizing it. There has been something crude and heartless and unfeeling in our haste to succeed and be great. Our thought has been 'Let every man look out for himself, let every generation look out for itself,' while we reared giant machinery which made it impossible that any but those who stood at the levers of control should have a chance to look out for themselves. We had not forgotten our morals. We remembered well enough that we had set up a policy which was meant to serve the humblest as well as the most powerful, with an eye single to the standards of justice and fair play, and remembered it with pride. But we were very heedless and in a hurry to be great.

We have come now to the sober second thought. The scales of heedlessness have fallen from our eyes. We have made up our minds to square every process of our national life again with the standards we so proudly set up at the beginning and have always carried at our hearts. Our work is a work of restoration.

We have itemized with some degree of particularity the things that ought to be altered and here are some of the chief items: A tariff which cuts us off from our proper part in the commerce of the world, violates the just principles of taxation, and makes the government a facile instrument in the hands of private interests; a banking and currency system based upon the necessity of the government to sell its bonds 50 years ago and perfectly adapted to concentrating cash and restricting credits; an industrial system which, take it on all its sides, financial as well as administrative, holds capital in leading strings, restricts the liberties and limits the opportunities of labor, and exploits without renewing or conserving the natural resources of the country; a body of agricultural activities never yet given the efficiency of great business undertakings or served as it should be through the instrumentality of science taken directly to the farm, or afforded the facilities of credit best suited to its practical needs; watercourses undeveloped, waste places unreclaimed, forests untended, fast disappearing without plan or prospect of renewal, unregarded waste heaps at every mine. We have studied as perhaps no other nation has the most effective means of production, but we have not studied cost or economy as we should either as organizers of industry, as statesmen or as individuals.

First Duty of Law

Nor have we studied and perfected the means by which government may be put at the service of humanity, in safeguarding the health of the nation, the health of its men and its women and its children, as well as their rights in the struggle for existence. This is no sentimental duty. The firm basis of government is justice, not pity. These are matters of justice. There can be no equality or opportunity, the first essential of justice in the body politic, if men and women and children be not shielded in their lives, their very vitality, from the consequences of great industrial and social processes which they cannot alter, control or singly cope with. Society must see to it that it does not itself crush or weaken or damage its own constituent parts. The first duty of law is to keep sound the society it serves. Sanitary laws, pure food laws and laws determining conditions of labor which individuals are powerless to determine for themselves are intimate parts of the very business of justice and legal efficiency.

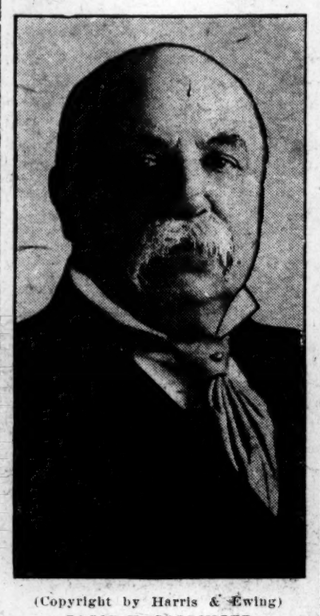
These are some of the things we ought to do, and not leave the others undone, the old-fashioned, never-to-be-neglected, fundamental safeguarding of property and of individual right. This is the high enterprise of the new day: to lift everything that concerns our life as a nation to the light that shines from the hearthfire of every man's conscience and vision of the right. It is inconceivable that we should do this as partizans; it is inconceivable we should do it in ignorance of the facts as they are or in blind haste. We shall restore, not destroy. We shall deal with our economic system as it is and as it may be modified, not as it might be if we had a clean sheet of paper to write upon; and step by step we shall make it what it should be, in the spirit of those who question their own wisdom and seek counsel and knowledge not shallow self-satisfaction or the excitement of excursions whither they cannot tell. Justice, and only justice, shall always be our motto.

Day of Dedication

And yet it will be no cool process of mere science. The nation has been deeply stirred—stirred by a solemn passion, stirred by the knowledge of wrong, of ideals lost, of government too often debauched and made an instrument of evil. The feelings with which we face this new age of right and opportunity sweep across our heart-strings like some air out of God's own presence, where justice and mercy are reconciled and the judge and the brother are one. We know our task to be no mere task of politics, but a task which shall search us through and through, whether we be able to understand our time and the need of our people, whether we be indeed their spokesmen and interpreters, whether we have the pure heart to comprehend and the rectified will to choose our high course of action.

This is not a day of triumph; it is a day of dedication. Here muster not the forces of party, but the forces of humanity. Men's hearts wait upon us; men's lives hang in the balance; men's hopes call upon us to say what we will do. Who shall live up to the great trust? Who dares fail to try? I summon all honest men, all patriotic, all forward-looking men, to my side. God helping me, I will not fail them, if they will but counsel and sustain me.

New Hampshire Senator Who Administers Oath to New U. S. Vice-President



(Copyright by Harris & Ewing)
JACOB H. GALLINGER

On Way to Capitol

When William Jennings Bryan left the Shoreham hotel he had credentials which entitled him to a seat on the floor of the Senate during the inauguration of the Vice-President in his capacity as prospective secretary of state. This was unusual procedure but is said to have been arranged at Mr. Wilson's request.

Mr. Taft and Mr. Wilson were seated in a carriage with Chairman Hilles of the citizens' inaugural committee and Senator Winthrop Murray Crane of Massachusetts, chairman of the joint congressional committee. Beside and behind this carriage the Essex cavalry troop rode. Bringing up the rear were the secret service operatives at the White House.

The newspaper correspondents who have followed the incoming executive ever since he was nominated at Baltimore, marched along behind the secret service guard.

Cadets Form Escort

The second carriage was that containing Vice President-elect Marshall, Senator Overman and Representative Rucker. The two latter were members of the Congressional committee. The carriage itself was surrounded by the Black Horse Troop of Culver Military Academy cadets. Four other carriages completed the parade.

They contained, in order, Representatives McKinley and Garrett, members of the congressional committee, Postmaster-General Hitchcock and Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh, Secretary of Agriculture Wilson and Secretary of the Interior Fisher, Major Rhoades, Lieutenant Commander Timmons and Colonel Cosby, military and naval aides to the White House.

As the parade left the White House grounds, Mr. Wilson turned about in his seat and waved a friendly greeting to the newspapermen. Seeing servants clustered at windows of the White House, he then smiled and waved to them.

As the carriages turned into Pennsylvania avenue and passed down through the court of honor to Fifteenth street, thence to Pennsylvania avenue again, Mr. Wilson caught his first glimpse of the decorations on that historic thoroughfare, decorations in his honor. He smiled and waved a greeting to the cheering throng and appeared much interested in various public buildings and some of his pictures done by sign painters.

Arrival at Capitol

While most of the cheers on the trip down Pennsylvania avenue to the Capitol were for Mr. Wilson, Mr. Marshall was heartily received. Some staunch Republicans shouted for Mr. Taft.

Following precedent, President Taft, as the outgoing executive, sat on the right side of the carriage which conveyed him and his successor to the Capitol from the White House. When Mr. Taft took his place, he smiled at Mr. Wilson and remarked:

"For the moment, I believe I occupy the right seat."

RUBBER WORKERS ASK NEW SCALE

AKRON, O.—Striking rubber workers in mass meeting on Monday adopted a new wage scale which asks a 15 per cent increase for the higher-paid workers, an eight-hour day, abolition of piece work and reinstatement of strikers pending arbitration by the state arbitration board. This proposal, more moderate than that previously framed, was submitted to the committee of members of the Ohio state Senate who have been delegated to investigate the strike.

TELLS DEEDS OF COAST GUARDS

Captain J. W. Dalton, inventor of the breeches buoy used by the United States coast guard stations, told of the deeds of the coast guards on Cape Cod at the meeting of the Boston Stewards Association last night in the Castle Square hotel. His talk was illustrated with photographs. H. Bacharach, president of the Boston City Club, presided.

MR. MARSHALL GIVES COUNSEL IN ADDRESS

As He Enters Office Hopes Diplomacy May "Spell Peace With All Peoples" and "Righteousness the World Around"

Vice President Marshall said:

Senators—The proprieties of this occasion probably require a few words from one who is grateful to the American people for the honor heretofore done him and this day consummated.

No senator has, I trust, a keener appreciation of the necessities in the way of tact and courtesy now devolving upon me than I myself. I offer no surety as to my discharge of duties other than a personal pledge that I will seek to familiarize myself with them and will endeavor always to exercise that complaisance and forbearance which are essential to him who ably presides over great debates upon great public questions by great men.

Divergent views relative to this body would be less divergent if the American people would come to realize that on all sides of real questions much may truthfully be said. Such an attitude of the public mind would eliminate the view that this body is distinctively deliberative and not thoroughly patriotic.

Charges of bad faith based upon an attitude of mind or upon conduct should never be made until it is clearly established that the resultant action is the outcome of personal interest or improper and dishonorable business or social relations.

Your action has not always met with universal approval, but up to this good hour no workable substitute for the exercise of the functions of this body has been proposed. It is not needful for me here and now to accept a brief in your defense. This body will continue to stand not because of its presiding officer, but because of the patriotism and intelligence of its constituent members and their devotion to our system of government.

Sees Duty of Senate

To my mind government is the harness with which a people draws its load of civilization. If the harness be properly adjusted the load, though heavy, will be drawn with ease and no part of the people will be galled. The Senate is the blinders, intended to keep the people from shying at imaginary dangers and toppling into the ditch our system of government.

So long as the blinders serve this purpose they are a most valuable part of the harness, but if they be drawn so closely to the eyes as to prevent the seeing of real dangers, then they should either be spread or done away with entirely. I am one of those who think that we can so adjust our blinders as to meet new conditions and render us responsive to every reasonable demand of the people without disturbing any of the checks and balances of our system of government and preserving with loyalty and fidelity the ancient ideals of the republic.

With neither right nor desire to infringe upon the prerogatives of the President so soon to be, I beg the expression of the opinion that whatever diverse views may be held relative to the work of this body, all persons are agreed that under the constitution the Senate of the United States is singularly the guardian of the people's honor; that more and more, as righteousness is exalted among this people, the idea is becoming firmly fixed that it is not vast territories, great wealth nor large learning which mark the real status of America; that America is to be measured by the golden metewand of honor; and, as the idea in her formation was the inherent right of men to rule themselves, that now she can ill afford to announce this doctrine in her own land and renounce it for an instrument of oppression in other lands.

Seeks Peace With All

Unfortunately, there is no fixed standard of honor outside the dictionary. The gambler may hold it to consist in paying his gaming debts, the member of the smart set in divorcing his neighbor's wife before taking her unto himself, the senator in eliminating personalities. But when we enter the chancelleries of the world and submit to their judgments not only our right to be, but our right to be respected, we can hope to be measured in but one way; and we must be able to show that the solemn treaty obligations of this republic will be kept with the same scrupulous honesty, both of spirit and letter, whether made with the humblest people of this continent struggling for self-government or with the mightiest monarch of the old world. This high sense of honor constitutes the panoply of the American people. Armies and battleships furnish no substitute for it. These are valuable, but the people never intended that authority should use them as accessories to a burglar's kit.

If any one in the name of the American people, either in violation of treaty obligations or the manifest purpose of the Monroe doctrine, has taken aught while this body was deliberating, it is your duty to ascertain all facts thereto. And if wrong or injustice has been done, even to the humblest republic, let this people be brave enough and sufficiently honest to make reparation. The real greatness of this republic rests upon its unsullied honor and it is the duty of this body to search down rumors of bad faith and dishonesty and to rectify wrong wherever wrong is discovered.

Here in this most sacred spot, where war has been made and peace declared, here in the presence of the distinguished representatives of the governments of the civilized world, here, within the hearing of the beauty, culture and ripened statecraft of his own land, may one humble American express the hope before he enters upon a four years' silence that all our diplomacy may spell peace with all peoples, justice for all governments and righteousness the world around.

OFFICE SEEKERS AFTER PLACES ON MR. WILSON'S BIG LIST

WASHINGTON—In keeping with the time-respected adage, "To the victors belong the spoils," 100,000 federals, Republican officeholders, today were placed at the mercy of their captors—the leaders of the newly inaugurated Democracy—and pleaded for protection from the patronage hunters which seek to turn them out of office.

President Wilson, as the Democratic leader, has an immense amount of patronage to give his followers. Roughly estimated, it has been valued at $30,000,000. Of course, much depends on how rigidly he construes the civil service laws and much depends upon his stand against the onrushing horde which insists, in direct opposition to his expressed view, that even the meritorious officeholders be ousted and those of the Democratic faith be installed.

Never before have the Democratic job seekers been so insistent. Even in the Cleveland administration when they made life miserable for their chieftain they were of smaller and more inconsequential number. Today they are in greater force. The government has expanded and grown since the Cleveland regime and this is their first opportunity to participate in its increased possibilities.

May Invoke Civil Service

Many of the Democratic leaders expressed their belief today that President Wilson will take refuge behind the civil service laws as far as possible. As to minor offices, they predicted, Wilson will replace Republicans with Democrats as the terms of the incumbents expire, but he will not be in a rush about it. Only in the instances where ambassadors, ministers, high federal officials and appointees for the more important posts are to be made is it expected that immediate shifts will be made.

This policy, it is admitted, will not satisfy the insistent Democrats who demand immediate reward for their political affiliations during the campaign. They will inaugurate a move to have the President make a quick general reorganization of the executive departments, and furthermore will request that former President Taft's order, classifying about 36,000 fourth class postmasters, be rescinded and these places opened to them. The consular service also will be attacked in an effort to discover further places for the Democrats.

The total number of officers and employees of the government, excluding army and navy, is 411,478. Of the total, over 300,000 are protected by the civil service. This leaves about 100,000 whose positions are at the mercy of the new administration. The salaries of these amount roughly to $30,000,000. The number of direct appointees is only 10,582. Of these 9949 must be confirmed by the Senate. The great bulk of the 100,000 jobs in control of the President are filled by the chiefs of the various executive departments and it is recognized that if the administration wants to get control of these places it can find a way to do so.

After Postmasterships

Representative Hull of Tennessee has charged that Mr. Taft, while President, "issued the proclamation retaining 36,000 postmasters in office for life tenure, on the very eve of election," and that the order is a "perversion of the merit system."

He has charged further that it is the duty of President Wilson to suspend the order and issue a rule under which the 36,000 postmasters will be available for the Democratic job hunters. Such a demand will be made upon the President.

The rush of the office seekers has only begun. They commenced to arrive long before the election and have invaded the offices of representatives and senators ever since, attempting to exact promises of reward. Spurred on by the fact that their constituents are involved in the scramble and that their own futures depend upon their success in securing something for the people back home, even the congressmen will aid in making President Wilson's existence in the White House an uncomfortable one between now and next spring.

NEW HEAD OF NATION TAKES OATH OF OFFICE

(Continued from page one)

large table in the executive's room and plunged into the reading and signing of a pile of bills. Mr. Wilson meanwhile talked to cabinet officers and senators who came into pay their respects before the party adjourned to the Senate chamber, which was reached at 12:34 o'clock p. m.

Hardly had the President and President-elect been seated in the chamber of the Senate, facing the assembled members of both houses, the diplomatic corps and high judicial officers, before the Vice-President-elect was ushered in to take the oath, recited to him by Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire, president of the Senate pro tempore. The Senate then adjourned to resume its session as part of the Sixty-third Congress.

Crowd of 75,000 Present

The crowd in front of the Capitol was estimated at 75,000

Impatient at the delay, the crowd cheered the arrival of each delegation of distinguished guests from the Senate chamber.

Wilson and Marshall families and relatives were given seats to the left of the private stand.

Moving picture cameras on the Capitol roof ran off reels of birdseye views.

The wind which was almost calm earlier in the day grew stronger shortly before the official party arrived on the grandstand.

The secret service men and police had lines out on all sides of the private stand.

The party appeared in the doorway at 1:09. Instantly 75,000 pairs of eyes were focused on the dark figure in the distance. The sergeants at arms of the Senate and House led the procession. Following them were the supreme court and the congressional committee.

The aides of President Taft preceded Mr. Taft and Mr. Wilson. The former walked on Mr. Wilson's left. They stepped into the stand at 1:11. They did not bow to the cheering crowds.

President-elect Wilson and Chief Justice White held a brief colloquy before being seated regarding the administration of the oath. Mr. Wilson examined the Bible, looking at the top and sides carefully. Then he and Chief Justice White sat down, Mr. Wilson at Mr. Taft's right.

President Taft and Mr. Wilson talked and laughed together, while the congressmen filed into their seats. Mr. Wilson took the oath at 1:37 o'clock.

Immediately after taking the oath President Wilson delivered his inaugural address.

When the last word of the address had been uttered, the members of the Senate, headed by their sergeant-at-arms, secretary and new presiding officer, returned in procession to their chamber.

President Wilson and former President Taft, escorted by the committee on arrangements, and amid the cheers of all the spectators, made their way to the carriages which were to be the center of interest in the inaugural parade. Bowing and lifting his hat to left and right, the President settled himself in his seat, the crowds opened out a narrow lane toward the avenue, and the inaugural ceremony was completed.

BAY STATE MEN PLAN MARCH TO GREET PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON—Work over plans for a parade Wednesday to the White House to call on the new President, congratulations over the harmony meeting at the dinner in honor of Dr. John W. Coughlin and a view of the suffragist parade occupied the members of the Massachusetts contingent in Washington Monday.

The dinner to Dr. Coughlin ran from 1 o'clock until 5 o'clock a. m. Monday. Judge Thomas P. Riley and several others put in a great part of the day visiting the hotels in an effort to find out where Governor Foss will make his headquarters. They learned finally that the Governor will not go to a hotel, but will use his private car at the railroad station.

So pleased was everybody with the harmony that prevailed between the two factions at the Coughlin dinner that they decided to try to arrange to meet Mr. Wilson in a body at the White House Wednesday. They asked Congressman Murray to confer with Mr. Tumulty, Mr. Wilson's secretary, to make an engagement.

If the new President can receive them they will march from the hotel and assure Mr. Wilson of the loyalty of the Massachusetts Democracy. They have been promised three Massachusetts militia bands and a military escort of 200.

MARCH 18 DATE SET FOR HEARING ON HEALTH BILLS

At the hearing before the public health committee of the Legislature today announcement was made by Senator Ezra W. Clark, the committee chairman, that the hearing on the annual report of the state board of registration in medicine will be held March 18 at 10:30 a. m.

Consideration of House bills 601, 602 and 791 was postponed to the same time at the request of Dr. Edwin B. Harvey, secretary of the medicine board.

Sixty-Second Congress Comes to an End Soon After Noon

TWO HOUSES OF 62D CONGRESS ARE ADJOURNED

Closing Hours of Both Branches Devoted Largely to Marking Time While Awaiting Each Other's Acts

BIG MEASURES PASSED

WASHINGTON — The Sixty-Second Congress adjourned sine die today the House at 12:05 o'clock p. m. and the Senate at 12:37 o'clock, the clock in the upper branch having been set back a half-hour at 11:50 in order that pending business might be cleared up before the hour set by law.

In rapid succession today President Taft affixed his signature to the post-office, rivers and harbors and public buildings appropriation bills, the biggest of the appropriation measures.

The seamen's bill was lost with the Sixty-Second Congress. President Taft refused to sign the measure on the ground that although designed to prevent "shanghaiing" of sailors and remedy their conditions of work it actually made their working conditions worse. According to law if a bill enacted by Congress in its last 10 days is not signed at the time of final adjournment it is defeated automatically.

Senatorial investigation of the failure of Washington police adequately to protect women taking part in yesterday's suffrage parade was ordered today, when the upper House passed a resolution introduced by Senator Jones of Washington calling for an explanation from the city authorities.

Members and spectators were evenly divided—about a dozen each—when the House reconvened at 9:30. Speaker Clark, Majority Leader Underwood and Minority Leader Mann were in their places. Awaiting action of the Senate upon the Indian and general deficiency appropriation bills, the House considered several minor private bills.

Lack of business caused the House to recess from 10 o'clock to 10:30 to await the action of the Senate upon conference reports.

Former Speaker Cannon made his last speech by declaring the appropriations this year were the largest on record. Chairman Fitzgerald of the appropriations committee interrupted and Mr. Cannon's speech was "extended" in the record.

The general deficiency bill was finally passed by the House and sent to the President, having been previously agreed to by the Senate. Only one more supply bill, the Indian appropriation bill, remained before Congress just before adjournment

At 10:40 the House passed a resolution authorizing the appointment of three members to act with the Senate committee to notify President Taft that it was ready to adjourn. Speaker Clark appointed Representative Underwood of Alabama, Parkman of Florida and McCall of Massachusetts.

After an all-night contest that ended in a speech at 3 o'clock a. m. on the initiative and referendum bill by Senator Owen, the Senate rested from 4:05 a. m. until 9:30 o'clock. Senator Fall then resumed his filibuster against the Indian appropriation bill because it provided for the removal of the Apaches from Ft. Sill, Okla., to New Mexico.

The general deficiency appropriation bill passed the Senate, thereby becoming law at 10:20 o'clock a. m.

Senator Cullom asked that a committee be named to act with a similar committee from the House to wait upon the President and inform him that the two houses were ready to adjourn. Senators Warren and Martin were named.

Just before adjourning this morning, after a contest lasting all night, the House agreed to the naval appropriation bill providing for one battleship, the public buildings bill, and the sundry civil bill. At 4:10 o'clock a. m. the House took a recess after a session that had lasted all night.

Between the debates that had marked the contest over the last big supply bills there crept for a few moments at a time the farewells of those who will not come back to the Sixty-third Congress.

In the cloak room Joseph Cannon of Illinois held his last levee as a member of Congress. The former speaker smiled cheerfully as colleagues and opponents alike bade him farewell.

Shelby Cullom held a little farewell reception in a House corridor. Representatives Lamb, Longworth, Dalzell and McCall also their their farewells.

After midnight the crowd in the galleries thinned and there remained but the legislators on the floor below and the correspondents in the press gallery.

LAW PASSED TO DISPOSE OF FINES

BOISE, Idaho—It took special legislation Monday to dispose of the fines and costs, amounting to $1780, assessed in the Capital News contempt case, as there is no state statute providing for the assessment of fines by the Idaho supreme court. The Senate passed a bill providing that such fines shall go into the general school fund.

ALASKA LEGISLATURE MEETS

JUNEAU, Alaska—The first territorial Legislature met today in Elks hall. The Legislature by express provision of Congress may grant to women the right to vote.

WOMEN PARADERS ARE DELAYED BY CROWDS

Suffragists Hold Meeting and Seek to Have Congress Fix Responsibility for Police Protection so Inadequate That Troopers Were Called

WASHINGTON—After his inauguration today a resolution will be presented to President Wilson asking him to demand that Congress find out who was responsible for the inadequate police protection offered the woman's suffrage parade here Monday, when troops of cavalry from Ft. Myer had to be rushed into the city to protect the paraders from the crowds in the streets.

This resolution was adopted by the women who held an indignation meeting in Continental hall after the parade, which was a great success in spite of its delays.

A congressional investigation was promised today by Representatives Cooper of Wisconsin, Hobson of Alabama and Kent of California.

At the meeting in Continental hall the Washington police were criticized for their inactivity. Miss Helen Keller, who was to speak, did not appear.

The scenes attending the entry of Rosalie Jones and her "hikers" on Thursday, when the women had to fight their way up Pennsylvania avenue, filled with crowds with which a few policemen struggled in vain, were repeated yesterday, but on a larger scale.

The marchers had to fight their way from the start and took more than an hour in making the first 10 blocks.

Wire ropes had been stretched up and down the length of Pennsylvania avenue from the Peace monument to the mall behind the White House, but the crowds that gathered early to obtain points of vantage overstepped them or crawled beneath. Apparently no effort was made to drive back the trespassers in the early hours, with the result that when the parade started it faced at almost every hundred yards a solid wall of spectators.

Miss Inez Milholland, herald of the procession, distinguished herself by aiding in riding down a crowd that blocked the way and promised to disrupt the parade.

Another woman rider struck a hoodlum across the face in reply to a remark he made as she was passing. The mounted police seemed powerless to check the crowds.

A group of men gathered in front of the reviewing stand on which Mrs. William H. Taft and Miss Helen Taft and a dozen invited guests from the White House stood. They kept up a running fire of caustic comment. Apparently no effort was made to remove them and the White House party left before the procession had passed.

The tableaux on the steps of the Treasury building were begun when the parade started from its rendezvous at the base of the Capitol. The dramatic symbolization of woman's aspirations for political freedom was completed long before the head of the parade was in sight. The performers waited for more than an hour until finally they sought refuge within the big building.

Around the treasury department the crowds were massed so tightly that repeated charges by the police were seemingly ineffective.

When the cavalry suddenly appeared there was an outburst of applause in the reviewing stand. The troopers brushed aside the mounted and foot police and took charge. In two lines they charged the crowds. When the crowds hesitated, the cavalrymen, under the orders of their officers, did not hesitate. Their horses were driven into the throngs and whirled and wheeled until men and women were forced to retreat. A space was quickly cleared.

The parade in itself, in spite of its delays, was a great success.

The greatest ovation probably was given to "Gen." Rosalie Jones, who led her little band of "hikers" from New York to Washington. She carried a bunch of American beauty roses.

When the women assembled in Continental hall, the resolution adopted to be presented to President Wilson after his inauguration, called on him to demand of Congress a thorough investigation for the "poor police protection, which would have been a disgrace to any city, but which was doubly so here," with a further demand that the responsible authorities be punished for their indifference and negligence.

The opening address by Dr. Anna Shaw, president of the National American Woman's Suffrage Association, was a criticism of the police.

"Never was I so ashamed of our national capital before," she said. "If anything could prove the need of the ballot, nothing could prove it more than the treatment we received. The women in the parade showed wonderful dignity and self-respect by keeping cool in the midst of insult. Hoodlums were given possession of the streets here today without any adequate attempt being made to protect us."

Oswald Garrison Villard of New York, grandson of William Lloyd Garrison, the great abolitionist, at the conclusion of Dr. Shaw's address, read the resolution, which she had proposed during her speech, calling for congressional investigation and it was adopted.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the International Suffrage Association, declared that members of Congress should demand an investigation. In no other nation but Switzerland, she said, have the women been forced to take their appeal for the vote to the rabble."

The allegory presented at the Treasury building, devised by Miss Hazel Mackaye, had behind it the world struggle of women for a share in government, more especially the struggle of American women. The allegory was the embodiment of American ideals. It depicted Charity, Hope, Peace, Justice and Liberty. It was not devoid of patriotic fervor and abounded in artistic excellence.

To the music of the national anthem, Columbia, in cloak of purple lined with the national colors, contrasting with her white gown, and bearing an eagle-tipped scepter in her right hand, emerged from behind the lofty columns of fluted stone. Descending, she turned and summoned Justice to her side.

Justice and her attendants, in purple and violet, obeyed, marching to the music of the "Pilgrims' Chorus." Charity, Hope, Liberty, Peace likewise made their obeisances, to the music of Handel's "Largo," the triumphal march from "Aida," the overture to "Lohengrin," Dvorak's "Humoresque" and Mendelssohn's "Spring Song."

The simple single and choral dances, were sufficient to imply the symbolism desired. The "Liberty" of Mrs. Florence Fleming Noyes and the "Hope" of her pupil, Miss Mildred Anderson, were the most theatrical diversions, but neither exceeded the limits of simplicity.

In the parade every civilized country was represented. Every imaginable argument that pageantry could possibly address by means of tableaux, was resorted to. All professions and classes were represented.

To Miss Margaret Foley of Boston was accorded the honor of carrying the suffrage banner at the head of the parade. Side by side with the United States flag Miss Foley walked with the banner of the National Suffrage Association.

From the Peace monument to the treasury, Miss Foley walked along Pennsylvania avenue, frequently having to force her way through the crowds. Miss Foley was received with cheers all along the line. Miss Foley was to have marched with the speakers, but at the last moment was pressed into service as standard bearer.

Although disappointed at the manner in which the crowds blocked the progress of the parade, the Massachusets women who marched expressed themselves as generally satisfied with the display. There were about 40 Massachusetts women in line distributed among the various groups. A number marched in the college sections, while about 20, under the leadership of Mrs. Glendower Evans, marched in the state section, carrying the state flag. Mrs. Susan Walker FitzGerald and Mrs. Katherine Dexter McCormick of Boston, as national officers, were on the list of ushers.

MR. BRYAN SAYS ONLY 'THANK YOU' TO 'MR. SECRETARY'

WASHINGTON—At a reception last night at his hotel William Jennings Bryan greeted hundreds of Democrats from all section of the country.

Mr. Bryan stood in the parlor of his suite shaking hands until late in the night, but never once did he say more than "thank you" when he was addressed as the "secretary of state."

In all the hotels impromptu speeches by prominent Democrats were made to the crowds. When the hosts of Tammany arrived from New York, Pennsylvania avenue was turned into a turmoil of enthusiasm. Charles F. Murphy and his cohorts came in seven special trains, all of which arrived before 10 o'clock.

"How's my successor?" asked Secretary of State Knox when he met Mr. Bryan just outside the President's room today.

The Nebraskan smiled his broadest smile and retorted:

"I'm not admitting anything for a few minutes. I want to get documentary proof. I won't say a word until the Senate confirms the nominations."

OFFICERS NAMED FOR RADCLIFFE 1913 CLASS DAY

Class day officers chosen by Radcliffe 1913 yesterday are: Erica Thorpe, marshal; Dorothy Gordon, general chairman of the class day committee; Pauline M. Logan, chairman of the invitation committee; Gertrude Nichols, chairman of the class book committee; Marion Moreland, chairman of the baccalaureate committee; Henrietta Dadmun, class lawyer; Suzanna Wunderbaldinger, class historian; Inez McCaffrey, class prophet; Abbie Evans, class poet.

A class song, with music by Helen Hastings and words by Adelaide Nichols, was adopted by the class of 1916 yesterday.

REPORT SHOWS INTEREST LOSS

WASHINGTON—Had it collected interest on all its deposits the government might have gained $36,000,000 in the last 26 years and still have retained a working balance of $35,000,000 in the treasury, according to the conclusions in a report of the House committee on expenditures in the treasury department. The committee recommended that a law compelling deposit of excess government funds, at interest, under a competitive bidding system be framed.

U. S. Supreme Court Chief Justice Who Swears in the President-Elect



(Copyright Harris & Ewing, Washington)
EDWARD DOUGLASS WHITE

MR. WILSON IS WELCOMED BY COLLEGE MEN

WASHINGTON—A Princeton welcome was given President-elect Wilson to the national capital last night. Graduates from all parts of the country gathered to greet him at his hotel.

For an hour he was the center of cheers and songs. He had not intended to make a speech, but the enthusiasm moved him so that he spoke for a few minutes, expressing his thanks for the confidence that the Princeton alumni had reposed in him.

"Fellows, I had not expected to say anything," he said, "because the only apparent thing to say I can't say, because there are no words for it. There are some emotions that are very much deeper than a man's vocabulary can reach and I have a feeling that moves me very much indeed.

"We have often spoken of our comradeship together as Princeton men and I have spoken so often that I am ashamed to repeat it almost, of the part that Princeton has played in public life and that she ought to play in public life, and I have spoken so often of that sense of having a great invisible brotherhood that binds a man by uncommon standards of honor and of service.

"Now I stand here upon the eve of attempting a great task—a profoundly great one—and know that there are so many men in the United States who know me and understand me, and to whom I do not have to explain anything. Members of the family do not have to be told what is going to happen, and, therefore, it is not necessary to make a speech to the family.

"I have only to say that my feeling is a family feeling among men trained as I was trained, looking out upon life as I look out upon it, and ready to give me that sympathy which buoys a man up more than anything else in the world."

Prolonged cheering and the singing of "Old Nassau," Princeton's historic anthem, followed. The President-elect stood on a platform and joined in the singing, moving his upraised hand to and fro in the refrain of the song as Princeton men are accustomed to do.

When Mr. Wilson arrived, he passed through a lane on both sides of which the alumni stood cheering and yelling. The President-elect was escorted to a platform where Henry Clay Stuart, '84, president of the local Alumni Association, and Justice Mahlon Pitney, '79, of the United States supreme court met him.

"Locomotive" cheers were given with a vim for "Wilson" and "Princeton" and soon the alumni formed a line and shook hands. Many were in uniform of the Essex cavalry troop which escorted Mr. Wilson today and squad A of the first regiment of New York, made up largely of Princeton men.

Many of Mr. Wilson's own class, 1879, were present, including Cyrus McCormick of Chicago, William P. Wilder of New York and Robert Bridges of New York. As the graduates filed by Stanley Hunter '10, who has been a missionary in India, gave Mr. Wilson a tiger's tooth, which the President-elect has now added to his collection of rabbits feet and horse chestnuts.

In the crowd were a few who had figured conspicuously in the campaign. William F. McCombs '98, the Democratic national chairman, and Rolla Wells '76, the Democratic national treasurer, and Senator Atlee Pomerene '89 of Ohio were cheered by the Princetonians.

SETTLEMENT IS DENOUNCED

NEW YORK—Ten thousand garment workers, dissatisfied with the settlement made on Friday last, paraded the streets on Monday as a protest. The parade was followed by a mass meeting in Union square, at which the terms of settlement were denounced and a resolution passed declaring the workers present would remain on strike until their union is recognized and all other demands granted.

MR. WILSON GETS GREAT WELCOME AT THE CAPITAL

WASHINGTON—Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey arrived in Washington Monday afternoon. Thousands of persons were at the railroad station and gave a cheering welcome to the incoming President.

The President-elect and members of his family were escorted through the ranks of attendant Princeton University students by an official reception committee to their hotel.

The hours after his arrival at the capital Mr. Wilson entered the White House for the first time. He was accompanied by Mrs. Wilson and Col. Spencer S. Cosby. The President and Mrs. Taft awaited their coming and gave them a cordial greeting.

Soon after his arrival at the Shoreham the President-elect and his family received the Vice-President-elect and Mrs. Marshall, Governor Sulzer of New York, Governor Pothier of Rhode Island and staff and a few personal friends.

Members of the Wilson family from all over the country occupy an entire floor at the hotel, and there was an informal reunion immediately upon the arrival of the President-elect. The members of the entire party were the guests at dinner Monday night of John Wilson of Franklin, Pa., a cousin of the next President.

Mr. Wilson was the guest later in the evening of the alumni of his alma mater.

President-elect Wilson's arrival in Washington was quite similar to his departure from Princeton. Students of Princeton University formed in a narrow lane from the train steps to the President's room in the Union station.

There was silence as the President-elect, followed by members of his family, walked through the avenue formed by the students. The latter stood with their hats off. Mr. Wilson removed his silk hat. Accompanying him were William Corcoran Eustis, chairman of the inaugural committee, and Thomas Nelson Page, chairman of the Wilson reception committee.

In the President's room Mr. Wilson was introduced to the 50 members of the reception committee, while the students grouped themselves on the esplanade just outside the station. Here, as Mr. Wilson got into a White House automobile, cheer after cheer came from the Princeton students.

Colonel Cosby, chief aide to President Taft and a naval and military aide, accompanied Mr. Wilson from the White House to his hotel. There were cheers along the way as persons on the streets recognized the party.

The first person to greet the President-elect and Mrs. Wilson on the steps of the hotel was Capt. "Bill" McDonald, the Texas ranger who accompanied Mr. Wilson during the recent campaign.

The President-elect found the corridors of the hotel crowded with Princeton alumni, wearing orange and black rosettes. The Wilsons went immediately to their suite on the fourth floor of the hotel.

The President-elect had been in his rooms but a few minutes when Vice-President Marshall and Mrs. Marshall called to pay their respects.

Mr. Wilson's 3½-hour trip from Princeton to the national capital seemed short to him, he said. He found aboard the train which the students had povided especially for him every comfort and convenience. They had invited also some of the intimate friends of the Wilson family, and the latter found themselves in a homelike atmosphere all the way.

INDIANA WOMEN PRESENT BILL

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Woman suffrage in Indiana was presented formally before the state Senate on Monday after more than 600 women had marched to the State House, buttonholed the Governor, crowded on the floor of the Senate and influenced Senator Grube to offer a joint resolution to amend the state constitution to grant women full suffrage.

From the Senate the women went into the House and there stopped the proceedings while they made their pleas. Here, however, they were less successful than in the upper house, for but little attention was paid to them.

AVIATOR ON WAY TO BRIDGEPORT

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Aviator Jones, the aerial parcel postman, left this city for Bridgeport at 7:55 a. m. today. From there he expects to start for New York on the last leg of his flight from Boston.

MR. TAFT SIGNS NAVAL BILL

WASHINGTON—One of the last acts of President Taft today was signing the naval bill appropriating $146,747,000. One battleship was authorized in the measure.

CUSTOMS PLAN ACCEPTED

WASHINGTON—Plans for rearranging the customs districts, so they will be reduced from 160 to less than 50, as arranged by the treasury department, were accepted by President Taft.

FINAL ARTIST RECITAL

WELLESLEY, Mass.—The third and last Wellesley College artist recital was given last night in College Hall chapel by the Flonzaley quartet.

VICE-PRESIDENT MARSHALL FILLS OFFICE LONG VACANT

WASHINGTON—For the first time in many months, the United States today possessed a Vice-President. When Thomas R. Marshall of Indiana took the oath today in the Senate chamber the vacancy in that office left by former Vice-President Sherman was filled.

As the "second in command," Vice-President Marshall today shared the nation's plaudits only with President Wilson. Today he exchanged the title of Governor for that of Vice-President. Incidentally he became the presiding officer of the new Senate, filled lately by acting presidents pro tem.

Despite the overshadowing influence of President Wilson, Vice-President Marshall played a "star" part in today's civic drama. Their names and portraits, on flags and banners, were constantly linked together.

The new Vice-President was the guest at breakfast this morning of prominent political friends. At 10:30 he followed the President-elect to the White House. His escort was the "Black Horse troop" of cavalry cadets of the Culver (Ind.) Military Academy.

In the preliminary parade from the White House to the Capitol, the Vice-President-elect's carriage was directly behind that in which rode President Taft and the President-elect.

Mrs. Marshall, as the "second lady of the land," was accorded unusual honors by an escort of cavalrymen from her hotel to the Capitol. There special seats were reserved for her and Mrs. Wilson, with their families and immediate guests, to witness the induction into office of the Vice-President.

Members of the congressional joint committee, in charge of the inaugural ceremonies, were members of the party in the Vice-President's carriage, going to the Capitol and returning in the parade to the White House. In the afternoon parade Vice-President Marshall's carriage immediately followed that of the President.

The Vice-President and his party were guests at the luncheon given the President and him, and later shared the special box from which President Wilson reviewed the parade.

THIRTY-EIGHT RELATIVES OF MR. WILSON ALL ASTIR EARLY

WASHINGTON—Woodrow Wilson retired at 11 o'clock last night. Mrs. Wilson decreed that he should do so and he obeyed. Long before 8 o'clock this morning the corridor on the fourth floor of the hotel was peopled with eager Wilsons. Most of the 38 relatives quartered there were astir early and tip-toeing along the corridors seeking their baggage.

James Woodrow and Fitzwilliam McMasters Woodrow, sons of Joseph Woodrow of Columbia, S. C., joined the Wilson girls in the corridor. The two boys are great friends of the new President.

Laughter and a playful attack awaited Col. Thomas H. Birch, who acted as Governor Wilson's military secretary. Colonel Birch appeared in his full regalia of gold lace, brass buttons and a sword. The Wilsons were not used to seeing him in such style and the younger folk poked much fun at him.

President-elect Wilson had his breakfast brought into his room. He finished it quickly and was ready for the day.

At 9 o'clock nearly 200 newspaper men sought admission. Mr. Wilson smilingly submitted to their questions and was particularly interested in their ineffectual attempts to elicit from him the exact personnel of his cabinet. Meanwhile a clatter of hoofs on the street below announced that the Essex troop of cavalry, personal escort for the incoming executive, was assembling, ready for the trip from the hotel to the White House.

The 38 relatives of the President-elect who were quartered on one floor of the hotel had a personal interest in every move of their kinsman, but they were not nearly so concerned about what was to happen at noon as were the three servants of the Woodrow Wilson family who journeyed from Princeton with the incoming executive and Mrs. Wilson yesterday. The two maids will form part of the White House retinue to act as maids to the Wilson girls. The cook is a great favorite with the Wilsons, but there wasn't any place for her in the White House. Mrs. Wilson, however, decided she ought to have a chance to see the inauguration. She will witness the ceremonies as a guest of the family.

MR. TAFT BUSY AS FAMILY GETS READY TO LEAVE

WASHINGTON—With but five hours remaining to him as chief executive of the nation, President Taft arose at 7 this morning, had breakfast and then locked himself in his study for an hour's hard work before the arrival of Mr. Wilson and Mr. Marshall.

Though he worked far into last night, signing hundreds of commissions, souvenirs, photographs and many legislative enactments, the retiring President was in a jovial mood today. A mass of official business that confronted him in his office engaged the attention of the President until after 9 o'clock today.

The White House during the morning hours was the scene of unusual activity. Men and women servants, who bade goodby to Mrs. Taft, Miss Helen Taft, Mrs. Laughlin, Mrs. Taft's sister, and the President yesterday, hurried to and fro making ready for the departure of the women folk to the home of Mrs. Thomas K. Laughlin, Mrs. Taft's sister, where they were to await the arrival of Mr. Taft.

His last day in the White House yesterday kept President Taft busy. He shook hands with several hundred citizens and government officials; received scores of telegrams from friends; signed his name to many pictures and letters and held three receptions.

Mr. Taft left the room he has occupied for four years in the executive offices with a smile and without a backward glance. He met his friends of the Washington diplomatic corps and the justices of the supreme court in the White House and last of all he gave the first formal welcome in that mansion to the President-elect and Mrs. Wilson.

Last night Mr. and Mrs. Taft were guests at a private dinner given by Miss Mabel Boardman. The President received the President-elect and Mrs. Wilson at 6 o'clock. Col. Spencer Cosby, chief aid to the President, was their escort, and the President had sent his own touring car to bring them through the crowded thoroughfares.

On the bronze seal of the United States, imbedded deep in the marble floor of the main hallway, President Taft was waiting to receive his guests. He offered his arm to Mrs. Wilson and escorted the next "first lady of the land" to the green room.

Mrs. Taft and Miss Helen, the only members of the retiring President's family in town, came down the stairway and the party talked alone.

William Jennings Bryan was one of the last distinguished visitors who saw the President in his office. Colonel Bryan came unannounced late in the afternoon.

"Here's something I want to show you," said the President as he grasped his visitor by the arm and led him to the cabinet room.

"This," continued the President, "is the cabinet room."

Mr. Bryan sat in the chair of the secretary of state, but he made no comment.

"I just dropped in to say farewell," he said as he departed. "I have many Republican friends as well as those in the Democratic party."

Before he left his office for the last time the President shook hands with the members of the executive staff.

The President made but few changes in the executive offices. He removed from the west wall of his private office the picture of his father, Alphonso Taft, which has hung there for four years. The only picture in the room which will greet President Wilson is that of former President Roosevelt, which was hung there several years ago by Mr. Taft.

MR. MACDONALD STARTS ON VISIT TO WASHINGTON

Dr. J. A. Macdonald, editor of the Toronto Globe, who spoke before the Pilgrim Publicity Association at a luncheon at the American house Monday afternoon, and who was the principal speaker at the meeting of the Boston Baptist Social Union at Ford hall in the evening, leaves for New York tonight where he will spend Wednesday and go on to Washington for over Sunday. He is scheduled to speak before the Washington Y. M. C. A. Sunday afternoon.

Among the guests at the luncheon were the editors or publishers of all the Boston newspapers. The speaker was introduced by Robert Lincoln O'Brien.

"Service in a Community of Interest" and the bearing of the two upon a world movement of progress was his subject. Among his assertions which brought applause from his hearers were: "A new note is being struck in this republic which is that, after all, service is the greatest thing in life.

"The people are coming to see that bigness is not always greatness.

"A generation of men with this spirit of 'service rather than being served' is going to save your country.

"This service notion is the only thing which will save democracy from a decay as bad as ever came to autocracy."

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And Lithographs of Boston, New York, Battle and Historical Scenes, Ships, Statesmen, Autograph Letters and Documents prominent men, Old Laws, Books, Pamphlets. Send lists to G. A. JACKSON, 8 Pemberton Square, Boston.

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

PRETTY LITTLE PARTY FROCK

Crepe de chine, with trimming of lace



PRETTY party frocks always make a strong appeal to the feminine heart at any age. The one illustrated is designed for girls from 10 to 14 years of age and is sure to find a welcome. The short-waisted blouse is full and is made over a fitted lining. The bretelles are exceedingly attractive and becoming. They give breadth over the shoulders, and, where the graceful drapery is caught at the left of the front, a dainty touch is added by a bunch of artificial flowers. The short sleeves, too, are finished with the same flowers.

The skirt is a simple straight one gathered at the upper edge. In this case, the lower edge is finished with wide tucks but these tucks can be omitted if they are not wanted.

Here the material is crepe de chine, with trimming of lace edging and banding and allover lace. All the soft, pretty materials, suitable for young girls, are appropriate for this model. China silk, mull, voile, marquisette and all similar materials would be pretty.

Since the skirt is straight and the bretelles are straight on their edges, flouncing or bordered materials could be used. The new fabrics include many beautiful bordered ones and any design that can be used for them is sure to be in demand.

For the 12-year size the dress will require 5¼ yards of material 27, 3½ yards 36, or 3 yards 44 inches wide, with ¾ yard of allover lace 18 inches wide, 4½ yards banding, 4 yards of edging to trim as illustrated.

The pattern of the dress (7738) is cut in sizes for girls from 10 to 14 years of age. It can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

RETURN OF FANCY FOOTSTOOL

Colonial designs appear to be most popular

FOOTSTOOLS always have been made in various French periods of furniture, for France is the home of the modern footstool, and no room furnished in any of the historic French styles would be complete without accompanying footstools. But within the last year or so footstools have been demanded for use with every sort of furniture, and today the best dealers meet this demand with a bewildering assortment.

These present-day footstools are not the small doll-like articles which gave pleasure to our grandmothers. They are sizable pieces of furniture, most of them 12x18 inches square, perhaps, and they stand from 8 to 12 inches from the floor. Some, to be sure, are smaller, perhaps eight inches wide, a foot long and four or five inches above the floor. These generally have little arms or handles at the ends and can be easily carried from place to place.

Colonial designs of various sorts seem to take the lead in popularity. Excepting in formal drawing rooms it is unusual to have the footstools designed with special reference to the rest of the furniture, but a mahogany footstool in colonial design fits in harmoniously in any room where mahogany furniture is used.

One of the most serviceable footstools is shown with a mahogany frame in straight, simple lines, with red, brown or green leather cushion. Tapestry in various dull hues and upholstery of other sorts in colors that would blend with the color scheme of almost any living room are also used to cover the cushions of these useful footstools.

A very comfortable design is the inclined footstool. The dull mahogany frame, covered with a cushion two or three inches thick, is only an inch or so from the floor in front. The back is perhaps eight inches from the floor.

Small Virginia colonial mahogany footstools with bulging ends are especially suitable to rooms furnished with American colonial furniture.

An attractive footstool for use in a room not necessarily colonial in design is a reproduction from an old English piece of furniture. The legs are thin and spindling and are connected with rounds. The top is a sort of braided rush. The stool stands about a foot high.

Little stools which resemble old-fashioned hassocks are also made of upholstery stuffs mounted on wooden frames or bases. Some of these are tufted with a button in the middle, some are almost cushionlike in their softness and some have the octagonal form. These octagonal footstools are especially attractive.

Cushions—flat, square, hard cushions—covered with bits of oriental carpet are also used for footrests.

Mission footstools are made for the living room furnished in this style, with straight oak frames in the various dull finishes applied to mission furniture, upholstered in leather or burlap. They are sometimes made with caned tops; and caned tops, too, are shown with mahogany frames.

FISH MADE MORE APPETIZING

Good dishes that are less expensive than meat

WITHIN the last few years the fish canneries have put upon the market such fine products that the use of fish has become very general, even in those places where it is rarely possible to procure fresh fish; and since it is a much less expensive food than meat, its consideration is important, writes Fannie Merritt Farmer in the Woman's Home Companion.

Baked Creole halibut—Cook two cupfuls of canned tomatoes with one cupful of water; two slices of onion, three cloves and one half tablespoonful of sugar 20 minutes; then force through a puree strainer. Melt three tablespoonfuls of butter, add three tablespoonfuls of flour and stir until well blended; then pour on gradually, while stirring constantly, the strained tomatoes. Bring to the boiling point and let boil two minutes. Wipe a two-pound piece of halibut with a piece of cheesecloth wrung out of cold water. Put in a buttered baking pan of correct size, stick upper surface with one dozen cloves, pour around one half the sauce and bake in a hot oven 40 minutes, basting every five minutes with the sauce. Garnish with parsley.

Shattuck halibut—Wipe a one and one half pound slice of chicken halibut with a piece of cheesecloth wrung out of cold water. Put in a buttered copper platter, fireproof baking dish, or dripping pan of correct size, and sprinkle with salt and pepper. Arrange on top five three fourth inch slices cut from peeled medium-sized tomatoes; then sprinkle with one third cupful of thin strips of green pepper, cut lengthwise, from which the seeds have been removed. Bake in a hot oven 25 minutes, basting four times during the baking, using for the first basting one third cupful of melted butter and afterward the liquid in the pan.

Planked broiled live lobster with oysters—Split and bake a lobster as for broiled live lobster, cooking 12 minutes instead of 15. Pipe a border of seasoned mashed potatoes around the edge of a slightly buttered plank. Clean and pick over one cupful of oysters. Put over tail and body meat of lobster, sprinkle with salt and pepper, and dot generously with butter. Put lobster on plank and bake until oysters are plump and edges curl and potato border is browned. Remove from oven and garnish with julienne potatoes, thick slices cut from peeled tomatoes and watercress.

Creamed finnan haddie with rice border—Cook one half tablespoonful of finely chopped shallot or onion and one tablespoonful each of finely chopped green and red pepper (two tablespoonfuls of either may be substituted) with one fourth cupful of butter five minutes, stirring constantly. Add four tablespoonfuls of flour mixed with one teaspoonful of salt, one half teaspoonful of paprika and a few grains of cayenne and stir until well blended; then pour on gradually while stirring constantly one cupful each of milk and thin cream. Bring to the boiling point and let boil two minutes. Reserve one half cupful and to the remainder add one and one half cupfuls of flaked canned finnan haddie, and again bring to the boiling point. Have a rice border on a hot serving dish, fill center with finnan haddie and pour around the reserved sauce. Garnish with canned pimento.

Rice border—Pick over one cupful of rice, put in a bowl, cover with cold water and let soak over night or for several hours. Drain, and add slowly to two quarts of vigorously boiling water to which has been added one tablespoonful of salt. Boil until soft. Drain and pour over one quart of hot water. Return to hot kettle in which it was cooked and let stand on back of range to dry off, when kernels will be separated. Pack in slightly buttered round border mold, set in a pan of hot water and put in oven until reheated.

TRIED RECIPES

PORK CAKE

CHOP one pound of fat salt pork free from lean or rind so fine that it is almost like lard; pour upon it one half pint boiling water, add two cups dark brown sugar, one cup New Orleans molasses, one teaspoon soda stirred into the molasses, one pound each seeded raisins and stoned dates, chopped; one quarter pound shredded citron. Stir in enough flour to make it the consistency of a cup cake batter, season with one teaspoon each of cinnamon, cloves, allspice, and nutmeg. Bake in a moderate oven.—Tacoma Tribune.

STUFFED CELERY

This is a particularly appetizing relish to serve with a buffet luncheon; select crisp stalks of celery and cut into two or three inch lengths. The hollow of each stalk is filled with cream cheese mixed with chopped pimentos and nuts, seasoned well with mayonnaise.—Newark News.

PRUNE WHIP

For prune whip soak one cupful of prunes in cold water over night, boil slowly on back of the stove in the morning, then add half a cup of sugar and cook for a few minutes more. Rub through a colander. Whip the whites of four eggs stiff, then add the prunes and beat up stiff. Put in a deep dish and bake fifteen minutes. Eat cold with sauce.—New Haven Journal Courier.

ONION SOUP

This is wholesome and "tasty." Slice two or three large onions and fry yellow in butter or clarified drippings. When soft add three tablespoonfuls of flour and stir until cooked and frothy. Now add slowly a pint of boiling water, stirring until smooth and slightly thickened. Have ready three potatoes boiled and mashed and add to them a quart of milk that has been brought just to the scalding point. Put the potato and onion mixture together, season with salt and pepper, let it get very hot, then press through a strainer into a hot tureen. Sprinkle over the top a little parsley minced fine and a handful of crisp croutons.

GLAZED ONIONS

Choose mild onions for this way of cooking. Melt half a cupful of butter in a saucepan, then put in as many peeled onions as will fit in without crowding. Move about until all are well coated with butter, sprinkle with a tablespoonful of sugar, then pour over them a well-flavored soup stock. If you have no stock on hand, dissolve a little beef extract in hot water and salt well. Simmer until the onions are tender, take off the lid of the saucepan and let the stock simmer down to about half a cupful. Serve in a heated covered dish as an accompaniment to a roast of pork or mutton.—Delineator.

HOW TO MAKE RIBBON PLUME

YOU should have no difficulty in making a ribbon plume, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. Three pieces of ribbon or satin are used and the length and width would depend entirely upon the size you wish the plume to be.

It is best to have the ribbon in widths, allowing about one half inch difference between each one.

Fringe the ribbon on both sides, leaving a plain center of about one inch. Now lay one ribbon on top of another, the narrowest at the top. Gather the ribbons through the center and seam the ribbon to a point at one end.

A covered cable wire, which serves as the spine of the plume is sewed from the point, covering the gathering and extending a short distance beyond the feather in the same manner as the spine of an ostrich tip.

Shake the ribbon over a steaming tea kettle and curl the ends with a curling iron, or if preferred the plume may be left uncurled.

LACE BLOUSES

This is a year of lace where blouses are concerned. Lace of every kind is used, and is considered far more dressy than net or satin. French embroidered filet represents, however, the last word in elaboration. This form of needlework, being done by hand, from the making of the net to the darning of a design, is very costly. Those who are clever with their needles are able, however, says the Indianapolis News, to evolve what in time will become an heirloom, buying hand-made net for the purpose.

NEAT SEWING-ROOM

I find that a small pasteboard box placed on the floor beside me, into which I can drop pieces of thread and scraps of cloth while sewing is a great help in keeping the room neat, writes a contributor to Los Angeles Express. It saves all that unsightly mess so often seen on the floor when one is sewing. A newspaper spread on the floor to drop the scraps on answers the same purpose and can be picked up and burned when one stops work.

WARDROBE SHOULD HAVE CARE

Constant attention keeps it in good order

HOWEVER great a desire a woman may have to keep in touch with the latest decrees of Dame Fashion, to be always up-to-date, and really to deserve the appellation of a "well-dressed" woman, she will find it a difficult matter, especially when her dress allowance is a limited one, unless she studies the little cares and attentions which her wardrobe will need from time to time if it is to be kept in perfect order.

Order should be the motto of the well-groomed woman. "A place for everything and everything in its place" is a motto which may be applied equally to the wardrobe and to the kitchen. Every hat should have its own special box, no matter how simple it may be, and immediately after it has been removed from the head it should be thoroughly brushed and put away, says a writer for the Chicago Inter Ocean. A hat that has been exposed to dampness, however, should first be thoroughly dried, placing plenty of tissue paper into the crown to prevent its losing its shape.

Many women are ignorant of the correct way of putting away gloves. It is a fact, however, that the manner of keeping them when not in use has more to do with the lengthening or shortening of their life than any amount of wearing can have. In the first place, they should never be rolled or flung carelessly into a drawer. Whether silk, kid or cotton, they should be laid smoothly and quite flat in large boxes kept specially for the purpose. When mending kid gloves, silk of exactly the same shade should be used and the best way in which to renovate them is by placing the two edges of the cut or tear together and firmly securing with tiny buttonhole stitches. Silk ones might be treated in exactly the same way, for the mending is scarcely visible if neatly executed and provided the silk thread matches the glove precisely, and for this last purpose glove-mending outfits, including all the fashionable shades, should always form part of the wardrobe.

Veils should be laid loosely in long boxes, light colored ones separately, and with wrappings of tissue paper. In this way the veil does not become creased as when folded flatly, and it will be found to retain its good appearance for a much longer period. If your veil has become damp it should be laid quite flat across a table, and allowed to dry in that position, so that it does not wrinkle as it dries. Furs should always be thoroughly shaken and brushed before putting away, and they are best kept in wrappings of newspaper or in large bags of unbleached calico, these things having a tendency to keep moths away.

As regards the street costume, the skirt should never be worn without the coat whenever this can possibly be avoided, for if worn about the house it will soon become spotted and soiled, and before long will be quite a different shade from its coat. It is wise, therefore, to keep a skirt to slip on immediately on reaching home. In any case, a costume will need frequent attention, and every woman should know how to renovate her tailored suit. It should first be thoroughly brushed, to remove all dust and mud splashes, then sponged with naphtha or a solution of ammonia and water to remove any grease spots. In the case of light colored fabrics, a piece of clean, white, lintless cotton should substitute the sponge. Next lay the garment over the skirt board, spread a damp cloth over the wrong side, and thoroughly press with a hot iron until the cloth is quite dry. Finally, we must not forget the lingerie department. Hems and flounces of silk and muslin petticoats should always be repaired as soon as they show signs of fraying. Silk ones may be cleansed at home instead of laundering, by using naphtha or ammonia, for many silks will not stand the wear of the wash tub, much less the use of a hot iron.

EXTREMES ARE TO BE AVOIDED

Comfort as a consideration in dress

THE first consideration for the older woman who would be well gowned is comfort. No woman can look well who does not feel comfortable from the tip of her head to her toes. Her hat should be light in weight and well balanced on her head; her clothes should fit well, but not too snugly, and her shoes should be large enough to permit comfortable locomotion. No matter how richly a woman may be gowned she will not present the appearance of being well costumed if she looks uncomfortable. The second consideration for the older woman in her scheme of dress is to be appropriately frocked, the right gown for the occasion, and in a style compatible with her years. The tendency in older women is to overdress; they overlook the charm of line, and believe they are enhancing their costumes by adding beautiful lace here, rich embroideries there, in a hit-or-miss fashion which spoils symmetry and ends in ruining what might have been a handsome gown.

The older woman must eschew extremes; they will subject her to ridicule if she persists in following them. This does not mean that she cannot adopt the fashions of the hour, but that she must modify them and adapt them. The majority of well-dressed women, in America, at any rate, always make certain modifications of the styles. Youth can wear the new styles—her very naivete will carry off the daring modes sprung by designers in their desire to bring out something new—but those who have reached years of discretion must utilize their knowledge and select the more conservative and worthy features of the new fashions, says a New York Tribune writer.

The soft, clinging materials are always becoming, the new colorings should be equally becoming, and the semi-fitting effects and drapery hide many defects in the figure. As the mature figure is apt to settle, the clever modiste adds height and subtracts pounds by giving long lines, and this can be easily accomplished by drapery which is kept well toward the bottom of the skirt and as much to the back as possible. If the dowager is slender she may adopt the new skirts, on which the drapery is carried to the front and brought up to the waist line in the true eastern fashion.

The materials which are being used for the spring costumes are really more becoming to older women than to the younger element. While the wise woman will shun colorings which are too brilliant, particularly close to the face, where they can throw into relief the lines being carved by time, she can adapt to good advantage the soft, subtle shadings of the season. Black is often a trying color, and the fashionable grayish taupes and bronze colorings, the sand, putty and amber tones, as well as the effective violet and wistaria shades, are substituted. For the house there is nothing prettier or more becoming for one whose hair is beginning to show silver threads than white. If dull white is too severe the cream and ivory tones, and particularly oyster white, are most becoming.

BAGS PRETTY AND PRACTICAL

Latest style found very convenient

BAGS have become very popular, and the style is so useful and practical that women often wonder how they succeeded in doing without them. Utility is a word particularly applicable to one of the latest styles, for it is so convenient that it is almost indispensable to the equipment of autoists and other travelers.

The material may be linen, embroidered in any desired pattern; cretonne, ratine or other washable material. One yard of goods 36 inches wide is required. When the bag is completed and folded together the dimensions should be 14x18 inches.

Cut the cloth into an oblong strip 18 by 30 inches and place a pocket 14 inches deep across one end to be used for holding a pillow, which may be made one inch smaller than the pocket. Another pocket of the same size on the opposite end is stitched in the center, making two smaller pockets, one for a book or magazine, the other for writing materials. Small pockets for holding needlebook, pins, hairpins, thread, scissors, etc., may be placed on these large pockets. When the bag is folded together these small pockets will be on the inside between the pillow and the books. All of the pockets may be closed with strong snap fasteners and several fasteners also should be placed at the ends of the bag to keep it securely closed and two handles may be added as an assistance in carrying.

The advantages of this bag will be greatly appreciated by a traveler, as it answers for a rest for the head or back as well as a bag, and it is a present that any one starting on a journey would be glad to receive. The construction may be as elaborate as the taste or the pocketbook of the maker of it will permit, but it should be made strong, as its purpose is usefulness.

MIRROR GAUGE

To prevent the tipping of a mirror, smooth and round at the ends a thin piece of wood about five inches long. Place this at the middle of the back of the dresser, underneath the mirror, and fasten with a screw, like a button, says the Minneapolis Tribune. It is easily pushed down if you wish to tip the mirror, and if conspicuous, may be stained to match in color the wood of the dresser.

TO OPEN FRUIT JAR

The best way to open a fruit jar is to invert the top of the jar into hot water, taking care that the water is not deep enough to touch the glass, says the Spokane Chronicle. The principle is to expand the metal top and then open as usual. A minute or two is sufficient. Should it remain too long the glass also would expand

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ESSENTIALS FOR A TROUSSEAU

Not wise to get a very elaborate outfit

ALTHOUGH it is nearly always a woman's ambition to have the loveliest clothes in her trousseau, it is absurd for her to get so many that she cannot derive the benefit of them before the styles become passe.

It seems best to follow the unwritten rules that lingerie is the first part of the trousseau. If you are sensible and not extravagant, you will want six complete sets of undermuslins, which need not all match, except the bridal set. However, it is much more satisfactory to have just one character of these garments—that is if you prefer lace trimmed lingerie, have all the garments adorned with pretty lace; if you are fond of French hand embroidered undermuslins, then just have that kind.

The corset is the most important part of the trousseau, for the fitting of all the gowns depends on it—and therefore it should mold the figure properly, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. Two corsets are quite essential, but please do not make the mistake of getting one very elaborate corset and one that is a different model, because it is cheap. If you make any difference in them, it should only be in the material.

Shoes and boots are as important as gowns, for the latter cannot look right unless the footwear is as good as the costumes. These are absolutely necessary—two pairs of boots, one all-black, the other of tan calfskin or black with gray suede tops; one pair of French patent leather slippers for afternoon wear; one pair of tan or black oxfords; one pair of white buckskin pumps or slippers; two pairs of evening slippers, one black, the other white.

A quantity of gloves is very necessary—for morning and utility wear, at least four pairs of chamois or chamoisette gloves; for afternoon wear, six pairs of white kid gloves; for evening wear, six pairs of long white kid gloves in 16 and 20-button lengths.

Every bride should have not less than two or three dozen handkerchiefs—one dozen plain, hemstitched with her initial or monogram embroidered in a corner; one dozen, prettily, but not elaborately embroidered, and a dozen very fine handkerchiefs.

Blouses are necessary to the number of six—to wear with the tailored suit of cloth and the summer suit of linen or eponge. The new shirts with tiny plaited bosoms are quite the smartest tailored sort, and the lingerie blouses that are beautifully hand-embroidered are always pretty. A chiffon blouse to match the bride's traveling suit should not be forgotten. Jabots and fancy collars are useful accessories.

A smart demi-tailored hat is the most important chapeau, whether or not the bride is married in her going-away costume. A strictly tailored hat will be very useful for her shopping and marketing trips.

Although the bride wants to look her loveliest on her wedding day, it does not mean that she must expend a large amount for her bridal gown—it should be in proportion with her trousseau. Whether of Duchess satin, crepe meteor, crepe de chine, charmeuse, or batiste, it should have simplicity for its keynote.

If the going-away suit is the only tailored costume in the trousseau, then it should be of fine French serge or another serviceable woolen. If afterwards it is to be for dress wear, a fine matelasse suit will be charming.

TO ROOT CUTTINGS

Get a large flower pot and fill with rich soil until a smaller pot will rest just an inch above rim of large pot, put more soil in large pot until it reaches within two inches of small pot, the latter being filled with water, the hole in small pot having previously been corked, says Los Angeles Express. Put cuttings in soil and cover all over with glass jar. They will keep moist by the absorption of water through the sides of pot and will speedily root.

ASBESTOS PAD

One of the new asbestos pads is designed for the round table, being circular in shape and in two parts, says the Newark News. To meet the needs of those who, from time to time, have occasion to enlarge their tables by means of leaves, leaves of asbestos are to be had. By means of these leaves the round pad may be extended to any size.

NEW NECKWEAR

The newest neckwear includes a band, two inches in width, laid in plaits which is worn around the bottom of a high standing collar, according to the New Haven Journal Courier. These bands are made of a plain silk or satin, and fasten at one side with a rosette of rococo roses, or directly in front under plain ends of the silk, lined with a contrasting color.

GLOVE PASTE

A paste of flour and gasoline will clean light colored kid gloves without injury, says the Commoner. Keep the glove on the hand and apply with a soft cloth, rubbing until quite dry with a clean dry cloth.—Use out of doors.

More Towns Ballot in Week ◉ Bay State Town Meetings

MORE TOWN MEETINGS ON; NATICK VOTES

(Continued from page one)

seers of poor; J. H. Dwyer, assessor; W. H. Nash, tax collector; W. P. Hutchinson, school committee; John P. Coughlin, water commissioner; Edward Rourke, highway surveyor; James H. Dwyer, C. C. Murphy, W. C. Lean, board of health. License—Yes, 252; No, 457. Last year—Yes, 261; No, 390.

Amesbury

No license, 824 to 620. Seectmen elected: F. W. Howes, W. V. Barker, J. J. Mason. Total vote 1532 out of 1978 registered.

Arlington

In one of the most talked of contests in the history of the town the citizens reelected the selectmen of last year. The count of ballots showed Bitzer, 620; Rawson, 678; Noyes, 553; Crowley, 383; Donnelly, 369; Ryan, 286; Swan, 388; Birch, 217.

Other Officers—Thomas J. Robinson, town clerk; Myron Taylor, treasurer; Philip Eberhart, Henry S. Adams, Henry W. Hayes, board of public works; Omar W. Whittemore, assessor; Harvey S. Sears, tax collector; John A. Bishop, Lindsay K. Foster, Charles C. Warren, school committee; Dr. Laurence L. Pierce, board of health. License—Yes, 292; no, 787; last year—yes, 247; no, 649.

Canton

Frederic P. Blake, Ernest Guild, Joseph W. Wattles, selectmen; Walter Ames, town clerk; Robert Bird, treasurer; Ernest Guild (three years), assessor; Robert Bird, tax collector; Charles H. French, William T. Reynolds, George W. Mathews (three years), Thomas D. Sheehan (one year), school committee; James A. O'Leary, water commissioner; John Buckley, Jr., highway surveyor; Dr. Dean S. Luce, board of health; appropriations, town officers, $6050; schools, $27,200; board of health, $500; library, $3300; highways and bridges, $24,750; poor department, $5000; fire department, $4500; police, $3000; street lights, $4600; town debt, $18,320; suppression of moths, $1900; water, $11,600. License—yes, 264; no, 458. Last year—yes, 235; no, 421.

Framingham

D. C. Ahearn, M. F. Ennis, selectmen; Frank E. Henry, town clerk; Thomas N. Haynes, treasurer; Elbridge C. Barber (three years), Patrick Hayes (one year), overseers of the poor; James E. Hall, assessor; W. F. Richardson, tax collector; Edward D. Bement, Donald E. MacCormick, school committee; John J. Prindiville, water commissioner; Dr. C. J. Carr, board of health. License—Yes, 986; no, 1323. Last year—Yes, 876; no, 1429.

Hanson

Wallace House, selectman; George Scates, town clerk; John Scates, treasurer; Wallace House, overseer of the poor; Wallace House, assessor; Walter Calder, tax collector; Mrs. George G. Bonney, school committee; J. H. Ibbitson, Arthur Howland, highway surveyors; Wallace House, board of health. Appropriations—Town officers, $2000; schools, $7875; library, $300; highways and bridges, $2500; poor department, $2000; suppression of moths, $500; stone roads, $2000. License—Yes, 5; No, 44. Last year—Yes, 10; no, 37.

Hingham

Walter W. Hersey, selectman; Edward W. Jones, treasurer; William L. Foster, overseer of the poor; Walter W. Hersey, assessor; Alphonso Cain, tax collector; Charles T. Leavitt, Henry E. Loring, Francis J. Murry and S. H. Spaulding, school committee; Walter W. Hersey, board of health. Appropriations—town officers, $5800; schools, $34,200; library, $100; highways and bridges, $16,700; poor department, $7000; fire department, $5500; street lights, $9328.24; town debt, $16,187.15; suppression of moths, $3750; water, $2500; incidentals, $12,000; soldiers' relief, $1500; interest, $2700; oil for highways, $2500; collectors' commissions, $1200; sidewalks, $2500; insurance, $1700. License—Yes, 110; No, 289. Last year—Yes, 194; No, 495.

Holbrook

Arthur W. Paine, Charles H. McCarter, Ellis A. White, selectmen; Zenas A. French, town clerk; George B. French, treasurer; Arthur W. Paine, Charles H. McCarter, Ellis A. White, overseers of the poor; Charles H. McCarter, assessor; Jeremiah J. Hickey, tax collector; Mrs. Sybil L. Niles, school committee; Walter A. Belcher, water commissioner; Arthur W. Paine, Charles H. McCarter, Ellis A. White, highway surveyors; Walter E. White, Dr. A. J. Cole, board of health. Appropriations—Town officers, $10,000; schools, $11,532; board of health, $250; library, $2000; highways and bridges, $2100; poor department, $2000; fire department, $1575; police, $125; street lights, $1500; town debt, $6000; suppression of moths, $650; water, $2500; town house, $1100. License—Yes, 128; no, 250. Last year—Yes, 112; no, 232.

Hull

Alfred A. Galiano, selectman (three years); C. V. Nickerson, treasurer; Alfred A. Galiano, overseer of the poor (three years); Charles E. West, George H. Hatchard, assessor; Charles H. Waterhouse, tax collector; Henry H. Burr, school committee (three years); Francis H. Cleverly, board of health (three years). Appropriations—Town officers, $6500; schools, $17,500; board of health, $1000; library, $700; highways, $9000; poor department, $2500; fire department, $11,000; police, $1700; street lights, $6050; suppression of moths, $1500; water, $1000; disposal of swill, $3000; sidewalks and streets, $5450; electric light, new construction, $8500; new library, $6000; new auto fire, $7000; land for dump, $1250; new playground at Bayside, $25,000. License—Yes, 131; no, 16. Last year—Yes, 131; no, 15.

Lincoln

Robert D. Donaldson, John F. Farrar, Charles S. Smith, selectmen; George L. Chapin, town clerk; Charles S. Wheeler, treasurer; William C. Pierce, assessor; Charles S. Wheeler, tax collector; A. J. Doherty, school committee; Dr. Joseph S. Hart, water coumissioner; Martin M. Welch, board of health. License—Yes, 40; no, 150.

Manchester

Nathan P. Meldrum, Frank G. Cheever, George R. Dean, overseers of poor, selectmen; Alfred S. Jewett, town clerk; Edwin P. Stanley, treasurer; Walter B. Caldwood, park commissioner; Frank G. Cheever, assessor; Edwin P. Stanley, tax collector; George Hildreth, water commissioner. Appropriations—Schools, $25,000; board of health, $1650; library, $3763.61; highways and bridges, $25,000; poor department, $4200; fire department, $5900; police, $7500; street lights, $8000; town debt, $13,240; suppression of moths, $10,000; water, $16,850; special appropriations, park maintenance, $3000; liability insurance, $1100; contingents, $2000; state and county tax, $48,000; general government, $12,275. License—Yes, 238; no, 255. Last year—Yes, 200; no, 249.

Marshfield

William L. Sprague, selectman, assessor and overseer of poor; H. I. Macomber, town clerk; Horatio B. Sprague, treasurer; Judson Ewell, auditor; Albert Bates, tax collector; Albert P. Sprague, school committee; P. R. Livermore, tree warden; George H. Thomas, W. W. Weston, George A. Thayer, highway surveyors; Dr. A. A. Arthur, board of health. Appropriations — Schools, $7800; highways and bridges, $10,000; poor department, $2800; fire department, $2000; police, $400. License—Yes, 120; no, 149.

Mashpee

J. Peters, Darius Combs, A. H. Amos, selectmen, board of health and overseers of the poor; J. Peters, town clerk; Watson Hammond, treasurer; O. B. Peters, assessor; S. A. Jones, tax collector; A. A. Sanford, school committee; E. B. Amos, S. H. Peters, W. R. Sturgis, highway surveyors. License—Yes, 16; no, 32. Last year—Yes, 15; no, 33.

Middleboro

Bourne Wood, selectman; A. A. Thomas, treasurer; Charles M. Thacher, overseer of the poor; B. C. Shaw, assessor; A. A. Thomas, tax collector; R. W. Drake, E. T. P. Jenks, school committee; J. H. Wheeler, board of health. Appropriations—Police, $1800; sidewalks, $1500. License—Yes, 400; no, 591. Last year—Yes, 423; no, 620.

Natick

Charles T. Brooks, Edward P. Brennan, William F. Piper, selectmen; William O. Cutler, town clerk; Harry M. Ferguson, treasurer; Charles Kopff, overseer of the poor; David Finn, assessor; John J. Ahearn, tax collector; the Rev. Albert Felch, Fred Selew, school committee; George F. Whitney, water commissioner; Frank W. Manchester, highway surveyor; John Morris, board of health. License—Yes, 968; No, 990. Last year—Yes, 977; No, 1096.

Needham

Austin Cotter, James McCracken, John F. Gilfoyle, selectmen; Thomas Sutton, town clerk; Charles E. Stanwood, treasurer; James F. Ryan, assessor; John L. Twigg, tax collector; Susan W. Fiske, school committee; Edmund G. Pond, water commissioner; Edgar A. Crossman, Virgil A. Rowe, J. Walter Schrimer, board of health; Thomas J. Crossman, park commissioner; Francis DeM. Dunn and Alice M. Hicks, trustees public library; Ernest E. Riley, tree warden; Arthur E. Smith, auditor; George Twigg and William W. Crisp, constables. License—Yes, 205; no, 548. Last year—Yes, 201; no, 484.

New Braintree

Selectmen, Charles S. Lane (three years), Irving Webb (two years) and Charles Barr (one year); Edward E. Judkins, town clerk; assessor, Jonas Shedd (three years); C. O. Johnson, tax collector; Francis W. Tufts and Frank Morse, school committee; Timothy Mara, highway surveyor. License—Yes, 8; no, 31. Last year—Yes, 10; no, 29.

North Reading

Albert G. Barber, Irving F. Batchelder, Joseph D. Gowing, selectmen and overseers; Arthur F. Upton, town clerk; Joseph D. Gowing, treasurer; Joseph D. Gowing assessor; Joseph D. Gowing, tax collector; Mary Le Favour, school committee; Irving F. Batchelder, road commissioner. Appropriations—Town officers, $1100; schools, 4280; library, amount of dog tax; highways and bridges, $2300; poor department, $700; fire department, $500; police, $300; street lights, $2600; town debt, $1000; suppression of moths, $600; macadamizing and oiling roads, $2300. License, Yes, 60; No, 129. Last year—Yes, 48,; No, 108.

Norwell

E. E. Stetson, selectman; J. H. Merritt, town clerk; J. H. Merritt, treasurer; E. E. Stetson, overseer of the poor; E. E. Stetson, assessor; W. H. Spencer, tax collector; Benjamin Loring, school committee; L. F. Hammond, highway surveyor; H. J. Little, board of health. Appropriations—Town officers, $1500; schools, $1700; board of health, $200; library, $100; highways and bridges, $2700; poor department, $2000; fire department, $200; street lights, $250; town debt, $3500; suppression of moths, $446. License—Yes, 75; no, 87. Last year—Yes, 49; no, 73.

Norwood

Daniel F. Slattery, James A. Hartshorn, James W. Conger, selectmen; John F. Kiley, town clerk; Harold W. Gay, treasurer; Frank G. Allen, assessor; George O. Capen, tax collector; Cornelius M. Callahan, George H. Smith, school committee; James H. Butler, water commissioner; William F. Baker, board of health. License—Yes, 303; No, 785. Last year—Yes, 262; No, 710.

Pembroke

E. C. Thayer, J. J. Shepherd, E. P. Litchfield, selectmen; W. E. Halliday, town clerk; J. Frank Baker, treasurer; Phoebe Baker, Delia E. Chandler, overseers of the poor; J. J. Shepherd, E. P. Litchfield, assessors; J. J. McPharland, tax collector; J. M. Monroe, school committee; Harry le Furgey, highway surveyor. Appropriations—Town officers, $1600; schools, $4000; highways and bridges, $3200; poor department, $2000; town debt, $950; suppression of moths, $1100; state highway, $1000. License—Yes, 48; no, 99. Last Year—Yes, 38; no, 46.

Randolph

Charles H. Thayer, J. J. Desmond, James H. Dumphy, selectmen and overseers of the poor; P. H. McLaughlin, town clerk and treasurer; Jeremiah J. Desmond, assessor; Edward Long, tax collector; Edmund K. Belcher, school committee; John B. McNeil, water commissioner. License—Yes, 329; No, 438. Last year—Yes, 329; No, 412.

Reading

Edwin L. Hutchinson, James W. Killan, Otis B. Ruggles, selectmen and overseers; Millard F. Charles, town clerk; Ward C. Mansfield, treasurer; George E. Horrocks, assessor; Herbert M. Viall, tax collector; Jesse W. Morton, Ida A. Young, school committee; Henry R. Johnson, water commissioner; Dr. Edward M. Halligan, board of health. License—Yes, 187; no 670. Last year—Yes, 217; no, 662.

Rockland

Appropriations—Town officers, $3300; schools, $37,745; board of health, $1500; library, $1750; highway and bridges, $4000; poor department, $8000; fire department, $4000; police, $2200; town debt, $15,500; suppression of moths, $1765.

Rockport

John H. Dennis, John W. Marshall, Lorenzo Martin, selectmen and overseers of the poor; Byron G. Russell, town clerk; Fred E. Poole, treasurer and tax collector; Eli Morgan, assessor, three years; Albert H. French, school committee, three years; Howard Hodgkins, water commissioner; Fred Smith, highway surveyor; Frank A. Babcock, tree warden; John E. Sullivan and Chadwick, constables. License—Yes, 123; no, 368. Last year—Yes, 169; no, 403.

Scituate

Frederick T. Bailey, selectman (three years); Jetson Wade, town clerk; William P. Richardson, treasurer; Frederick T. Bailey, overseer of the poor (three years); Fenton W. Varney, tax collector; Frederic B. Noyes, school committee (three years); Henry T. Cole, highway surveyor; George T. Otis, board of health (three years). Appropriations—Town officers, $2500; schools, $15,500; board of health, $600; library, $700; highways and bridges, $4000; poor department, $5500; fire department, $600; police, $1200; street lights, $500; town debt, $5000; suppression of moths, $2052; to reimburse town of Norwell for land acquired in Greenbush, $2500. License—Yes, 146; no, 293. Last year—Yes, 147; no, 274.

Somerset

Adam W. Gifford, Fernald L. Hanson, Franklin I. Simmons, selectmen; A. B. Davis, town clerk; A. B. Davis, treasurer; Adam W. Gifford, Fernald L. Hanson, Franklin I. Simmons, overseers of the poor; Franklin S. Simmons, assessor; Samuel B. Wood, tax collector; John W. Bowker, school committee; Rebecca F. B. Rounds, Mary E. Rice, trustees public library. Appropriations — Town officers, $1500; schools, $11,400; board of health, $1000; highways and bridges, $1000; poor department, $1500; fire department, $300; police, $1500; street lights, $4600; state and county tax, $5000; notes and bonds, $6000; special appropriations, Bright street bridge, $1000. License—Yes, 12; no, 140. Last year—Yes, 5; no, 115.

Topsfield

H. F. Long, selectman; W. P. Gould, treasurer; J. L. Fiske, overseer of the poor; H. F. Long, assessor; J. L. Fiske, tax collector; P. L. Jenkins, school committee; D. P. Ferguson, A. F. Perkins, S. R. Andrews, L. W. Gleason, E. A. Peabody, M. Collins, O. F. Averell, T. J. Fuller, highway surveyors; H. F. Long, board of health. License—Yes, 30; No, 93. Last year—Yes, 37; No, 72.

Tyngsboro

Chester H. Queen, selectman, assessor and overseer of the poor (three years); Charles P. Littlehale, town treasurer; William E. Barry, collector of taxes; Norman R. Sherburne, auditor; Leon B. Perham, road commissioner (three years); Perry A. Flint and Fred K. Sinclair, constables; Fred A. Coburn and Homer A. Noble, school committee (three years); Charles P. Littlehale and Fred A. Coburn, trustees of public library (three years); James Danforth, trustee of public library (one year); Otis L. Wright, cemetery commissioner (three years); Fred K. Sinclair, cemetery commissioner (two years); Herbert F. Shipley, tree warden. Appropriations—Town officers, $900; schools, $2875; cemeteries, $75; library, $50; highways and bridges, $200; Memorial day, $50; street lights, $500; state aid, $175; moth suppression, $260; incidentals, $1000. License—Yes, 24; no, 76; last year—yes, 22; no, 74.

Walpole

Thomas F. Maguire, D. A. Donnolly, H. M. Stowell, selectmen; H. L. Howard, town clerk; F. O. Pillsbury, treasurer; Otis Dionne, tax collector; Mrs. Winifred McCarthy, Mrs. Louise Vose, school committee; Richard Kannally, water commissioner; Charles Evans, highway surveyor; Dr. F. H. Fuller, board of health. License—Yes, 245, no 385. Last year—Yes, 261, no 363.

Wareham

Appropriations—Town officers, $38,332; schools, $25,920; highways and bridges, $17,950; street lights, $5000; suppression of moths, $1500; new bridge between Onset and Point Independence, $15,000.

West Bridgewater

Ellis F. Le Lacheur, selectman; E. H. Crocker, town clerk; Frank L. Howard, treasurer; Ellis F. Le Lacheur, overseer of the poor; C. P. Howard, assessor; F. L. Howard, tax collector; Mrs. Corrilla C. Alger, Frank L. Howard, school committee; E. H. Lothrop, water commissioner; G. G. Tucker, highway surveyor. License—Yes, 26; no, 116. Last year—Yes 26;no, 141.

Weymouth

Willard J. Dunbar, Henry E. Hanley, Bradford Hawes, Edward W. Hunt, George L. Newton, selectmen; John A. Raymond, town clerk; John H. Stetson, treasurer; Bradford Hawes, Edward W. Hunt, George L. Newton, A. Franklin Barnes, Willard J. Dunbar, overseers of the poor; John F. Dwyer, Frank H. Torrey, assessors; Winslow M. Tirrell, tax collector; Clarence P. Whittle, Elmer E. Leonard, school committee; Robert S. Hoffman, water commissioner; Dr. George E. Emerson, board of health. License—Yes, 780; no, 1042. Last year—Yes, 387; No, 747.

Bedford

License first time in 27 years, 125 to 98. Selectmen, Manuel Pfeffer, Irving Hodgdon, Sherman G. Rich.

Belmont

No-license. Selectmen, George C. Flett, David McCabe, G. Francis Kendall. Dr. Charles S. Tuttle elected to school board.

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

When the Sunderland town council discussed the establishment of a municipal course, a labor representative, a miners' agent, declared it was an insult to working men to say that they would play golf. And another labor speaker declared that working men did not want exercise, as their employers saw that they got plenty of it in the factory. One must interpret declarations of this character in a broad and liberal spirit, writes Anthony Spalding in the Manchester Guardian, because the men who make them have only a limited knowledge of the game, against which there is a prejudice in so far as it has hitherto been the recreation of men who occupy the more responsible positions in life.

With the growth of municipal greens and facilities to play at a nominal sum one thinks manual workers generally will modify their opinions and readily play it. In a city like Manchester where there are thousands of nightworkers engaged in newspaper production and other trades, the work is probably more strenuous and more exhausting than hewing coal in a mine, and the opening of a municipal course in Heaton park has undoubtedly paved the way for many people to take part in a delightful game. The holder of the Midland championship is, I believe, engaged in manual work at a colliery, and the fresh air and pleasant surroundings of most golf courses offer an ideal sport to all men who are mewed up in a pit of factory, whether clerking or an manual laborers.

How far it is possible to play the game on an economical basis is shown in the table appended below. The player is a Scotsman, who enjoyed 100 rounds last year, 68 of which he played on his home course and 32 at other places, chiefly at North Berwick.

	Home golf		Holliday golf	
Clubs	7	0	0	0
Balls	17	3	14	0
Caddies	2	3	3	6
Subscriptions	30	6	28	0
Car fares	16	3	6	8
Refreshments	5	8	4	6
Total	76	11	57	5

It will be generally agreed the account indicates the player is a careful man and an abstainer, seeing that his expenditure on refreshments amounts to just over a penny per round, which is undoubtedly much less than the average cricketer or footballler spends on his hobby. Nearly 100 per cent of his expenses went in subscriptions and green fees, whereas it is the custom for municipalities to issue season tickets at charges that vary from 10s. 6d. to £1 1s. The player lives 2½ miles from the course, and he states he obtained an average of eight rounds from each ball, each of which cost 2s. 6d. He purchased one new club, and the balance was spent in repairs.

MONEY SUBSCRIBED FOR COLLEGE

MONTREAL, Que.—The Methodists of Montreal have subscribed $236,691 toward the $250,000 needed for a new Wesleyan Theological College.

MILLION TO BE SPENT ON LYNN BUSINESS ZONE

LYNN, Mass.—Plans are before the municipal council of Lynn for traffic development in the business section along Central avenue in conjunction with the proposed erection of three eight-story buildings in the district by local interests at an approximate valuation of $1,000,000. This district through which Central avenue runs at an angle contains two so-called flatiron buildings which project into the squares, causing much traffic conjection.

It is believed that at a cost of not more than $25,000 to the city to cover claims for land damages, sections of these buildings can be removed, as well as portions of three other parcels of property which will afford great relief to traffic. The plans are to take by eminent domain the Hollis property opposite Andrew street, remove the present wooden structure, and thus form a large square. The other building which projects into the street is opposite Munroe street.

The Security Trust Company, however, announces plans for the erection of a modern office building there and in so doing to cede to the city 24 feet of its property at Willow and Munroe streets and Central avenue.

At Oxford and Washington streets it is proposed to tear down the wooden building occupied by the Womens' Temperance Union and erect a new building there, while directly opposite on the vacant Woodbury property abutting the Donahue store, the Manufacturers National bank has plans for a new home.

It is proposed by the management of the Olympic theater to construct a new facade to its building at a cost of about $40,000 if the project is carried to completion.

The revenue received by the city from the developed property in this business district would serve to offset the initial expenditure of $25,000.

MISSIONARIES' WORK EXPLAINED

At the third interdenominational missionary meeting for the young women of Greater Boston, held yesterday at the Old South church, Copley square, the principal feature of the afternoon session at which Mrs. John Tuckerman presided, was an explanation of modern missionary methods by means of a dialogue.

The evening was preceded by an organ recital. Miss Florence Walworth presided, and Mrs. Henry W. Peabody gave the greetings. Addresses were given by Miss Mary Humphey, president of the Student Government Association at Wellesley; Mrs. Dwight E. Porter of New York and by two missionaries, Mrs. G. H. Brock and Mrs. S. C. Bartlett.

CUSTOMS SERVICE PLAN OUTLINED

WASHINGTON—A complete outline of the customs service reorganization plan as authorized last year, was sent to the Senate by President Taft today. The plan will not go into effect for two years, under the terms of an amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill put into that measure by Senator Clarke of Arkansas.

TEACHERS FOR CAPEN BILL ON PENSIONS

Senate bill 291, known as the Capen bill, has been indorsed by masters of Boston public schools and this indorsement forwarded to the school committee will be submitted by it to the legislative committee on education. The bill proposes an amendment to the present teachers' pension law calling for an increase of two cents in the pension tax, raising it to seven cents on the $1000. It provides for pensions of one third the amount of salary received at time of retirement, with a minimum of $312.

Difference in opinion regarding the value of evening center work was revealed by the request for an appropriation of $150 for advertising the centers for next year. Dr. Thomas F. Leen and Michael H. Corcoran, Jr., took the position that the attendance had not been as large as it ought to be. Supt. Franklin B. Dyer and the other members of the committee were strongly in favor of the centers. The measure was finally passed. It was ordered that the schools in South Boston and Dorchester be closed on March 17, the anniversary of the day when the British evacuated Boston, and that patriotic exercises be held in all other schools in commemoration of the event.

The board was informed that the newsboys court would consist of the following judges: Joseph Manevitch of the English high school, Samuel Mednick of the Washington school, Max Appel of the Wendell Phillips school and Clerk William P. Healey of the high school of commerce.

Assistant instructors in manual arts schools and assistant nurses in elementary schools sent in petitions asking for increaed salaries. Manual arts assistants asked that their salaries be made consistent with the salaries of assistants in other departments as increased. The assistant nurses asked that their maximum be raised to $1176, to be reached in three years, and an upward revision of the salary schedule of all nurses whose maximum is now $840.

MORE DEMANDS ON ROAD

BANGOR, Me.—Demands of the conductors and trainmen on the Bangor & Aroostook railroad, made several weeks ago on the management, are to be considered this afternoon in a conference between officials of the men's union and President Todd of the railroad. There are about 225 conductors and trainmen on the railroad. Another conference is to be held at Houlton today at which the 550 trackmen of the road will present demands. It is said the 200 telegraphers and station agents are framing a new scale.

TWO FIRES IN CAMBRIDGE

Fire in the 100-foot coal pocket of the Carstein Coal Company, North Cambridge, caused a damage estimated at $25,000. Three alarms were sounded. On the tracks of the Fitchburg railroad traffic was suspended for an hour. Four trains, including one from Bellows Falls, Vt., were diverted to the southern division at North Cambridge. Another fire started in the basement of St. James Episcopal church at Beach street and Massachusetts avenue, three blocks away, which caused a damage of $700. This fire is believed to have started from an overheated furnace.

U. S. CAVALRY TROOP GUARDS MEXICO BORDER

DOUGLAS, Ariz.—As a precautionary means of preventing a repetition of the skirmish Sunday between American and Mexican troops, Col. Guilfoyle has nearly the whole force of the ninth cavalry on border patrol duty.

There was some firing near the line yesterday, caused by an attempt of the troopers to intercept what was supposed to be a detachment of Mexican troops crossing the line. It proved to be a party of Mexicans gathering firewood.

Colonel Guilfoyle sent to Washington a report containing a copy of a message which was found in the possession of the messenger arrested Saturday from the Maderista junta, in which a plan was outlined for a union of the rebels on the Mexican side and those on the American side. It is said the plot was to attack Douglas and Agua Prieta at the same time.

WASHINGTON—An attack on the policy of patroling the Mexican border was made in the Senate yesterday by Senator Fall of New Mexico, a member of the committee that conducted the investigation into border conditions. Senator Fall declared that the committee had come in contact with cases where the armed forces of the United States had been used to arrest American citizens on American soil.

REBEL LEADERS DISAGREE

EL PASO, Tex—Developments indicate that Gen. Pascual Orozco, Jr., and Gen. Jose Inez Salazar are in disagreement. The projected peace conference of rebel chieftains at Ahumada is reported improbable, owing to the disinclination of Salazar to meet Orozco.

STATUS OF TINY NEUTRAL STATE TO BE SETTLED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—It is now well known in Belgium that negotiations have been begun by Germany with a view to settling the status of Moresnet or Montsen-Moresnet, a neutral state on the borders of Belgium and Prussia.

How many people could have told that such a "country" existed, yet its establishment as a separate state occurred as far back as 1815. This tiny country measures 1400 acres—not square miles. It lies four miles to the southwest of Aix-la-Chapelle, and possesses one village known as Kalmis with a population of 2000.

No doubt, this little state would long ago have been swallowed up by one of its larger neighbors but for its possession of a zinc mine—the most valuable zinc deposit in the world—making Moresnet so valuable that neither Belgium nor Germany would consent to forego its claims. The matter was, therefore, settled by allowing Moresnet to remain independent.

Now, however, the mine, the property of the Vielle Montagne Company, has decreased considerably in value, and the question of status has once more come up. The people are understood to desire Belgian rule.

Afternoon Tea 3 to 5

Filene's

Children's Barber Shop 2d Floor

Announce Their First

ANNUAL FAMILY SALE OF SHOES

TOMORROW, THURSDAY & FRIDAY

In our old store we dealt in children's shoes only, doing a business second to none in the country.

In this new store, we are supplying shoes for the entire family—men's, women's, girls', boys', children's—each kind in its own specialty shoe shop — each shop complete in itself.

It is necessary to sell shoes in very large numbers in order to give *greatest value for the money.* Therefore, we intend to do the shoe business on a very large scale or not at all.

Our new shoe shops are now well settled in their harness and propose to show what they can do, in this sale, in a way that will permanently establish them in the position they deserve.

You can appreciate that, in this first record-making test of a new organization, we have fully realized the importance of giving more SHOE VALUE—style and service—at each price, than has been given in Boston heretofore. We believe we can safely promise such VALUE in this Sale.

Men's, women's and children's Shoes underpriced.
Every Shoe backed by a Filene guarantee.
Every Shoe right for immediate wear.

William Filene's Sons Co.

SPECIALISTS IN SHOES

WOMEN URGE PLAN TO HELP FARM STUDY

WASHINGTON—Dr. Lilian W. Johnson and Miss Ernestine Noa, who are assisting the southern commercial congress in assembling the American commission to Europe for the study of agricultural business, are in Washington after a trip in the West and South. They became interested in the commission while studying with David Lubin at the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, Italy, and returned to take up this work. They promised Mr. Lubin to see that half a million copies of certain documents on the subject of agricultural cooperation should be sent out.

Arriving late in November, their first success was with the governors in their conference at Richmond and at the White House, where they were the only women present. Dr. Johnson there made her first address, urging upon the governors the necessity for national representation on the commission.

Since then they have made speeches before such varied groups as the Woman's Forum of New York city, the Illinois Lumber Dealers Association, the county school teachers of Hamilton county, Tenn., the Current Events Club of the Congregational church of Evanston, Ill.

No group found them unready to tell their message. No door refused to open to them, from that of James J. Hill in St. Paul to B. F. Yoakum in New York, from Governor McGovern in Madison to President James in Champaign, from A. S. Ochs to George B. Reynolds, from Seth Low to Julius Rosenwald, from Harry A. Wheeler, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, to Edward A. Filene of Boston—all have listened and counseled, and many have given the financial assistance needed, so that Dr. Johnson and Miss Noa are now prepared to fulfil their promise to Mr. Lubin and send out the half million edition.

In the course of their travels they have aroused much interest in the commission, and have helped to secure delegates from the states they have visited.

STORE NEWS

P. A. O'Connell, head of the E. T. Slattery Company, and Mrs. O'Connell were guests of honor last night at a reception and dinner tendered by more than 150 of the firm's employees, in the salon on the fourth floor of the company's building. Mr. and Mrs. O'Connell have just returned from a six weeks' trip in Europe and the dinner was arranged as a welcome home. F. J. O'Connor, the superintendent, was toastmaster. A. C. C. Hill, assistant treasurer, in an address extended the greetings and good wishes of the gathering to Mr. and Mrs. O'Connell. Mr. O'Connell, in response, expressed thanks and told of his trip to Paris and the Riviera. There was an excellent musical entertainment under direction of John D. Clarke, credit manager.

Robert Jordan, of the Jordan Marsh Company, has gone south for a few weeks' vacation.

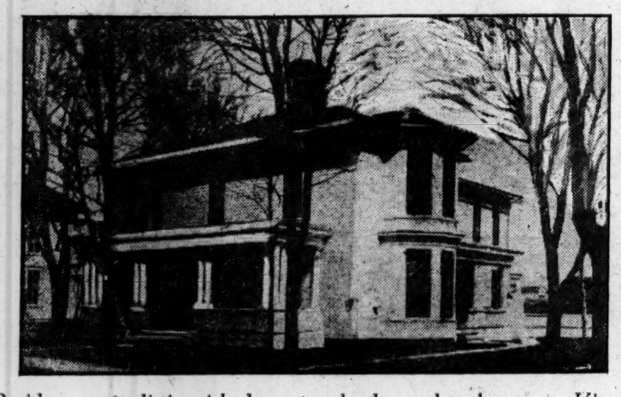
Samuel Ward, president and treasurer of the Samuel Ward Company, will have charge of the salesmanship session this evening at the Young Men's Christian Union. The class will have a vivid presentation of the underlying ideas which make for progressive business and legitimate profit. Mr. Ward will exemplify the processes and methods which he has used for many years.

Elmer Forbes of the American Unitarian Association and of the housing committee of the Woman's Municipal League will speak tonight before the homemaking class of the Girls Club of the Filene Cooperative Association.

CLUB TO OPPOSE WOMAN SUFFRAGE

NEW YORK—For the sole purpose of fighting the woman suffrage movement, the Guidon Club of this city has been reorganized and will at once begin an active campaign to this end. Mrs. Rossiter Johnson is president and the vice-presidents are Mrs. William Force Scott, Mrs. Charles F. Mielatz and Mrs. John Jerome Rooney.

COLUMBIA CITY, IND., HOME TOWN OF THOMAS R. MARSHALL



Residence of distinguished party leader who becomes Vice-President of United States

COLUMBIA CITY, Ind.—Exceptional interest attaches to Columbia City as the home town of Thomas R. Marshall, who becomes Vice-President of the United States today, who is ever proud of sounding Columbia City's praises to the world at large and whom the citizens acknowledge as the man who made it the successful municipality of the present day.

On May 14, 1842, Columbia City first saw the light of day, when a postoffice was established at what is now known as the capital of Whitley county. Citizens first petitioned that it be called "Columbia," but the department at Washington, D. C., replied that there was already a postoffice by that name and refused to grant the petition. A lengthy controversy followed among the citizens as to what the name should be and when they could not agree, the government proceeded to call the place Whitley Court House. This name also proved offensive to the people and they again petitioned the government for a change, and in the year 1853 the government once more took a hand and changed the name to the present one; and as Columbia City it has since been known.

Columbia City is located in the northeastern part of Indiana, and is the county seat of Whitley county, having a population of 4000, and ranks as one of the prettiest cities in this section of the state. In addition Columbia City boasts of the fact that it has in years past turned out more prominent men than any other city of its size in the broad state of Indiana, and no one seems to take exception to this statement. Principal among these notable citizens is Mr. Marshall, who never fails to claim the proud distinction of acknowledging Columbia City as his home.

Columbia City possesses all the modern and up-to-date improvements known to the leading municipalities of the world, having its own water and electric plants, a city hall, opera house, nine churches, court house, three banks, two railroads, numerous manufacturing concerns, eight miles of brick pavement, 20 miles of perfect sewerage, fine brick store rooms, and a host of professional men and women.

The city is seen at its best in the summer months, when the rows of shade trees that bank each side of the broad paved streets present a fine appearance to the stranger; and lying five miles north of the city are some beautiful lakes which attract thousands of people.

That Columbia City, while proud of its achievements, feels signally honored in being the home place of the next Vice-President of the United States, is quite apparent from the esteem in which every one regardless of his political views, holds Mr. Marshall, to whom they pay every honor as a citizen and as a man.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS

INDIANAPOLIS NEWS—It is reassuring to learn that the incoming administration will have for its guidance "publicity." It will exercise it for itself and urge it on Congress as far as it is able. Never was there a more wholesome thing, and rarely one that is more needed. The average man, the man that goes about his daily affairs and pays the taxes that furnish all the supplies, has little idea of the secrecy that has grown up around the government at Washington. Even the supernumeraries, "drest in a little brief authority," are as hard to approach as a being of divine right. They are, in fact, unapproachable without a due introduction and certificate. As for getting information that is supposed to be public property, let any American citizen—without due backing—try it! This is not a fancy sketch. It is a simple statement of fact based on experience. Now Mr. Wilson proposes to do away with all of this high-mightiness. When he was Governor he left the doors of his office open and official business was so transacted. He can not quite do that as President, because of the pressure that would ensue. But he is going to do it in spirit, and he will have the public business done in public. Congress, it is believed, will follow suit with an abolition of the secrecy of committee sessions. It has been predicted that it will not be many years before the executive sessions of the Senate will be ended. And the sooner the better. Publicity is becoming the watchword of the world. The custodians of our affairs, who have had to keep them and us in cotton wool and in separate compartments, are finding that the people are to be trusted, and, what is more, that they are masters and not servants. . . . A wholesome spirit will come from this publicity and make our government far more real than it has ever been, and correspondingliy effective. The people are impatient of the penny-royal, dark-lantern assumption with which all things have been done. The spirit of the age is to let in the light of day. Mr. Wilson truly interprets it.

Wholesome Publicity

MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL—New York city is beginning to tell the incoming administration that it wants no change in the postmastership of the town. Postmaster Morgan has come to the important office he now holds by promotion. He entered the postal service as a letter carrier in 1873. He rose step by step until he became assistant postmaster—that is to say, acting postmaster under the old rule which made postmasters out of leading politicians. When Postmaster Willcox was drafted to the public service commission it became a question whether Mr. Morgan could afford the next step in promotion, the postmastership, because it would bring him into the political arena, while as assistant postmaster he had a life job. The principal position was thrust upon him, however, and he has served with credit. Now the press and the public are arming themselves in advance against a possible move to put him out of office, merely because there has been a change of administration. This is New York's attitude. It would be interesting to know how many other cities have the same situation and the same feeling toward it. Postmasters have almost ceased to be leading politicians. Their business duties have quite overshadowed their political importance. Probably in no city does it matter to which political party the postmaster belongs. The absurd system of rotation, however, is likely to continue for large cities, except as great communities like New York are able to dictate even to a national administration whom they want for postmaster. However, the fact that these exceptions are beginning to be made is significant. The time is not far distant when all postmasters will be included in the list of civil servants who are not to be disturbed by changes of administration. The President will, of course, always retain the power to oust postmasters for inefficiency or for offensive partizanship, and this will soon be considered sufficient guarantee of good work in office.

Letting Postmasters Alone

WASHINGTON POST—Establishment in the department of the interior of a bureau to be called the national park service, to have the supervision, management, and control of the several national parks, the national monuments, and lands reserved or acquired by the United States because of their historical associations, would have the important result of doing away with much of the friction which has hindered the development of the national park system. Senator Smoot of Utah has introduced a bill to establish such a service in the department of the interior, and it has been favorably reported from the committee on public lands. Under the bill, the secretary of the interior would be able to make rules for the management, use, care, and preservation of all national parks, making improvements and protecting game, natural scenery, and curiosities. He would be able to develop the resources of the national reserves for the benefit of the people, granting leases and permits where scenic attractiveness would not be reduced, and using any money thu. received for the general improvement of the whole park system. Probably there is no other country in the world with more natural wonders than those of the United States. Tourists tell of the sublimity of the scenery in Switzerland, when they have not taken the trouble to explore their own country. For every wonderful view in Switzerland, there are 100 in the United States. One of the best things that the proposed service could do would be to spread the gospel of seeing America first. Appropriations should be made for educational work, pamphlets, butletins and other publications which would give Americans some idea of the vastness and beauty of their own country. . . . Much of the money spent abroad by Americans every year should be kept here, and the national park service would be a force working to that end. If even one-half of the American tourists who go to Europe annually could be induced to make pilgrimages through their own country, there would be a great increase in patriotism and national development.

Parks And Patriotism

TOLEDO BLADE—For centuries in the old country peat has been utilized locally for fuel. But in recent years processes have been developed for compressing the material into such shape that it could be handled, transported and stored with ease. Also there are processes for reducing peat to coke, processes for its distillation into gas and commercial alcohol, others for the concentration of its nitrogen and ammonia contents into fertilizers and still another process for direct manufacture of peat into paper. According to a report just issued by the state geologist, Ohio has more than 150,000 acres of peat deposits, a great part of which could be turned into profit if we but took the hints of Europeans. A map inserted in the report shows four peat deposits in Lucas county, two in the neighborhood of Holland, a third in the swampy section of Duck and Otter creeks and the largest in the Cedar Point marsh. Around Locust point, in Ottawa county, are extensive peat beds. Three deposits are credited to Wood county and four to Henry county. One of the interesting facts about peat in Ohio is that it exists only in the glaciated area. It may further interest Ohioans to know that the largest and most valuable peat beds are upon the heights which divide the lake Erie from the Ohio drainage, or else directly under them. An extensive utilization of the peat existing in Ohio may not be undertaken for several years to come. But it is well to know their boundaries, to learn their worth, as a part of the state policy of conserving resources.

Peat in Ohio

STREET AND FOUNTAIN, ASHLAND, ORE.



ASHLAND, Ore.—Encompassed by luxuriant orchards and rich agricultural fields, Ashland enjoys a location that has made for the prosperity attending its growth as a city. This vicinity is known for its mineral springs as well as its scenic beauties and enjoyable climate. Ashland is the largest municipality in Jackson county, the junction between the Pacific and Oregon systems of Southern Pacific railroad and a division headquarters of the latter. Era of improvement involves expenditure of over $500,000 for new buildings, notable among them public library, electric light and power plant, Ellis temple, Mineral Springs natatorium, and First National Bank. Over $75,000 being expended for pavement. Excellent park and school systems. Business interests include iron works, preserving company, creamery, sawmills and box factory. Home of Southern Oregon Chautauqua assembly.

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

HELPING HANDS

Good Mr. Wilson: If ever you
As President, don't know what to do
Regarding this or that thing, well,
There are thousands of citizens who can tell
Just how the government should be run,
And they will esteem it simply fun
To drop you a postcard any day
And send you smiling on your way.

Whenever I think of the scores and scores
Of men in the corner grocery stores
Who could run this government to a T
It sometimes really seems to me
That a President is not so great
That we ought to pay him at such a rate
As we're paying now—you understand—
But about what we'd give a harvest hand.

If the bill introduced in the Senate providing an eight-hour work day for women ever becomes a law a good many men will have to get their own meals when they come home at night or else eat "cold vittles."

POPULAR PANAMA

It really sounds quite "comma"-cal,
But many now will roam
To Colon for a "period,"
Then make a "dash" for home.

Every one who has the best interests of the nation at heart will hope that movements on foot for the reclamation of the forests will be successful. Unless something worth while is done soon, any stump speaker who wishes to enlist in the cause may find nothing but stumps in some parts of the country, from which to proclaim the message that is in him.

STUCK UP

They say one's business, don't you know,
In all he does is sure to show;
That's why the aviator dares,
No doubt, to have such lofty airs.

It is with a telephone company as it is with fishermen; they make more money when the lines are busy.

PERHAPS

When ladies vote the same as men,
It has occurred to me,
Perhaps the ship of state will then
Be manned by women, see?

FORESIGHT

Said Jones: "I'm sure my wife will have tonight
Quite curly hair." 'Twas one of his sly capers,
For he well knew that he had guessed it right,
Since he had seen it in the morning papers.

TRADE BOARD NAMES SECRETARY

ST. JOHN, N. B.—Henry T. Hoag was appointed secretary of the Board of Trade here. He has been secretary of the Chamber of Commerce in Poughkeepsie, and during last year has been in Connellsville, Pa. He is to be publicity commissioner also. He will assume duties next week.

PARK ENTRANCE IN MONROVIA, CAL.



MONROVIA, Cal.—Little foothill city some 20 miles from Los Angeles and close to the mountains. Carnegie library occupies prominent position on street leading from railway station to foothills. Building is very attractive, built of red brick and stands in a city block of finely parked grounds. There is an artistic drinking fountain near the corner of the park, built of granite cobble stones and roofed with red tile. Comfortable seats are placed where they are shaded by the foliage of the drooping pepper trees. The accompanying picture gives a fair idea of the attractivness of this well known library park. The city hall also occupies space on one corner of the park square and is a handsome and dignified building of granite.

FORESTATION AS VIEWED BY A STATE FORESTER

STATE FORESTER RANE, the Massachusetts official in charge of the tree interests of the state, has come to be regarded as an enthusiast. He has apparently the regard for the tree, individually, which may be taken as the test of the personal attachment that is more than commercial, with an appreciation of trees as a class and a family that regards them as useful to practical ends. The annual report on trees contains entertainment not expected in a "pub. doc." Into its pages go the interested eyes of two sorts of people as far removed from each other as the lover of sylvan beauty and wooded landscape and the man who can estimate the thousands of feet on the stump. For such various objects does man walk in the woods. Just now they find, in the official pages, the dream of barren lands turned to forests and drifting sands held to the task of raising lofty pines.

The proposal of the state forester is a sweeping one. It contemplates the use of the extremes of the state, geographically speaking—Berkshire and Cape Cod. Both, he avers, are capable of being made beautiful beyond their present charm while a useful end is served thereby. The Berkshires are good ground for forest development; in this it is not difficult to follow him. That the Cape Cod sands are waiting for the forester puts more of a tax on the imagination of the people familiar with the cape's barren places and the stunted growth of the region towards Provincetown. The cape, he reminds us, was once heavily wooded, a fact that is borne out by familiar evidence, and may be restored by skilled treatment.

When the forester comes to the proposal to turn these two promising regions into preserves with the main end of making them heavy in woods, there may be dissent. Cape Cod, perhaps, is becoming to such a degree a pleasure region, and the trees offer such contribution to the comfort and delight of the resorter, that there might be general acquiescence, in the theory at least. With the Berkshires, there may be a different feeling. When the proposition is to turn all the western part of the state, all the region between the Connecticut and the New York line, into a vast preserve, is made to the people of that favored region, a protest may be expected. The ambitions and purposes of the western part of the state are not understood if it is fancied that they are in the direction of rusticity. The three cities and a number of towns of almost city population have decidedly urban aspirations. A commercial ideal is growing among them. They dream of greater likeness to the big cities. They would revolt at being included in a preserve. Even if they were permitted within the bounds of the reservation to carry on their own businesses and to work out their increase, there would still be the onus of being within a district where the state was chiefly concerned in developing woodland.

Possibly we read the forester's report too seriously. If his notion is to take regions that are now unused and to make them bear trees, the cooperation of the neighborhood might be expected with confidence. No people are more troubled about the ruin of the landscape by the lumber men, more cognizant of the wretched appearance of the tracts that have been denuded by the axe, than those who live in the region. These have already been given some interesting examples in the planting of trees and they are glad to have them continue. But when the state forester talks of making these districts like the Adirondacks, these supporters part company with him.

Tree planting is a much less formidable undertaking than it appears. Pine seedlings are supplied at trifling cost and the method of planting is surprisingly inexpensive. The turning of the sod with a single thrust of the spade, the quick following of the bearer of the little trees, the placing of the seedling in the edge of the hole and the pressing back of the sod about the tender roots, is altogether swift, easy, and when reckoned in thousands of trees, a bagatelle! The state seems the instrument for the work. The landowner, even in the case of the denuded hillside, is lacking in imagination and in patience. To plant for other generations is too slow a process of either gain or pleasure to be a popular process. The state can supply the need, and fortunately is doing it.

Forester Rane would get little comfort from the people of the western counties in his project of making their country a preserve, but in that region he will not lack the approval and help of the inhabitants in making beauty and value take the place of barrenness and worthlessness. His dream is beyond even his expectation, we can easily believe; but the over-coloring of the picture may be excused if it serves to attract the attention of the people of the state and to lead to good results, somewhat short of the appropriation of any large territory as a preserve.

AUSTRIAN SINGER PRESENTS JOSEPH MARX SONG GROUP

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Although there may be a very great choice and variety of German "Lieder," to be able to sing 21 of them in one evening without becoming tedious is certainly a feat.

Yet this Mme. Lula Mysz-Gmeiner accomplished at her recital given on Feb. 11 at the Bechstein hall. She has the reputation of being one of the finest of the German "Lieder" singers and she most certainly sustained her position, for Mme. Mysz-Gmeiner, though Austrian by birth, is an essentially German singer of German songs.

Throughout the program she was able to hold the interest of her audience with steady musical soundness by her power of infusing into her voice the atmosphere and mood of the song and her grasp of the poetry of both words and music. Rarely, too, was the musical form sacrificed to the dramatic effect.

Yet, to the more sensitive ear, there was something lacking—a greater delicacy, a lighter touch; for instance in Brahms' "Spanisches Lied" the voice was too solid and heavy, and also in the delightful "Venetianisches Wiegenlied," by J. Marx. The artist was at her best in the more dramatic style, as in Brahms' "Maedchenfluch," which she rendered with emotional intensity, arousing her audience to real enthusiasm.

Mme. Mysz-Gmeiner has a powerful voice, which she manages extremely cleverly, but she seemed devoid of any sense of the actual beauty of tone and tone color, as was evident in the purely lyrical songs.

Great interest was shown in the group of songs by Joseph Marx, an Austrian composer, who by some writers has been called the new Schubert. The six songs on the program belong to his latest work and were one and all received with enthusiasm; "Wofuer" and "Wie reizend bist du" calling for a repetition. But as a novelty generally arouses either cold suspicion or hot-headed enthusiasm, this can scarcely be taken too seriously. With all their charm, they are more popular in their appeal and lack both the dignity and style of Hugo Wolf.

Richard Epstein, though perhaps a little too solvistic at times, got through his task well.

LOOKOUT STATION ON MOUNTAIN

RED BLUFF, Cal.—On Mt. Lassen at a height of 11,000 feet a lookout station and house for rangers has been completed. It is made in sections to be carried up by pack. The floor will be made of concrete and 10 feet square. The walls will be eight feet thick. Telephone service was completed last season to the mountain top.

TAX COLLECTION IS $895,323.09

DALLAS, Tex.—County Tax Collector Ellis has reported that the collections for the year amount to $895,323.09. Collections during January were $639,820.65.

BROWN MAN FOR CHINESE PORT

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—It was announced here on Monday that Zue Sun Bien, who was graduated from Brown University last June, had been appointed assistant secretary of state of the new Chinese republic.

CIVIC LIBRARY IS STARTED

BUFFALO—A municipal reference library has been started at city hall. A large bookcase already contains important works relating to the municipal government. Others are being received and many more are expected.

TWO NEW YORK CUSTOMS MEN ARE DISMISSED

WASHINGTON—Thaddeus S. Sharretts and Roy H. Chamberlain, members of the board of United States general appraisers at New York; were dismissed by President Taft on Monday "because of malfeasance in office." The President sent a letter to both men in which he says the charges were referred by him to a committee consisting of Collector Loeb, Assistant Atty.-Gen. W. T. Denison and Felix Frankfurter, law officer of the bureau of insular affairs, who, on Feb. 15, declared the charges sustained.

Abolition of the board of general appraisers or radical changes in its structure and functions were recommended in the report to President Taft of the commission which investigated that body.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders

WASHINGTON—Col. W. T. Wood, infantry, to this city and report to Brig.-Gen. Albert T. Mills for examination by board.

Maj. A. Hamilton, C. A. C., detailed as member of examining board at Ft. Monroe, Va., vice Maj. A. Hero, Jr., C. A. C., relieved.

First Lieut. I. C. Sutton, medical reserve corps, honorably discharged.

Maj. L. S. Miller, Q. M. C., special orders Feb. 14 amended so as to direct him to leave for Philippine islands April 5.

First Lieut. L. W. McIntosh, ordnance department, from Sandy Hook proving ground, Sandy Hook, N. J., to Frankford arsenal, Philadelphia.

Contract Surg. W. Whitney, from this city to Augusta arsenal, Augusta, Ga., for duty.

Navy Orders

Acting Assistant Dental Surgeon J. W. Crandall, to receiving ship at New York.

Paymaster's Clerk F. D. Foley, appointed to navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Movements of Naval Vessels

The Orion has left Hampton Roads for Guantanamo.

The Caesar has left Hampton Roads for Newport.

The Ajax has left Hampton Roads for Algiers, en route Cavite.

The Salem has left Ponta Delgada for Gibraltar.

The Nebraska is at Tampico.

The Virginia has left Tampico for Veracruz.

The Nashville is at New Orleans.

The Ontario and the Sonoma are at Norfolk.

The Colorado has left Mazatlan for Guaymas.

Navy Notes

Rear Admiral A. M. Knight has reassumed command of the Atlantic reserve fleet, hoisting his flag on board the Wisconsin.

The commander of the third division, United States Atlantic fleet, has temporarily transferred his flag from the Virginia to the Nebraska.

The Wyoming steamed from Guantanamo bay, Cuba, for Tangier sound on Feb. 28, and not on March 1, as reported.

New commissions of about 200 naval officers were signed Monday by Mr. Meyer, the secretary of the navy, and President Taft. Practically all the naval nominations have been confirmed.

The navy department soon will recommend the sale of the naval magazine at Malden, Mass., which has been used since 1869 as a depot for the storage of potassium nitrate.

HAWTHORNE DEFENSE RESTS

NEW YORK—Defense in the case of Julian Hawthorne and Josiah Quincy, who with Dr. William J. Morton and Albert Freeman have been on trial for several weeks in the United States district court on charges of using the mails to defraud investors in mining stocks, rested on Monday. Messrs Hawthorne and Quincy will not testify. The government is expected to offer testimony in rebuttal today.

FERRY MEN TO ERECT CLOCK

NORTH VANCOUVER, B. C.—The ferry directors will build an electric clock tower as a memorial to Capt. Scott. It will be visible all over Burrard inlet.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE
TOMORROW NIGHT, 8 to 10:50. FIRST APPEARANCE OF MME. BORI AS GILDA, RIGOLETTO. Bori, Leveroni, De Courcy, Macnez (debut), Blanchart, Mardones. Cond., Moranzoni.
FRIDAY, 8 to 11. JEWELS OF THE MADONNA. Mells, Gay, Zenatello, Rossi. Cond., Andre-Caplet.
SATURDAY, 2 to 4:45. FIRST TIME IN AMERICA. THE BLUE FOREST. Mells, Amsden, Fisher, Swartz, De Potter, Riddez, Sampieri. Cond., Andre-Caplet.
SATURDAY, 8 to 10:40. LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR. Scotney, Sacchetti, Rossi. Cond., Lyford. Popular Prices, 50c to $2.50.
Downtown Office, Steinert's, 162 Boylston.
Mason and Hamlin Pianos Used.
Address Mail Orders to Box Office.

SPECIAL
THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 6, 8 P. M.
FIRST TIME IN NEW ENGLAND
ALPHONSE DAUDET'S DRAMA
L'ARLESIENNE
With Incidental Music by G. BIZET
Presented by Paul Marcel Company of French Players and Orchestra and Chorus, under Direction of Andre-Caplet.
Prices 50c to $2.50.

SYMPHONY HALL
SUNDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 9, AT 3.30
Pension Fund Concert
Boston Symphony Orchestra
DR. KARL MUCK, Conductor
Program—Overture, "Tannhauser" and "A Siegfried Idyl," Wagner; Tone Poem, "Don Juan," Strauss; Symphony, B-minor, No. 6, "Pathetique," Tschaikowsky.
Tickets 2.00, 1.50 and 1.00

JORDAN HALL
MONDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 10, AT 3
MAX PAUER
FIRST PIANO RECITAL
Tickets $1.50, $1.00, 50c. Symphony Hall.

News of Importance From the Latin-American Centers

THAT the news of the reopening of the Napo-Amazon route by the Peruvians at Iquitos, the port for ocean going steamers on the upper Amazon, was received with mingled feelings by the Ecuadorians as reported from Quito, on today's page, is not surprising in view of all that has gone before, between Peru and Ecuador, and Peru and Colombia. But to the outside observer it would seem that these misgivings, if entirely explicable, are not really warranted today. Rather does the ascent of the Peruvian trading launches with general merchandise for Ecuadorian ports on the Napo and Curaray rivers, look like another instance of reversal of Peru's international policy by the Billinghurst administration, which has taken such astonishingly radical steps toward a general reconciliation among the nations of Pacific South America. Little is heard, for the time being, of the negotiations going on between Peru and Ecuador, in which the friendly offices of the Argentine minister accredited to both countries were recently reported as playing an important role. This is by no means surprising when it is recalled that the claims and counter claims are sufficiently complicated to have induced the King of Spain to withdraw as arbitrator in the dispute and to have brought the two countries to an armed conflict that was only stopped by the joint mediation of the United States, Argentina and Brazil. But the trend in favor of an amicable and final settlement between the two nations is just as strong in Ecuador as it is in Peru and, what is equally important considering the three-cornered character of the controversy, the same tendency is gradually asserting itself in Colombia. Since the resumption of diplomatic relations between Peru and the one-time backer of the two northern nations, Chile, with the prospect of an early political and economic entente, the situation is, of course, utterly changed, thanks largely to the brilliant diplomacy of Peru.

That the appearance of launches from Iquitos in the ports of the Curaray is not yet seen as an earnest of President Billinghurst's policy of conciliation but is viewed rather as a possibly aggressive measure, is regrettable. At the same time, it is putting the Ecuadorians on their mettle as it seems to have the effect of stirring people to further action in the numerous projects recently elaborated or revived for the purpose of settling the Oriente region of Ecuador as the only means of asserting Ecuadorian sovereignty over the Amazon headwaters claimed by that country, including parts of the Napo, Curaray, Morona, Pastaza, Tigre and other river basins. Those projects have found repeated and detailed mention on these pages, including the projected railroad from Ambato on the Guayaquil and Quito railway to a navigable point on that same Curaray river which recently saw the Peruvian flag, the other railroad project from Puerto Bolivar on the Pacific to the Zamora river, the Morona, Pastaza, Napo and other colonization enterprises. It is manifest that the reopening of communication with Iquitos and the Brazilian river ports is of vast importance to all these undertakings and once it is seen that the measure is not one heralding invasion but promoting commercial intercourse it cannot but potently contribute to the establishment of permanent peace on the southern continent.

VENEZUELAN OFFERS PLAN OF COLONIZATION IN PRIZE ARTICLE

(Special to the Monitor)

CARACAS, Venezuela—It is announced that the prize offered by the review Atenas of this capital for the best article setting forth "a plan of immigration and colonization for Venezuela" went to Dr. Alfredo Jahn, who is well known as a contributor to various publications of a like nature.

Dr. Jahn's views are regarded as worthy of consideration by the government, especially as he offers tangible data. According to Dr. Jahn, immigration should at once be encouraged for contract settlements on the great agricultural estates along the coast and in the Aragua and Tuy valleys, and he regards this colonization of private holdings a better start than government-promoted colonization requiring a great preliminary outlay. Such immigration, however, should all the same be under government supervision, the government paying for the passage to one of the Venezuelan ports and watching over the welfare of immigrants on the estate on which they settle. In his opinion the settlers should be recruited in preference from the Canary islands and the Mediterranean countries.

What is considered particularly interesting is the circumstance that in the plan of Dr. Jahn the contract time on the privately owned ranches will not only serve to acclimate the settler and introduce him to the customs and products of the country but enable him to lay aside enough to establish himself, when he can go on to the government colonies which meanwhile will have sprung up, according to present government plans.

The new immigration and colonization law, it is recalled, provides for 25 hectareas, or approximately 62 acres, to be allotted by sale or lease, to each family of settlers, whether native or immigrant, plus 10 hectareas, or 25 acres, for each son more than 10 years old. Dr. Jahn proposes in this regard that the 62 acres be raised to 125 for each family. As immigration and colonization problems are very much to the fore in public interest, and on account of the early completion of the Panama canal, the article is widely discussed.

A new competition has been opened by the Atenas review for the minor prizes, as interest in the subject is expected to grow throughout the country.

CHILEAN OFFICIAL MAY BE SHIFTED

(Special to the Monitor)

SANTIAGO DE CHILE—There is a report current that the Chilean minister in Buenos Aires, Senor Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal, will shortly be called upon to take up the post of sub-secretary of foreign affairs.

The Chileans residing in the Argentine Republic, according to advices received, not only would regret to lose Senor Cruchaga Tocornal, whose influence both diplomatically and socially is considered to predominate among the foreign diplomats in the Argentine Republic, but regard the prospective appointment as not sufficiently high in consideration of the minister's past career.

JAPANESE SEES PRESIDENT GOMEZ

(Special to the Monitor)

CARACAS, Venezuela—Mr. Noda, secretary of the Japanese legation at Rio de Janeiro, who is touring the Caribbean, was recently received in audience by President Gomez. The meeting, it is understood, was cordial, but nothing is known of any tangible results in behalf of Japanese interests.

TRADE NOTES

(Special to the Monitor)

GUATEMALA CITY, C. A.—It is reported from Coatepeque that the construction of the Pan-American railroad to the Mexican frontier is progressing rapidly. On the section between Las Cruces and Coatepeque there are 1000 working, and the bridge over the Mopa river which it is expected will be the longest bridge in the republic, is nearly complete.

On the Zacapa-Chiquimula line, that is to connect the Guatemalan and Salvadorian railroads, giving the republic of El Salvador an outlet to the Caribbean, work also is being pushed since the arrival of the American engineers.

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica—The engineer sent to Nicoya, department of Guanacaste, by the minister of public works in order to investigate the matter of providing that town with a drainage system, has returned here and submitted his report. It is understood that the plan presents considerable technical difficulties.

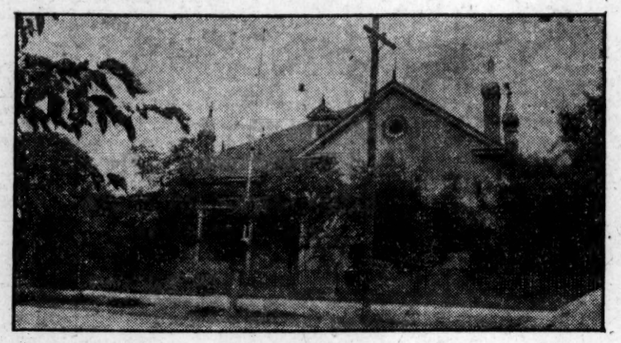
PORT LIMON, Costa Rica—The delegate of the Casa de America, of Barcelona, Spain, Don Jose Cruxent Borrell, has arrived for the purpose of securing the support of the Costa Rican government for the propaganda of that institution in developing the commercial and intellectual intercourse between Spain and Spanish America. Senor Cruxent Borrell was at one time consul of Costa Rica in Barcelona.

TOVAR, Venezuela—The government has begun work on the plans and estimates for the water supply decreed by the government for this town.

SAN CRISTOBAL, Tachira, Venezuela—Work has been resumed on the plans for the water supply which the government has decided on establishing here.

SAN SALVADOR, C. A.—Preliminary plans for a palace of justice to be erected in this capital have been elaborated, to accommodate all the offices and halls of the judiciary.

MEXICAN CITY EVENTS RECALL JUAREZ CLASH



Home of American consul in Juarez, Mex., which had narrow escape in period of disturbance

(Special to the Monitor)

JUAREZ, Mex.—Happenings in the Mexican capital, and the danger to the American consulate-general, owing to its being in the line of fire, recall the fact that the home of the American consul here, too, was in that position during the fighting in May, 1911. It escaped all bullets, though the adobe fence within a few feet is punctured and buildings all around it are riddled and have plaster torn off as evidence of the heavy firing.

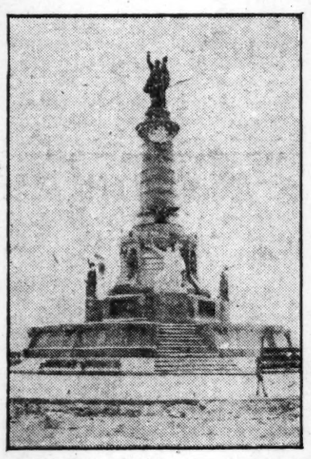
The monument for the man for whom this town was named Ciudad Juarez, is a magnificent pile of marble and bronze. An incident of the fighting last May will not soon be forgotten—the scales were shot from the hands of the figure of Justice standing at one side toward the front of the monument. Benito Juarez, the great civil reformer of Mexico, was the prototype to whose example Francisco Madero was ever looking for inspiration.

One of the most prominent survivors of the Madero regime—in fact, next to Ernesto Madero, the best known—is also the most popular of all the Maderos. He is Raoul Madero, a younger brother of the late President and at all times one of his stanchest supporters.

He is again to the fore as heading a counter movement against the Huerta government. It has always been thought remarkable that with all the vehement denunciation of the Maderos Don Raoul should continue to be so well spoken of and well liked by the highest officials as well as the humblest peons. His affability and willingness to listen to reason have made countless friends for him and it has been said times without number that if only Raoul had acquired ascendency in Mexico City instead of his brother Gustavo, or better still if he had been President unmolested by relatives, things would have gone very differently.



Raoul Madero, former President's brother



Monument to Benito Juarez in Juarez, Mex.

PRESS OPPOSES STOPPING RIVER SHIPS AT MANAOS

(Special to the Monitor)

PARA, Brazil—There is a growing agitation, in the press, of Para state, against the policy of the government of the state of Amazonas, in compelling all ships coming down the Amazon from the Acre region and bound for this port to stop at Manaos, it is said, for the sole benefit of the latter port and regardless of the expense and loss occasioned the shipowners by purposeless stops. The press of Para claims that the stop at Manaos is purely optional, in no way justifying the forcible measures adopted by the Governor of Amazonas and the authorities of Manaos, including providing for heavy fines.

The claim put forward here that Manaos is striving to divert the rubber commerce of the Acre territory from Para to itself is not novel. When former Governor Bittencourt of Amazonas was called upon to explain to the federal government the charges brought by the Para Commercial Association, it is alleged that he denied the accuracy of the charges and maintained that the ships stopped at Manaos in the interest of their owners, or to take on passengers, there being absolutely no coercion.

Since that official's retirement and the accession of the new governor, Dr. Jonathas de Freitas Pedroza, it is hoped here that that arbitrary policy will be discontinued, and if not, the general impression is that the present moment, owing to the gubernatorial change in both states, is propitious for a definite settlement of the question.

ECUADOR PRINTS ITS CONSTITUTION

(Special to the Monitor)

QUITO, Ecuador—It is officially announced that a new edition of the constitution of December, 1906, is being prepared. The first edition was circulated in 1907 by decree of Gen. Eloy Alfaro, Dr. Francisco Martinez Aguirre being in charge of the ministry of the interior. The decree is dated Jan. 19, 1907.

It is proposed to print a larger edition in order to give the constitution wide publicity.

TRADING GIVES AN IMPETUS TO UPPER AMAZON COLONIZATION

(Special to the Monitor)

QUITO, Ecuador—What promises to give still further impetus to the revived movement for colonizing the upper Amazon waters claimed by Ecuador is contained in reports from the Curaray river, an affluent of the Napo tributary of the Amazon, to the effect that the Peruvians have begun active trading in that section.

After long keeping the Napo and its affluents closed to navigation from their stations on the confluence of the Napo and Amazon, it is now reported that they are allowing Peruvian trading launches to ascend that river and that some of them have entered even the Curaray, the whole course of which has always been understood by Ecuadorians to be entirely outside of the disputed territory.

As the Ambato-Curaray railroad project has been definitely revived with the prospect of early construction, the news of what is considered the beginning of a Peruvian invasion recalling the sharp clashes between Peruvians and Colombians on the neighboring rivers, is received with some apprehension.

The launch Galicia from Iquitos, with goods for account of the Iquitos Trading Company and others, and later the motor launch Argentina, also with general merchandise, were the first two ships to ascend the Napo and Curaray, though an earlier but unsuccessful attempt had been made for the purpose of purchasing rubber. It was learned from them that the prohibition of the Peruvian authorities at Iquitos to convey goods to the upper Amazon waters claimed by this country, had been lifted since the advent of the Billinghurst government by the prefect Castaneda.

SENOR ELGUERA URGES ARMING TO WIN RESPECT

Former Peruvian Minister to Bolivia Holds That Preparedness for War Is the Best Foundation of Peace and Progress

DISCUSSES HIS WORK

(Special to the Monitor)

LIMA, Peru—Owing to persistent rumors alleging that the former Peruvian minister to the Bolivian government, Don Federico Elguera, had refused to return to his post at La Paz on the ground of growing friction between the two countries, one of the leading papers of this capital recently obtained an interview with the diplomat that is being widely read and interpreted in various ways.

Senor Elguera, according to the report, answered the first question put to him as to the increasing military preparations of Bolivia, to the effect that he thought Peru ought to do the same thing, adding that in order to reach such a conclusion he thought it quite unnecessary to arouse suspicions, create alarms and chill off friendships. "Bolivia," he said, "wants to progress; the foundation of progress is peace; the foundation of peace preparedness for war."

In regard to his alleged refusal to return to the Bolivian capital, Senor Elguera was emphatic in denying this and especially the charge that the reason for his alleged refusal was the supposedly unsatisfactory relations now obtaining between Peru and Bolivia. He had left La Paz, he said, because his special mission was ended and the relations between the two governments today are as cordial as when he retired. He was asked pointblank whether he had not been ordered to his post and he said no.

As for his work in the Bolivian capital, he recalled that he was sent there under extremely difficult conditions. It is recalled that that was when the boundary dispute between Peru and Bolivia, in consequence of the latter's rejection of the arbitral award rendered by President Figueroa Alcorta of the Argentine Republic, had brought the whole of South America to the edge of a general conflict. It is a fact that he reached La Paz shortly after the mob had attacked the Peruvian legation, and his persistent efforts toward a reconciliation, it is generally admitted, have been successful. In the opinion of many well-informed people, the understanding with Bolivia on the border controversy marked the first step out of a prolonged period of practical isolation for Peru.

Senor Elguera concluded by saying that the view he took of the Bolivian armaments was that Perú should duplicate them, and he quoted President Villazon of Bolivia as remarking to him: "Our nations must make themselves respected and to do this it is indispensable that they should be armed."

It cannot be said that this interview of Senor Elguera is interpreted in an altogether reassuring way. The impression obtains among many people that Senor Elguera avoided direct statements as much as possible and that his advice to imitate Bolivia in preparing for war is conclusive evidence that he is not taking an optimistic view of affairs.

In some quarters it is thought that the former minister is perfectly candid when he denies friction with Bolivia and that what he meant by advocating equally extensive military preparations as Bolivia had no reference to the latter, but expressed his scepticism of the wisdom of President Billinghurst's policy of reconciliation with Chile, Ecuador and Colombia.

It is recalled that when former President Leguia sent him to La Paz the anti-Peruvian attitude of the Bolivian government was attributed to the diplomatic pressure of Chile and that Senor Elguera's success in La Paz was based on the extent to which he was able to oust Chilean and substitute Peruvian influence at La Paz.

His successful diplomacy was seen in the gradual change of Bolivian policy which became apparently friendly to this country and antagonistic to Chile, especially in the matter of the Toco nitrate claims. As the rapproachement between Peru and Chile sought by the present Peruvian government is a complete reversal of the past policy, it is asked whether the tone of Senor Elguera's statements does not simply betray anxiety over the possible effect of this new pro-Chilean policy on his work in the Bolivian capital.

At any rate, Bolivia's vigorous military preparations are causing growing uneasiness in this country. It is widely believed that Bolivia means to get back an outlet to the Pacific in order to have her full share of the benefits promised by the Panama canal and to a few people the question has even narrowed down to whether she will try to push down through Chilean or through Peruvian territory. The same question seems to be asked in Chile, for recent editorial in one of the leading papers of Santiago in discussing this same question remarks that "the rope snaps where it is thinnest."

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HARBOR WORK ON CURACAO ISLE NOW DISCUSSED

(Special to the Monitor)

PUERTO CABELLO, Venezuela—Owing to commercial reasons it is with considerable interest that the proposed harbor improvements on the Dutch island of Curaçao, opposite here, are discussed, as it has been the opinion of Venezuelans for some time that a change in the policy of Holland in regard to her principal West Indian possession was a matter of urgent necessity.

It has been claimed here that the harbor conditions on the island are such that Curacao has missed a large part of the growing tourist trade of the Caribbean. It is believed that the expectations attached to the opening of the Panama canal will cause a sufficient amount of improvement to be undertaken to revive the importance and prosperity of the island and greatly benefit also the various Venezuelan ports. At the same time it is urged that diplomatic relations between this country and Holland be resumed quickly.

PARAGUAY NAMES NEW MINISTER

(Special to the Monitor)

ASUNCION, Paraguay—What is generally regarded as an important move by the Schaerer administration has been announced in the appointment of Don Fulgencio Moreno, a writer of note and a prominent member of the Colorado party now in power, to the post of minister to Chile.

The Chilean legation is newly established and much importance is attached to it because of the close relations at present obtaining between the two governments and the influence of these relations on the continued tension existing between Paraguay and Bolivia and Argentina and Bolivia over border disputes.

CHILEAN MINISTER ON WAY

(Special to the Monitor)

CARACAS, Venezuela—It is announced from the Chilean capital that Don Bernardo Toro Codesido, the recently appointed Chilean minister to the Venezuelan government, is on his way to this capital via Europe.

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SCHOOL HEADS OF THE WEST VISIT BOSTON

Superintendents of Three Cities Inspect Institutions of Eastern Part of State and Are Guests at Several Functions

FURTHER TOUR PLAN

Schools in Boston and vicinity will be visited by the three superintendents from the West now in the city, if their present plans are carried out. After spending yesterday in Newton, L. R. Alderman, state superintendent of education in Oregon; Charles S. Meek, superintendent of schools in Boise City, Ida., and J. F. Francis, superintendent of schools in Los Angeles, Cal., will spend today as guests of Superintendent Michael E. Fitzgerald of Cambridge. Tomorrow they will devote to Boston, visiting the schools in the morning and addressing the teachers in Tremont Temple in the aftrnoon. Superintendent Franklin B. Dyer and George E. Brock, chairman of the school committee here, will speak. Friday they will go to Providence, and on Saturday will be the guests of the Massachusetts Schoolmasters Club at a luncheon at the Boston City Club.

Next week, Tuesday, they will visit the schools in Salem. This will conclude their visit in this part of the country, according to present plans. They will then go to New York, and from there go to their homes.

Want Best System

In Los Angeles, says Superintendent Francis, the desire is to make the general school system the best that is possible, and in addition to that to adapt it to the needs of each individual community. For instance, Los Angeles has a large population of Russians and of Mexicans. In the Russian district the school committee conducts a nursery for the care of babies. If such care were not provided for them it would be impossible for large numbers of the children to attend school. Fathers and mothers being away at work their children would be obliged to stay at home and tend the little ones. To familiarize the girls with proper homekeeping—for many of them have never been inside a properly conducted home—a house suitable for the accommodation of a family has been built and is occupied all the time by two teachers. The work of this home is done by the school girls. They clean it, do the laundry work, mend and repair and cook, preparing lunch for the teachers. This work is found not to interfere with the study of the three R's but rather awakens interest and gives opportunity for a practical application of the facts learned so that they are not liable soon to be forgotten but to prove what they should, a practical assistance throughout all the later years.

The general work of the schools is arranged on a somewhat different basis from that in other cities. The kindergarten and first grade are merged as one. Then follow nine elementary grades and four intermediate. The last two years in the elementary are much like high school grades, including languages and other high school studies, commercial and industrial work. The grades are arranged in this way in order to advance the interests of the pupil who intends going to high school and to give the one who does not intend to enter high school, or the intermediate grades, a better equipment for the commercial or industrial work than an ordinarily elementary education would give. The elementary courses have a similar, twofold object in view. The boy who goes to college is prepared to enter in the sophomore year, giving him a longer time at home, and the boy who does not intend to enter college is given a more thorough preparation for his business or trade.

Train for Trades

In Boise City, Ida., a system of laboratory work is provided pupils of the high schools who are training for the trades, such as perhaps is given nowhere else, says Supt. Charles S. Meek. Careful attention is paid to the boy and girl who wish to enter college or take what is known as a general high school course, but the one who wishes to fit himself for a given trade is given every opportunity the school can devise for laboratory experience. For instance, the school board has two large farms which are worked by the boys studying agriculture. Owners of vacant lots are usually glad to put them at the disposal of the school to be used as school gardens. As a result the city has one of the best systems of school gardens in the country. If it is not so provided the school board will fence and pipe it. A playground and park of 40 acres owned by the school board is being completed by the boys of the school under the direction of an expert. It will have ponds, swimming pool, open air gymnasium, everything in fact, that a place of this kind should have. Boys studying architecture are taken into the offices of the school board and there assist in the design, technical specifications and construction of school buildings. So it is with whatever work a boy may choose. If the school cannot provide the experience for him he is given an opportunity to work in a business house or office. This work is continued through the summer and counts in his final credits. In addition to this these pupils are required to give three years of study to English.

In the last three years since this system was put into effect the attendance at the high school has increased from 400 to 900 and the graduations from 94 to 130. The total enrolment of the schools has increased 25 per cent, showing that it meets a need. The work is pronounced practical and satisfactory by those who have had occasion to familiarize themselves with its workings. The United States government has employed for work on some of its projects near Boise City boys whose only experience has been obtained at the high school.

THE THEATRICAL WORLD

FUN THAT MEANS SOMETHING

Not since the farces of Hoyt has a funny play reached our stage with such a drive of comic idea behind it as has James Montgomery's "Ready Money," which delighted a full house at the Shubert theater Monday evening.

Through the unflagging fun of the new play, once it gets away from a rather dull and vaudevillian start, there pulses a significant idea, an idea playing about the principle of business and personal credit; credit that rests not only on the policy of confidence that enables the modern business world to be run on "paper," but also that individual credit which a man capitalizes by looking the part his work calls on him to play. This credit, this confidence, he must command—whatever his work in the world—if he is to succeed. This idea is back of the policy of J. Pierpont Morgan, who testified before the Pujo committee that he loaned money not on collateral, but on character. The financier said: "I will lend a million to any man I believe in."

In "Ready Money" this idea is best expressed by its protagonist, a glorified counterfeiter, superbly played by Joseph Kilgour. This lawbreaker is so keen in his knowledge of human nature, so masterly in his ability to manipulate credit, that the audience admires his genius, however much it disapproves of his misuse of it. He says: "If you've got money, you don't have to spend it; all you have to do is show it. It takes money to get money and you can't get it without it. Who is going to have faith in what you've got to sell, if it isn't getting you anything? But if they see that it is getting you something, they will fight to get in on it. You know what a new suit of clothes will get you? A pleasant 'good morning.' Well, people can see a thousand dollar bill farther than anything of its size in the world. And seeing is believing. And believing is all there is to it."

The lawbreaker, Jackson Ives, says this to a young mine owner who is unable to sell to New Yorkers stock in his gold claim in Arizona. Being unable to get money he cannot have his partner at the property push the work of discovering the gold. In despair the youngster tries the idea advanced by Ives, and with bewildering success. Without even spending a quarter, all the real money he has in the world, within two days he takes in $60,000 in payment for stock. All this he does without attempting to spend any of the counterfeit bills Ives has thrust upon him. Friends, acquaintances, strangers, staggered merely by the sight of the roll, force their money upon him. In every way he can he tries to keep from taking the money, but they insist.

To relate the turns of the story, the exciting adventures that arise when detectives strike the trail of the counterfeit roll, the surprising turns that the plot takes, and the means by which the youth and the counterfeiter escape the consequences of their methods, or to attempt to reproduce the pungent humor of it all would be to rob the prospective playgoer of some part of an evening of splendid entertainment. Suffice it to say that the youth's mine develops gold and he marries a nice girl.

"Ready Money" is a play so much alive that it carries the actors along with it. Add the drive and intelligence of Joseph Kilgour, the grimness of Ben Johnson as the principal detective, and the unctuous bluffness of Scott Cooper as a mine promoter, all first-rate actors, and you have unusual entertainment on the acting side. Then there is Frank Monroe, another artist, wasted on a henpecked husband part. We are usually satisfied with one first-class actor in a play. Here are four.

Shortcomings of the other players lessen the "punch" of the piece hardly at all, so forceful and comic is Mr. Montgomery's expert projection of his theme. His play is very much worth while, and is the most interesting new piece of the season. It imparts an enthusiasm that is still warm next morning. Very few plays do that. The cast:

Stephen Baird	Hans Robert
William Stewart	Lester Crawford
Sidney Rosenbaum	Carl Harbaugh
Sam Welch	Henry Miller, Jr.
Sumner Holbrook	John C. Brownell
James R. Morgan	Scott Cooper
Hon. James H. Tyler	Frank Monroe
Jackson Ives	Joseph Kilgour
Captain West	Ben Johnson
Hammond	George Thompson
Quinn	Arthur Stebbins
Flynn	Philip Wells
Neil	R. E. French
Paul	Alfred A. Hesse
Reddy	Clarence Rockfeller
Miss Grace Tyler	Elizabeth Nelson
Miss Ida Tyler	Fay Wallace
Mrs. James H. Tyler	Isabel Winlocke
Miss Margaret Elliott	Estelle Wynne

HERE AND THERE

R. D. MacLean is now playing Brutus in the Faversham production of "Julius Caesar."

John E. Kellerd on Saturday night completed his run of 100 performances of "Hamlet" in New York.

Hauptmann's latest drama, "Gabriel Schilling's Flucht," is announced by the Bostoner Deutsche Gesellschaft for a single matinee at the Shubert theater March 10, the performanace by the Irving Place theater company of New York, with Rudolph Christians in the leading role.

"THE MIKADO"

Majestic—Gilbert & Sullivan Festival Company, with De Wolf Hopper, in "The Mikado," with Frank Paret conducting this cast:

The Mikado	George J. MacFarlane
Nanki-Poo	Arthur Aldridge
Ko-Ko	De Wolf Hopper
Pooh-Bah	Eugene Cowles
Pish-Tush	Arthur Cunningham
Yum-Yum	Blanche Duffield
Pitti-Sing	Louise Barthel
Peep-Bo	Grace Lyon
Katisha	Kate Condon

It was so different from the night back there when you warbled your sweetest in the uneven ranks back of Nanki Poo, dividing your attention between an effort to remember the opening words of the next chorus and a continual straining of neck and eye to find your folks out front.

The actors seemed to sing with so much more ease than did those who hesitated about the rickety stage in the town hall. Perhaps they were more accustomed to the footlight glare than were the local soloists. Perhaps the fact that they did not know everybody in the audience had something to do with it. Entire absence of petty rivalries which used to make your town's amateur musical productions battlegrounds for vocal tilts might have concentrated their attention on the music in hand. Then, too, they may have been more accomplished as singers than your friends of those days. It would seem possible.

And the costumes,—do you remember what a sewing scramble sister made to complete her flowing robe in time? And there sat your mother, stitching your kimono together, and your grandmother hemming father's umbrella sleeve, and on the red table cloth between them lay the monthly magazine which had sent the patterns.

But you can't imagine all of De Wolf Hopper's chorus sitting around in modern flats and hotels and kitchenettes, hemming and stitching against time. You wonder if they realize how easy it is to jump into ready made costumes, and how hard it used to be (maybe is yet) to have your costume made, because the church can afford to hire clothes only for Ko Ko and the other principals.

Then there was the scenery. How valiantly did the janitors of all the churches, with their hammers and nails, and the town artist, with his library book on scenic art, and the long, lean housepainters with their impressionistic methods, struggle with the art of making scenery! And the night before, at the dress rehearsal, when everything always goes wrong, you remember how the scenery slipped apart during the Mikado scene, and the flies and wings flickered and wabbled as though blown by mystic breezes, and the two scene shifters did not seem to care whether the wait was a minute or eternity.

But these actors strode beautiful gardens that grew with despatch. You were transported from Ko Ko's courtyard to his garden with just enough time between to munch a bit of reminiscence, and you felt that this company never knew the pangs of being unable to borrow scenery or to buy it, and therefore forced to make it and trust it.

Singers, costumes, scenery, the triangle which is ever empty without the filling made by the authors. This Gilbert and this Sullivan were writers for the people who like to laugh while they feel their musical ears tingling.

The choirmaster-stage manager-conductor of your town "Mikado" used to tell you that in little asides of instruction while he was trying to make you see the reason why you ought to stand around naturally, and not first on one foot, then on the other. You don't need his instruction now. Like him, you know Gilbert and Sullivan.

Neither has seemed to lose his power to draw an audience. Yours years ago was friendly and large because it was all friends and prizes were offered for every five tickets sold. The Majestic's last evening was large and friendly, because, well, because it was the "Mikado," and perhaps three out of every four out front were living their amateur operatic days over, even as you and your memory.

This De Wolf Hopper was surely better than any Ko Ko even the back lots of the time of Mighty Casey, who struck out once, could produce. This Ko Ko was dull at no moment. His curtain speech was as brilliant as ever. His antics were not overdone. His resources for comedy seemed unbounded. He is the same De Wolf Hopper, which says it all.

His Mikado and his Pooh Bah, Yum, Yum and Katisha shone in his own firmament. Mr. MacFarlane squeezed humor out of the Mikado himself, which you never suspected was there. Mr. Aldridge's sweet tones belied Nanki-Poo's trombone reputation. Mr. Cowles was not the sort of Pooh Bah who used almost to outgrow his clothes in one performance. He was always within the role. Miss Duffield and her two chums were sufficiently dainty. Miss Condon added a striking bit to the whole musical effect, which, under Mr. Paret's leadership, was something to be remembered and far superior to that of your own day.

If you follow the inclinations aroused by the memory of amateur days, you will have a busy week, for this company gives three other operas which are no strangers to the town hall. "The Mikado" is repeated Saturday afternoon and evening; "The Pirates of Penzance" will be sung Tuesday and Friday evenings; "Pinafore" Wednesday afternoon and evening; "Patience" Thursday afternoon and evening.

NEW BANK IS PLANNED

ALEXANDRIA, La.—T. K. Giddens, of Campti, La., is here organizing a bank and trust company, with a capital stock of $150,000

PROFESSOR BAKER OPENS COURSE

"Action is the core of drama," said Prof. George Pierce Baker in the opening lecture of his course at the Lowell Institute Monday afternoon. "The Novel and the Play" was the topic. In brief Professor Baker spoke as follows:

Pinero once declared that more care, severe mental tension and downright manual labor goes into a single page of a well written play than goes into an entire chapter of the usual novel. The novel and the drama are different mediums and interest their publics in different ways. Stevenson disdained the drama because he misunderstood the medium when he said that drama required the falsification of life to tell a story in the theater.

The drama is the art of truth. Writing for the stage demands compression of life without falsification. Stevenson's objection was really to the technic of Scribe, which sought to adapt life to a rigid stage. This has been changed; the young men and women of the theater in Germany and England are working for a plastic stage.

Dramatic talent consists of the ability to project characters, and cause them to tell an interesting story through the medium of dialogue. It arranges incidents in the order that give rise to the greatest possible amount of emotional effect. Dramatic instinct promises the possibility of success; the theatric gift promises sure success.

Whereas a novel may be loosely classified as to the element of time as a story told in from 250 to 600 pages, a play must tell its story in 120 to 150 pages, or in not over 150 minutes of time. The novel is a personally conducted journey with the author as chaperon and commentator on the action, characters and scenery. The drama must travel alone and explain itself.

Character is projection through action. Action is a conduct of character growing out of characters doing something caused by what has gone before. Action as it develops character causes dialogue. The dramatist works by the illustration of action. This differentiates the drama from other arts. Because of the time limit the dramatist practises economy, and makes a single incident of action do two or more things at the same time.

In adapting a novel to the stage Edward Knoblauch recommends having some one else read the book and hearing the story at second hand it will drop off for the dramatist its non-essentials. The story of a novel that can be dramatized can be told in 100 words. From the second-hand story the dramatist can make a scenario. Then read the book and write the play. The dramatist will have little difficulty in rejecting material that will clog the action.

OTHER BOSTON ATTRACTIONS

The talking pictures are still the feature of the entertainment at B. F. Keith's theater, with the quarrel scene between Brutus and Cassius as the novelty this week. Murphy and Nichols present their funny farce, "School for Acting." Others are Herzog's trained stallions, LaVier in feats on the trapeze, a new Gus Edwards musical playlet, the Primrose four, Lillian Shaw, Barto and Clark in dances.

This is the final week of "The Women" at the Park and of "The Miracle Pictures" at the Colonial.

Next week's attraction at the Majestic theater will be Lehar's Viennese operetta, "The Man with Three Wives."

In Tremont Temple, March 24, Miss Helen Keller will deliver an address on "The Heart and Hand," which is based upon the story of her remarkable life.

Kinemacolor natural color motion pictures of "The Making of the Panama Canal," and scenes of "The War in the Balkans," are announced for early presentation at Tremont Temple.

In his third lecture of the course on "Human Progress," to be given next Saturday morning in Tremont Temple, Edward Howard Griggs will discuss "Elements of the Ideal of Life."

The farce, "Officer 666," will be presented next week at the Park theater.

COMPROMISE BILL FOR EXPENSES OF SUFFOLK COUNTY

Before the committee on counties at the State House this morning J. J. Corbett, corporation counsel of Boston, City Solicitor Harry W. James of Chelsea, Judge Samuel L. Cutler, town counsel of Revere, and Harold W. Orcutt, town counsel of Winthrop, appeared in agreement upon a compromise bill in new draft for the apportionment of the expenses of Suffolk county, the whole of which are now paid by Boston, proportionately upon Chelsea, Revere and Winthrop.

As explained by Judge Corbett, the supreme court declared the act of 1911, which provided for a commission appointed by the supreme court to make this apportionment, unconstitutional because it delegated legislative powers to the judiciary. Consequently the mayor of Boston introduced on his petition two bills for a commission to be appointed by the Governor with the consent of the council and from those two bills he presented a bill in new draft to take the place of those two.

On this bill the various counsel are now entirely agreed. It provides for a commision of three persons to be appointed by the Governor and council, not residents of Suffolk, who shall after notice and a hearing consider and report upon such adjustment and apportionment of the expenses of Suffolk county and the proportion thereof, if any, that should be paid by the cities of Boston and Chelsea and the towns of Revere and Winthrop. No opposition; hearing closed.

JAPANESE AND MALAY BLADES MUSEUM GIFT

Through the generosity of Mrs. Charles G. Weld, a valuable addition has just been made to the Weld collection of swords at the Art Museum gallery. Mrs. Weld's gift consists of 118 mounted and unmounted Japanese blades of various periods, from the sixteenth to the nineteenth centuries, including many examples of the armourer's art as practised by artists of the Bizon, Soshu, Kyote and other schools. A selection of 40 is shown in the rotunda.

Mrs. Weld has also given to the museum 51 Malay daggers, or krises. The specimens represent the type used in the vicinity of Singapore in the eighteenth century.

Malay art has been influenced by contact with Arabs, Orientals and Europeans. From having seen the Damascus blades of the Arabs when on pilgrimages to Mecca the Malays may have first received the idea of etching the dagger blades. But instead of a delicate watering of the steel, the Malay smith has worked deeply into the metal in irregular lines and circles. The blade is two-edged, thick in the center, either straight or wavy. It broadens suddenly near the handle where it is often chanelled and sometimes pierced. The original collection includes nearly 300 sword-blades, and was a bequest of Dr. Charles G. Weld.

$8,106,015 IS TAX VALUATION IN LEXINGTON

LEXINGTON, Mass.—The annual reports of the town officers for the past year, printed and bound in a book form, have been distributed to every house in town. The total valuation of the town is now $8,106,015, an increase of $148,755 over 1911.

The assessors' report gives the total value of real estate as $6,210,855, while personal property is valued at $1,895,160. The tax rate is $20.10 on the $1000. The town's expenses for the year amounted to $157,818.65, while other taxes carried that amount to $194,906.48.

There are 1076 residents assessed on property, together with the non-residents, making a total number of 2014 persons assessed on property, and of this number 1109 are assessed only for poll, while 3123 are taxed for poll and property. There are 1651 assessed polls.

BUNKER HILL TO ASK FOR BETTER FIRE APPARATUS

The Charlestown Improvement Association last evening went on record in favor of securing more adequate fire equipment for the Bunker Hill district.

Senator Brennan, Maurice J. Power, Patrick J. Kyle, Maurice M. Malone and Lieut. James D. Coady were appointed to urge the authorities to provide the Charlestown fire department with a motor fire engine and install high pressure in the district.

Asphalting and block-paving the streets was discussed, and the matter given in charge of a committee on streets of which Mr. Kyle is chairman.

Better lighting of the Charlestown bridge and a hearing before the railroad commissioners to secure transfers in Charlestown's car service were also discussed.

HALF-FARE RATE BILL ARGUED FOR

Representative A. Franklin Priest of Haverhill was before the committee on street railways this morning in favor of his bill to provide that street railways shall issue students' tickets at half rate to students of normal schools, colleges or any institutions of learning or education. He said that these students are as much entitled to transportation at reduced rates as the pupils of public schools.

In opposition, Attorney Bentley W. Warren for the Massachusetts Street Railway Asssociation, said he believed the bill unconstitutional in that it picks out a certain class and provides that they shall have a lower fare than others. The street railways cannot afford this, as less than half of them pay dividends, and they would not be able to make extensions which are much more important to the public than this proposed lower fare. The hearing was closed.

FISHERMEN ARE RESCUED ON BANK

When the fishing schooner Josie & Phebe, Capt. Frank Nolan, reaches T wharf within a few days with her colors lowered for two of her crew, the men, Henry O'Neil and Thomas Welsh, will be on the pier to greet her.

They arrived today on the schooner Teazer, Captain Peter Dunsky, after being rescued on the eastern part of Brown's bank Saturday. The men were hauling trawls and had about 900 pounds of fish in their dory when fog and a gale swept over the banks. They lost the Josie & Phebe and rowed about for seven hours before being picked up by the Teazer.

ENGINEER QUITS CUTTER

After serving six years on the United States revenue cutter Winnisimmet, stationed at this port as customs boarding boat, Thomas Olsen, assistant engineer, has resigned and will leave the cutter tomorrow to become a carpenter on shore.

ANNEXATION OF ISLE OF PINES IS PETITIONED

Annexation of the Isle of Pines by the United States, as the best means of promoting the interests of the 7000 American property owners, is asked in a petition presented to the state Legislature, by Nathan Tufts of Waltham today. These petitions are being circulated throughout the United States by the Isle of Pines American Association, with headquarters at Pittsburgh, Pa.

In an interview today, Percy J. Evans, local representative of the association said:

"I should say that it is hard to believe on arrival in the Isle of Pines that it is not in the United States. It is so thoroughly Americanized. When I first learned of the Isle of Pines at the close of the Spanish-American war I believed it to be United States territory. It was known as such in printed documents of the war department and other publications, such as history concerning our new possessions.

"Those who originally invested in property believed it to be United States property, and I cannot believe that the Senate and President will ignore petitions of thousands of American citizens who are financially interested in the Isle of Pine.

"The Isle of Pines will be a great addition to the United States as it will add to the supply of citrus fruits and winter vegetables, also on account of its availability as a winter resort. Thousands of acres have been sold to New England people who have gone there to live."

The area of the Isle of Pines is about 1000 square miles, and its population about 4000.

MINOR FEATURES ATTENDING DAY'S FORMAL PROGRAM

WASHINGTON—While President Taft and President-elect Wilson were seated in the executive's room in the Senate, William J. Bryan walked in, glanced around, caught Mr. Taft's smile and nod of greeting, and then started to back out, remarking to Mr. Taft:

"I guess I got into the wrong pew."

"Well," replied Mr. Taft, "I'm still President and will be for a few minutes, and you're my guest in here." Mr. Bryan remained.

Manuscript of President Wilson's inaugural address was placed on a silk-covered desk as each sheet was finished. Red, white and blue streamers crossed a cover of pure white silk. At either side of the desk, raised above the platform, were vases of lilies.

On the Capitol stand President Wilson faced 50 cameras set on a raised stand across the plaza. They volleyed at the new President continuously during his speech.

In the front row of the executive gallery in the Senate was Miss Eleanor Wilson, the youngest daughter of the President-elect. She wore a blue gown and blue hat with poppies. Next to her was Miss Jessie Wilson, and third, the new mistress of the White House. Miss Jessie wore purple, while her mother wore a light brown walking suit and brown furs and plume. Miss Margaret Wilson, the eldest daughter, wore dark blue.

The goverment furnished its new President two big army auto-trucks, to move his own and his family effects to the White House this afternoon.

A miscellaney of everything from a highly decorated cake, which formed the center-piece for the Wilson family dinner last night, to a couple of President Wilson's favorite walking sticks, was transferred to the White House.

In the trucks there were seven trunks, three of them new, labeled with the initials of every member of the family except that of the President. In addition, there were 11 bags and suitcases of assorted descriptions, a dozen umbrellas and many floral pieces.

The cake, which was brought to the White House, was a big, three-layer affair, with a donkey and an elephant frosted in red, white and blue as the central decoration. United States flags were along the sides.

Vice-President Marshall and Mrs. Marshall took breakfast in the public dining room at the Shoreham hotel. Mr. Marshall wore a plain business suit and Mrs. Marshall was simply gowned. An escort of three cadets, a lieutenant and three troopers who were always at the beck and call of the Marshalls, seemed to bore them. Mr. Marshall later put on a black Prince Albert coat, black trousers and a silk hat for the inaugural ceremonies.

SHARON

At the annual town meeting in Sharon there was little competition for public office. Alfred C. Sampson, who was a candidate for reelection for selectman, won out over Mr. Washington. Jacob J. Geissler was elected tree warden and William D. Wheeler tax collector. The town meeting was a lengthy one, beginning at 1 o'clock and lasting until 8:45 p. m. Two important matters were decided—the recommendation for $400 to finish the ball field on Drake field was turned down, the place being thought unfit by a majority of the voters. It was voted to apply to Mr. Andrew Carnegie for a library, on condition that the town shall pay one tenth of the cost of the library every year after it is completed for its maintenance, the amount not to exceed $15,000. In the main the recommendations of the finance committee were adopted, but the school committee succeeded in getting a larger appropriation than recommended.

APPEAL MAY SAVE JOBS OF 31 FIREMEN

Civil Service Board to Be Asked to Retain 54 Men on List for Nine Months Despite New Requirements

$45,000 FOR STADIUM

Civil service commissioners will be asked to retain 54 firemen on the eligible list nine months following the passage Monday by the city council of an amendment to the ordinances limiting the height and weight requirements. The amendment was that the limit should not apply to all who had taken the examination and passed successfully before the civil service commission before the date of passage of the new ordinance which increased the height and weight requirement from 5 feet 5 inches and 130 pounds to 5 feet 7 inches and 140 pounds.

This amendment affected 54 men who are under the new height requirement.

Councilor McDonald offered an amendment to the ordinance, reducing the height and weight requirements to five feet six inches and 135 pounds. This was passed. The council also passed an order offered by Councilor Watson, that the civil service commissioners be requested to keep those 54 men on the eligible list nine months, which was the time they have lost because of the adoption of the new height and weight restrictions last spring. Unless the commissioners comply, about 31 of the 54 will be dropped from the board's list March 16.

Resolutions offered by Councilor Watson calling upon the secretary of the navy to take steps at once to utilize the resources of the Charlestown navy yard for repair and construction work, and that at least one of the fuel ships recommended by Congress be constructed there, were passed by the council.

An order was passed transferring from the reserve fund the sum of $2400 to be expended for a trip of two schoolboys on the South American trip with the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Councilor Smith made an unsuccessful attempt to get immediate action on an order introduced some weeks ago to have a committee of three councilmen investigate the assessing department's system of placing valuations on real estate.

The councilor's order was referred to the executive committee of the council the day it was introduced. Monday Councilor Smith moved reconsideration of that reference contending that the order had been unnecessarily delayed in that committee, and urged that the order be returned to the city council so that definite action might be taken.

Members of the committee on finance gave a hearing Monday afternoon to petitioners for a new municipal building in Roslindale. No appropriation was made for plans or estimates and the order introduced by Councilor Smith calling on the superintendent of public buildings to furnish an estimate of the cost was referred to the committee on finance.

MUSIC

MR. GILLY AS RANCE

With Mr. Gilly, the Metropolitan opera baritone, in the role of Rance, the Boston opera company repeated Puccini's "The Girl of the Golden West" Monday evening before a large audience. The regular members of the company who appeared in the work at the earlier performance took their places in the east, including Mme. Melis as Minnie, Mr. Zenatello as Johnson, Mr. Blanchart as Sonora and Mr. Mardones as Wallace. The music under the direction of Mr. Moranzoni was vigorously and stirringly performed.

Mr. Gilly has appeared in Boston as visiting artist on many occasions in other seasons and has done commendable service. His singing of the music of Rance Monday night was at times impressive and his acting was nearly always adequate to the demands of the part. Especially in the first act Mr. Gilly sang to Minnie with more sentiment and musical earnestness than baritones who have preceded him. In the forest scene he scarcely rose to the melodramatic opportunities of Belasco's drama. He might have been more effective, however, had the conductor been more moderate in his supply of accompanying orchestral tone.

If all the portrayals of the character of Rance that have been presented at the Boston opera house could be placed on view at once, doubtless that of Mr. Galeffi in the performance of the first season of Puccini's work would prove to have the greatest number of strong points. Mme. Melis has not been excelled in the role of the heroine, nor has Mr. Zenatello been surpassed in the role of Johnson, unless the night of the visit of Mr. Caruso last season to sing in a special performance of "The Girl" be counted.

Puccini's work seems to stand firmly in the repertory in the third year of its existence. Its story holds its appeal well with an American public; and its plot, melodramatic as it is, has substantial dignity and is worthy of its attractive melodic setting. Not a little of the music is mere paraphrase of the music of "Tosca," but the orchestral coloring brings in the necessary strokes of originality to keep away from the composer the charge of self-copying.

Mr. Macnez, a new tenor, and Miss Bori appear in "Rigoletto" Wednesday night. The Sunday concert, announced with Mr. Aubert as conductor, has been abandoned on account of the labor entailed in the preparation of "L'Arlesienne" for Thursday night and "The Blue Forest" for Saturday afternoon.

Real Estate Market News ✺ T Wharf Activities ✺ Sailings

REAL ESTATE NEWS

An important transfer of business property has just been finished in the South End district, and deeds recorded in sale made through the office of W. J. McDonald, 95 Milk street, of the Continental building, 1317-1329 Washington street, corner of Waltham street, belonging to W. Stanley Tripp.

The building covers the entire lot which contains 9838 square feet, with a frontage of 100 feet on Washington street and 98 feet on Waltham street. It is four stories high and with a white marble front, containing four stores and nine living apartments. The total tax value is $96,000. The land is assessed at the rate of $5 per foot. Ida M. Whitney of Wakefield buys for investment.

George S. Smith et al, trustees, have purchased title to the five-story brick mercantile property situated 78 Essex street, between Harrison avenue and Chauncy street. The building covers the lot of 833 square feet, and the assessed valuation is $33,000, including $22,500 on the land. Mary E. Wilson was the former owner.

Property at 58 Rutland street, between Shawmut avenue and Tremont street, has changed hands. It consists of a 3½-story and basement brick house with lot of 1800 square feet. All is taxed for $7500, of which the land carries $2700. David Belson sold to Theresa Silverman et al.

Alphonse Bouin is the new owner of an improved estate situated 21 Cobb street, near Shawmut avenue, taxed in the name of William P. Morse for $6300, of which $2100 is the value of 920 square feet of land on which is erected a four-story brick building.

Mansoud Koram and wife are the buyers of four story brick house and lot at 16 Florence street, near Harrison avenue. The assessed valuation is $6000 and $2200 of this amount covers 1029 square feet of land. Herbert F. Winslow made the deed.

A NORTH END SALE

Final papers have just gone to record in the sale of a three-story brick house by Giuseppe Gallella, who owned the property at 44 Tileston street, near Wiggin street. There are 518 square feet of land taxed for $1800 and also a part of the $5200 assessed. Rosina Nicolozza is the buyer.

DORCHESTER AND ROXBURY

Silas E. Parsons reports the sale for James E. Wilber of the large nine-apartment frame block and 7395 square feet of land at 1461 and 1463 Blue Hill avenue and 4 Almont street, Mattapan district of Dorchester, having a total assessment of $22,600, of which $3100 is on the land. Morton H. Morganstern buys for investment at a price in excess of the total taxed value.

Three new frame houses, purchased by Harry Levin from Mary A. Kelley, have just gone to record. They are located on Fabyan street, near Blue Hill avenue and include 12,000 square feet of land. The houses are assessed for $9000 and the land for $1800 more.

The single frame dwelling at 10 Maryland street, near Savin Hill avenue, has been sold by Frances Ober to Ethel O. Gans et al. There is a ground area of 3150 square feet taxed for $600 and included in the $4400 valuation.

One of the Roxbury properties was purchased by Frank E. Morse from Douglas N. Garden, deed coming through Samuel Rosenthal. It is located at 97 Brunswick street near Blue Hill avenue. It comprises a frame dwelling house and 4400 square feet of ground taxed at $6000 on improvements and an addition of $1600 on the land.

Charles H. McIntyre has disposed of his holdings at 6 Ruthven street, near Walnut avenue, to Helen B. Graves. The property consists of a frame dwelling house and 3709 square feet of land, all valued at $7400. The land rating is $1900.

George W. Sylvester has placed a deed on record from Emma J. Hill, transferring title to the frame house and lot situated 5 Warren place, near Warren street, Roxbury. The lot contains 2197 square feet, which carries $1500 of the total assessed value of $3900.

SALE IN THE NEWTONS

Final papers have passed in the sale of 3 Bowdoin street, Newton Highlands, consisting of a single frame house and about 8000 square feet of land, from Chester E. Weston, trustee, to Rowland H. Barnes. The property is assessed for $4000. The brokers in the transaction were Alvord Bros.

CORNERSTONE OF BANK LAID

Simplicity marked the laying of the corner stone of the Merchants' National Bank at State and Devonshire streets yesterday. As Eugene V. R. Thayer, president of the bank, who performed the ceremony, was spreading the mortar, one of the bank officials placed a new buffalo-faced five-cent piece in it. This was followed by a shower of small coins by the surrounding crowd. A box which was removed from the cornerstone of the old building was placed in the new stone.

Besides President Thayer, and other officials of the bank, Henry Parkman, Charles A. Coolidge, architect of the building, Henry Cummings and P. A. Wells, representing Wells Brothers Company, the builders took part in the ceremony.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)

Robert H. Ford to Harry Chalfen, Revere and Myrtle sts.; q.; $1.
William P. Morse to Alphonse Bouin, Cobb st.; w.; $1.
David Belson to Theresa Silverman et al., Rutland st., q.; $1.
William R. Trask, tr., et al. to Josephine L. Ranlet, W. Cedar st.; q.; $1.
Paul Chiampa to Domenico Chiampa, Salem st.; q.; $1.
Herbert F. Winslow to Mansour Koram et ux., Florence st.; q.; $1.
Arman Freedman to Morris Shapero, Barton st.; q.; $1.
Harris Wolfe to Jesse Goode et al., Tremont st.; q.; $1.
Thomas M. Smith to Anna M. Dockray, Ivy and Mountfort sts.; q.; $1.
Mary E. Wilson to George S. Smith et al., trs., Essex st.; q.; $1.
Ellen B. Holden est. to Joshua B. Holden, Cambridge st., Chambers st., near Spring and Leverett sts., and Phipps ct., Joy st.; d.; $1.
Joshua B. Holden to Fannie A. Tinkham, Cambridge st., Chambers st., near Spring and Leverett sts. and Phipps ct., Joy st.; w.; $1.
Etta Tirk to Christopher J. Fitzgerald, East Lenox and McLellan sts.; q.; $1.
Giuseppe Gallella to Rosino Nicolazza, Tileston st.; w.; $1.

SOUTH BOSTON

Catherine Murphy to Antonio De Carlo et ux., E. Seventh st.; w.; $1.
J. Arthur Crawford to George B. Livermore, Sixth st.; q.; $1.
Julia M. Stout to Albert C. Haley et al., W. Eighth and Grimes sts.; q.; $1.
Patrick J. Sullivan to Caroline C. Sullivan, Second st.; q.; $1.
Same to same, Third st.; q.; $1.

EAST BOSTON

John L. Kelly et al to Mary B. Hawes, Havre st.; q.; $1.
Hannah Kelly est. to Mary B. Hawes, Havre st.; d.; $533.
Gennaro Ciampa to Genersose Ciampa et ux., Havre st.; w.; $1.
East Boston Co. to George J. Barkin, Lubec st., 7 lots; w.; $1.
Vincenzo Mercandante to Raffaela Mercadante, Webster st.; q.; $1.
Vito Visconte et al. to Michele Tanga, Sumner st.; w.; $1.
Samuel Silverman to Barnett Silverman, Chelsea st.; q.; $1.

ROXBURY

Morris Weinstein to Frank D. Wonte, Huntington av.; q.; $1.
Douglas N. Garden to Samuel Rosenthal, Brunswick st.; q.; $1.
Samuel Rosenthal to Frank E. Morse, Brunswick st.; q.; $1.
Charles H. McIntyre to Helen B. Graves, Ruthven st.; q.; $1.
Emma J. Hill to George W. Sylvester, Warren pl; q.; $1.

DORCHESTER

Solomon R. Kosminsky, mtgee., to Louis Kofman, Nightingale st.; d.; $1026.
Israel M. Levin, mtgee., to Israel M. Levin, Dorchester av.; d.; $5200.
Israel M. Levin to Samuel Weinstein, Dorchester av.; q.; $1.
Lillian M. Hellen to Howard F. Butler, Dorchester av. and Templeton st.; q.; $1.
Frances Ober to Ethel O. Gans et al., Maryland st.; q.; $1.
Albert G. Morse to Robert Hamilton, Geneva av.; w.; $1.
James E. Wilber to Elizabeth V. Mahoney, Blue Hill av.; q.; $1.
James E. Wilber to Agnes A. Wilber, Woolson st., 2 lots; q.; $1.
Emma E. Foster et al. to Thomasine M. Sullivan, Tremlett and Waldeck sts.; q.; $1.
Thomasine M. Sullivan to Edward H. Foster et ux., Tremlett and Waldeck sts.; q.; $1.
Margaret A. Kelley to Harry Levin, Fabyan st., 3 lots; q.; $1.
James E. Wilber to Morton H. Morgenstern, Blue Hill av. and Almont st.; w.; $1.
Gustav S. Karston to Henry W. Erickson, Adams st. and Newhall av.; q.; $1.
Catherine C. Sullivan to Patrick J. Sullivan et ux., Hamilton st.; q.; $1.

WEST ROXBURY

Equitable Investment Co. to Edward H. Belden, Enfield st.; d.; $1.
Mary E. Knights to Delia M. McIntire, Center st.; w.; $1.
Grace P. Ontsank to Gertrude A. Munro, Whitemore st.; w.; $1.
William McDougall to Margaret A. Gerhardt, Cross st. and Augustine av.; w.; $1.
Winchendon Savings Bank to Panduro Rasmussen, Montebello rd.; q.; $1.

BRIGHTON

William P. Natale to Henry Bollman, Harvard av.; q.; $1.
Rosa Bernstein to Diana Donahue, Cambridge and Windan sts.; q.; $1.
Will S. Fuller to John Wilson et ux., Montfern av.; q.; $1.
William W. Wagner to James H. King, Crescent av. and Nonantum rd.; w.; $1.

CHARLESTOWN

Henry G. Clifford to Philip Siegel, Irving pl.; q.; $1.
Philip Siegel to William Ross, Irving pl.; q.; $1.

HYDE PARK

Clarence E. Tuttle to Ina M. D. Liddell, Milton and Cliffords sts., 2 lots; w.; $1.
Margaret A. Haley est. to Bridget A. O'Brien, Regent st.; d.; $300.

CHELSEA

Dina Segel to Abraham Midenberg, Broadway; w.; $1.
Mary Cronin et al. to Agnes M. Sullivan, Marlboro st.; w.; $1.
Hanna Anderson et al. to Elin E. Anderson, Hooper st. and Eastern av.

FILLS PLACES OF MEN HE REMOVED

LYNN, Mass.—Mayor George H. Newhall today announced the appointments of John W. Tupper to succeed Michael P. Ward as chairman of the board of health and of Charles I. Burrows to succeed Dr. Francis A. Lane on the board. There were more than a dozen applicants for the offices which the mayor ordered vacated soon after he recently entered office. Both appointees were former members of the old city government, Mr. Tupper having also been a candidate for the mayoralty on several occasions.

HARDWARE MEN'S DELEGATES

The following delegates have been elected by the New England Hardware Dealers Association to attend the national convention at Jacksonville, Fla., on March 18, 19 and 20: W. H. Sawyer of Providence, A. J. Osborne of Holyoke, H. M. Sanders of Boston, Frank E. Stacy of Springfield, C. O. Robbins of Brattleboro, Vt. and F. Alexander Chandler of Boston.

ACADEMY CLUBS TO PLAY

The Phillips Exeter Academy Musical Clubs, who have been giving their concerts annually in Boston, are to have their entertainment this year at Jordan hall on Saturday next at 3 p. m. The organization includes the Glee Club, with its quartet, a chorus of 60 voices; an orchestra, a mandolin club and a mandolin quintet.

LUMBER TRUST FOUND BY COURT

NEW YORK—The United States circuit court of appeals in a decision handed down Monday declares the Eastern States Lumber Association and allied Companies to be an illegal combination in restraint of trade.

The decision was rendered by Judges Lacombe, Coxe, Ward and Noyes, and, in addition to the Eastern States Lumber Dealers Association, is directed against the New York Lumber Trade Association, the Building Men's Association of Westchester County, the Lumber Dealers Association of Connecticut, the Massachusetts Retail Lumber Dealers Association, the Lumber Dealers Association of Rhode Island, the Retail Lumbermen's Association of Baltimore, Md.; George A. Schomck, president; A. K. Bennett, vice-president; J. F. Glasby, treasurer, and James M. Reilly, secretary of the New Jersey Lumbermen's Association, and the officers, directors and agents of the other associations.

PHILADELPHIA—Charged with defrauding investors by falsely representing the assets of the company and paying unearned dividends from money received in payment for stock, the promoters and officers of the International Lumber & Development Company, a $6,000,000 corporation, have been placed on trial in the United States district court here.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

General Manager Benjamin R. Pollock of the Boston & Maine road assembled the master mechanics of the Boston district at his North station office yesterday to get acquainted with each one and the system used at shops.

For the accommodation of Boston Symphony orchestra en route to Hartford, Conn., and return tonight the New Haven road will furnish a first class special train from South station at 3:05 p. m., returning from Hartford at 10:30 p. m.

The construction department of the Boston & Maine road started five bridge crews at work this morning strengthening and rebuilding when necessary all bridges between Oakdale and Bondsville, Mass., where the new cut-off to Springfield, Mass., leaves the main line.

The construction engineers of the Boston & Albany road are working on a number of track improvements west of Worcester, the most important to be a new third track from Webster Junction to Charlton, Mass., which will protect traffic on both sides of the hill.

The Boston & Maine railroad private car No. 555, occupied by General Superintendent William F. Ray and party, was attached to the Fitchburg division's Chicago express from North station at 9:30 o'clock this morning en route to Mechanicville, N. Y., for a five-days' inspection of western territory.

Frank Marsh, superintendent of buildings, Boston Terminal Company, has a force of carpenters and painters remodeling a suite of rooms on the fourth floor of South station for the accommodation of New Haven railroad General Superintendent Woodard's office employees.

The operating department of the Boston & Albany road received from the Allston shops yesterday two combination platform steel frame mail cars which have been rebuilt government standard for service between Pittsfield and North Adams, Mass.

The Central Vermont railroad has added new 12-wheel parlor cafe cars to the equipment of its Montreal and Boston afternoon express trains.

REPORT MADE ON M'DEVITT CHARGES

In a statement submitted to the House of Representatives this afternoon relative to the charge of Senator McDevitt that he had been approached, the joint committee on rules said that it has reached the conclusion "that the statements of Senator McDevitt were so vague, so conflicting, so absolutely contradictory and inconsistent as to make all that he had said seem to be without foundation in fact and unworthy of any further consideration."

SHIPPING NEWS

Prices of fresh groundfish at T wharf are advancing slightly as the supply gradually diminishes. The receipts are unusually small for a weak opening. Six vessels reached port today, the Juno being high liner with 56,000 pounds. Other arrivals follow: Francis S. Grueby 41,000 pounds, W. M. Goodspeed 7300, Margaret Dillon 8200, Rose Standish 8350, and Dixie 4000. The Juno also had 200 pounds halibut, and Grueby 100. Dealers quotations were: Steak cod $8.25 per hundredweight, market cod $4.75, haddock $7, steak pollock $6.75, large hake $6.75, medium hake $4.75 and cusk $4.25.

Minus a large portion of her small sails, the schooner Margaret Dillon reached T wharf today from middle banks with 8000 pounds of fresh groundfish. Captain James Macquire reported losing the jib, jumbo and riding sails Sunday off Cape Cod.

At 9 a. m. today the Red Star liner Marquette was 550 miles east of Boston lightship. The Marquette is bringing 42 cabin passengers from Antwerp, and was due here Monday. She will probably arrive Thursday. Among the passengers are: Moishe Fishman, J. Hensen, G. Pattow, Leon Van Nolle, Hubert Vossen, Auguste Willem, Mrs. Marie Winter, with the Misses Emma, Martha and Marie Winter, Mrs. Clementine Andries, Oscar Brifer, Mrs. Elisa Dure and Henri Dure.

Twenty-five days from Pascagoula, Miss., the fourmasted Bath schooner Edward E. Briry arrived in port today in tow of the tug Neponset. Captain Farrow reported adverse conditions after passing Cape Hatteras. The mizzen gaff was broken and damage done to the deck and fittings. The Briry brought 27,000 railroad ties for the Boston & Maine railroad and berthed at Mystic docks.

It is expected that an attempt will be made today to raise the steamer George Hawley of the Harper Transportation Company of Boston, which sank at New Orleans Saturday.

OLD ROMANIC VISITS BOSTON

On her first trip to Boston for more than a year and her second trip here since her name was changed, the British steamer Scandinavian, once the Romanic, Capt. Thomas Moar, arrived this afternoon from Glasgow and Moville via Halifax. She brought 60 second-cabin and 168 steerage passengers. She brought 1000 tons general cargo. At Halifax 210 second-class and 292 steerage passengers disembarked.

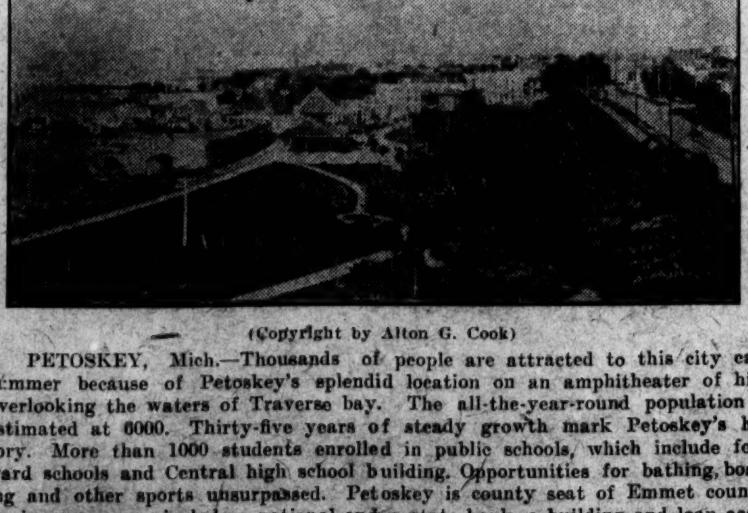
Bostonians returning on the Scandinavian in the cabin were: Peter Armstrong, Mrs. Armstrong and two children, Miss Janet Armstrong, Lewis Barnet, James Morrison, Alexander S. D. Rust, Miss Nellie Toole, Robert B. Torrance, Gavin Waddell, Mrs. Annie Winning and child, Robert Wood and Alexander Wright. Others on board included: Alexander Burnett and Robert Johnstone of Somerville, Mr. and Mrs. George Smith and Miss Mary Smith of Cambridge. Ernest Riddell of Swampscott, David Gordon of Lynn, Miss Anna D. Dow of Lowell, Robert H. Hues of Lawrence, and Miss Elizabeth McCartney of Quincy.

IVERNIA SAILS FOR QUEENSTOWN

With the largest shipment of corn out of Boston in several years, the Cunard liner Ivernia left East Boston today in command of Captain H. M. Benison, for Queenstown and Liverpool. In the saloon were the Rev. C. S. Powers, Mrs. Powers and Miss Isabel Powers of Boston, Judge Thomas H. Simes of Concord, N. H., and J. S. Whiteley of St. Louis. In the second cabin were 42 passengers, while the steerage had 124.

In the holds were stowed 180,000 bushels of corn, 500 bales of cotton, 150 tons of flour, 1400 barrels of apples and much other freight.

BIRDSEYE VIEW OF PETOSKEY, MICH.



(Copyright by Alton G. Cook)

PETOSKEY, Mich.—Thousands of people are attracted to this city each summer because of Petoskey's splendid location on an amphitheater of hills overlooking the waters of Traverse bay. The all-the-year-round population is estimated at 6000. Thirty-five years of steady growth mark Petoskey's history. More than 1000 students enrolled in public schools, which include four ward schools and Central high school building. Opportunities for bathing, boating and other sports unsurpassed. Petoskey is county seat of Emmet county. Business concerns include a national and a state bank, a building and loan association. City owns $100,000 electric light and power plant and $85,000 water works plant. Good schools and public library, ample hotel accommodations. Shipping facilities excellent, with two main lines of railroad, numerous boat lines and deep harbor. Industries include lumber plants, leather manufacture, flooring factory, paper mill, block factory, milling company and pump works.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrived

Str Inkum (Br) Murphy, Hamburg.
Str Belfast, Brown, Winterport, Me.
Str Camden, Strout, Portland, Me.
Str City of Gloucester, Godfrey, Gloucester, Mass.
Tg Asher J. Hudson, Shelton, Newport News, twg bg J. Carleton Hudson.
Tg Nottingham, Quinn, Port Johnson twg bg C R R of N J No 3.

Sailed.

Strs. Ivernia (Br.) Liverpool via Queenstown; Howard, Baltimore and Newport News, tgs. Pallas, and Neptune, Beverly; Orion, Rockland; Paoli, twg bgs Devon, for Portland, and Ardmore, for Penobscot River; Nottingham twg bgs C. A. R. of N. J. Nos. 6, 7, and 12, Salem; E. L. Pillsbury, twg bg Flora, Lynn; Lykens, twg bgs Kohinoor, for Gloucester, and Tabor, for Portland; strs Boston (Br.) Yarmouth, N. S.; City of Memphis, Savannah; Kershaw, Norfolk; Suffolk, do; Alleghany, Philadelphia; James S. Whitney, New York.

Cleared

Str Beacon (Nor), Pettersen, Port Antonio, Jam.
Str Kershaw, Johnson, Norfolk.
Str Alleghany, Chase, Philadelphia.
Str Belfast, Brown, Winterport.
Str Camden, Strout, Portland.

COASTWISE TRAFFIC

BALTIMORE, March 3—Arrd strs Ravelston, New York; Chesapeake, do. and cleared to return; Grecian, Boston; schr James R. Drake, Port Tampa.

Cld, strs Bulgaria, Hamburg; Craighall, New Orleans; Batiscan, Rotterdam; Indian, Boston; Survanee, Jacksonville via Savannah; Newton, Boston.

Sld, str Merrimack, Jacksonville via Savannah.

BRUNSWICK, March 3—Arrd, sch Anthony D. Nichols, Sealey, Savannah for Satilla.

Sld, str Jamaican, Liverpool.

New York Arrivals

Strs City of Atlanta, Savannah; Cherokee, Georgetown, S C, and Wilmington, N C; Cameroia, Glasgow and Moville.

WOMEN OF STATE ARE GUESTS OF ROXBURGHE CLUB

At the spring conference of the Roxburghe Club of Roxbury this afternoon the State Federation of Women's Clubs was entertained at the Emmanuel Walnut Avenue church. Club problems and administration were discussed. A social hour followed.

In the receiving line were: Mrs. John W. Perkins, president of the hostess committee of the Roxburghe Club; Mrs. H. C. Mulligan, president of the State Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. Emmons Crocker, chairman of the conservation committee of general federation; Mrs. M. N. Denison, vice-president of the Roxburghe Club; Mrs. R. C. Whiton, vice-president of the state federation; the two secretaries, Mrs. Herbert Gurney and Mrs. Arthur Hibbard; Miss Jessie Fisher, assistant clerk; Mrs. H. R. Wellington, treasurer of the state federation, and Miss Margaret Fletcher, first vice-president of the Roxburghe Club.

BAY STATE NEWS

WEYMOUTH

The members of the Epworth League of the Porter Methodist Episcopal church were entertained at the home of Bowdoin B. Smith, Pleasant street, Monday evening.

The Pond Plain Improvement Society is to hold a fair in Music hall on the evenings of March 27, 28 and 29.

ROCKLAND

The Men's Bible class of the Hatherly Methodist Episcopal church met at the home of Joseph Gardner Monday evening.

Members of the Rockland Woman's Club attended the reciprocity day exercises of the Woman's Club at Brockton Monday afternoon.

QUINCY

Adams chapter D. R., elected these officers Monday afternoon: Regent, Mrs. Nelson V. Titus; vice-regent, Mrs. Frank F. Prescott; treasurer, Mrs. William Porter; historian, Mrs. E. Granville Pratt; council, (two years) Miss Mary L. Hinkley, Mrs. Eliza R. Porter and Mrs. Susan J. Wilde.

BRIDGEWATER

The Christian Endeavor society of the Congregational church will hold an entertainment Tuesday evening March 11.

ABINGTON

McPherson post 73, G. A. R., observed its forty-fifth anniversary in Grand Army hall Monday evening.

MIDDLEBORO

A boy scouts branch is being organized by the Rev. Aubrey C. Gilmore.

RAILWAY TO SPEND $1,000,000

TOLEDO, O.—After a conference between city and Rail-Light officials recently street and street railway improvements that will cost nearly $1,000,000 will be made before the end of the year. The greater part of the expense will fall upon the Rail-Light company, which made known to Service Director Cowell plans for an expenditure of nearly $750,000 by the company

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

This schedule is compiled from advance lists and is subject to change without notice.

Transatlantic Sailings

EASTBOUND

Sailings from New York

*Noordam, for Rotterdam	Mar. 4
*Cedric, for Egypt	Mar. 4
*Kronprinzessin Cecilie, Bremen	Mar. 4
*Mauretania, for Liverpool	Mar. 5
*Vaderland, for Dover-Antwerp	Mar. 5
*Oceania, for Naples	Mar. 5
Campanello, for Rotterdam	Mar. 6
*La Lorraine, for Havre	Mar. 6
*Celtic, for Liverpool	Mar. 6
Pretoria, for Hamburg	Mar. 6
*Prinz Fr. Wilhelm, for Bremen	Mar. 6
Germania, for Naples	Mar. 7
Italia, Naples	Mar. 8
Cameronia, for Glasgow	Mar. 8
Rochambeau, for Havre	Mar. 8
Czar, for Rotterdam	Mar. 8
Minneapolis, for London	Mar. 8
*Lapland, for Dover-Antwerp	Mar. 8
*Oceanic, for Southampton	Mar. 8
*America, for Naples-Genoa	Mar. 8
*Ryndam, for Rotterdam	Mar. 11
*Cincinnati, for Naples-Genoa	Mar. 11
*Franconia, for Liverpool	Mar. 12
Pennsylvania, for Hamburg	Mar. 12
*La Touraine, for Havre	Mar. 13
*Hellig Olav, for Copenhagen	Mar. 13
Laurentic, for Liverpool	Mar. 13
Kleist, for Bremen	Mar. 13
*Caronia, for Naples	Mar. 15
Europa, for Naples-Genoa	Mar. 15
*Koenig Albert, for Algiers-Genoa	Mar. 15
*Philadelphia, for Southampton	Mar. 15
*Kroonland, for Dover-Antwerp	Mar. 15
Minnehaha, for London	Mar. 15
Chicago, for Havre	Mar. 15
*Amerika, for Hamburg	Mar. 15
California, for Glasgow	Mar. 15
*Kaiser Wilhelm II., for Bremen	Mar. 18
Sant' Anna, for Naples	Mar. 18
*Rotterdam, for Rotterdam	Mar. 18
*Alice, for Naples	Mar. 19
*Campania, for Liverpool	Mar. 19
*Baltic, for Liverpool	Mar. 20
*La Provence, for Havre	Mar. 20
President Lincoln, for Hamburg	Mar. 20

Sailings from Boston

Ivernia, for Liverpool	Mar. 4
Devonian, for Liverpool	Mar. 8
*Arabic, for Liverpool	Mar. 11
Scandinavian, for Glasgow	Mar. 13
Canadian, for Glasgow	Mar. 13
*Canopic, for Mediterranean ports	Mar. 15
Ionian, for Glasgow	Mar. 27
Bohemian, for Liverpool	Mar. 29

Sailings from Philadelphia

Prinz Oskar, for Hamburg	Mar. 12
Marquette, for Antwerp	Mar. 14
Ancona, for Mediterranean ports	Mar. 21
*Haverford, for Liverpool	Mar. 22
Menominee, for Antwerp	Mar. 28
Verona, for Mediterranean ports	Mar. 28

Sailings from Portland, Me.

Scotian, for Glasgow	Mar. 6
Dominion, for Liverpool	Mar. 8
Cymric, for Liverpool	Mar. 15
Parisian, for Glasgow	Mar. 20
Canada, for Liverpool	Mar. 22
Teutonic, for Liverpool	Mar. 29

Sailings from Halifax, N. S.

Royal Edward, for Bristol	Mar. 19

Sailings from St. John

Empress of Ireland, for Liverpool	Mar. 7
Empress of Britain, for Liverpool	Mar. 21
Lake Manitoba, for Liverpool	Mar. 27

Sailings from Montreal

All sailings from St. John, Halifax or Portland, Me., during winter.

WESTBOUND

Sailings from Liverpool

Haverford, for Philadelphia	Mar. 5
Baltic, for New York	Mar. 6
Carpathia, for Boston	Mar. 6
Empress of Britain, for St. John	Mar. 7
Campania, for New York	Mar. 8
Canada, for Portland	Mar. 8
Lake Manitoba, for St. John	Mar. 12
Bohemian, for Boston	Mar. 13
Carmania, for New York	Mar 15
Teutonic, for Portland	Mar. 15
Ivernia, for Boston	Mar. 18
Merion, for Philadelphia	Mar. 19
Celtic, for New York	Mar. 20
Winfredian, for Boston	Mar. 20
Empress of Ireland, for St. John	Mar. 21
Dominion, for Portland	Mar. 22
Mauretania, for New York	Mar. 22
Arabic, for Boston	Mar. 25
Devonian, for Boston	Mar. 27
Franconia, for New York	Mar. 29
Laurentic, for Portland	Mar. 29

Sailings from London

Minnewaska, for New York	Mar. 6
Minnetonka, for New York	Mar. 15
Mesaba, for New York	Mar. 20
Minnehaha, for New York	Mar. 27

Sailings from Southampton

Kaiser Wilhelm II, for New York	Mar. 5
Philadelphia, for New York	Mar. 5
Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, for N.Y.	Mar. 7
St. Paul, for New York	Mar. 8
George Washington, for New York	Mar. 9
Majestic, for New York	Mar. 12
Minnetonka, for New York	Mar. 15
Kronprinzessin Cecilie, for N. Y.	Mar. 19
New York for New York	Mar. 19
President Grant, for New York	Mar. 21
St. Louis, for New York	Mar. 22
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, for N. Y.	Mar. 23
Oceanic, for New York	Mar. 26
Philadelphia, for New York	Mar. 29
Amerika, for New York	Mar. 30

Sailings from Glasgow

Parisian, for New York	Mar. 8
Caledonia, for New York	Mar. 8
Ionian, for Boston	Mar. 8
Columbia, for New York	Mar. 15
Pretorian, for Portland	Mar. 15
Cameronia, for New York	Mar. 22
Scotian, for Boston	Mar. 22
California, for New York	Mar. 29
Scandinavian, for Portland	Mar. 29

Sailings from Hamburg

Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, for N.Y.	Mar. 6
Patricia, for New York	Mar. 13
Graf Waldersee, for Philadelphia	Mar. 19
President Grant, for New York	Mar. 20
Pretoria, for New York	Mar. 27
Amerika, for New York	Mar. 29

Sailings from Bremen

Kaiser Wilhelm II, for New York	Mar. 4
George Washington, for New York	Mar. 8
Neckar, for New York	Mar. 15
Kronprinzessin Cecilie, for N. Y.	Mar. 18
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, for N. Y.	Mar. 22
Rhein, for New York	Mar. 29

Sailings from Havre

La Provence, for New York	Mar. 8
Niagara, for New York	Mar. 8
France, for New York	Mar. 15
La Touraine, for New York	Mar. 22
Rochambeau, for New York	Mar. 22
Chicago, for New York	Mar. 29
La Lorraine, for New York	Mar. 29

Sailings from Antwerp

Menominee, for Boston	Mar. 6
Zeeland, for New York	Mar. 8
Finland, for New York	Mar. 15
Manitou, for Boston	Mar. 20
Lapland, for New York	Mar. 22
Kroonland, for New York	Mar. 29

Sailings from Rotterdam

Potsdam, for New York	Mar. 15
New Amsterdam, for New York	Mar. 15
Noordam, for New York	Mar. 22
Ryndam, for New York	Mar. 29

Sailings from Genoa

Berlin, for New York	Mar. 6
Verona, for New York	Mar. 9
Cretic, for Boston	Mar. 13
Hamburg, for New York	Mar. 15
Stampalia, for New York	Mar. 18
Prinzess Irene, for New York	Mar. 27

Sailings from Trieste

Argentina, for New York	Mar. 15
Oceania, for New York	Mar. 29

Sailings from Copenhagen

Oscar II., for New York	Mar. 6
C. F. Tietgen, for New York	Mar. 13
United States, for New York	Mar. 20

Transpacific Sailings

WESTBOUND

Sailings from San Francisco

*Lurline, for Honolulu	Mar. 5
*Tahiti, for Sydney	Mar. 5
*Persia, for Hongkong	Mar. 8
*Ventura, for Sydney	Mar. 11
*Wilhelmina, for Honolulu	Mar. 12
*Korea, for Hongkong	Mar. 15
*Honolulan, for Honolulu	Mar. 19
*Shinyo Maru, for Hongkong	Mar. 22
*Sierra, for Honolulu	Mar. 25
*Siberia, for Hongkong	Mar. 29

Sailings from Seattle

*Yokohama Maru, for Hongkong	Mar. 11
*Antilochus, for Liverpool via Manila	Mar. 19
*Empress of Japan, for Hongkong	Mar. 19
*Zealandia, for Sydney	Mar. 19
*Lord Derby, for Kobe	Mar. 24
*Inaba Maru, for Hongkong	Mar. 25
*Minnesota, for Hongkong	Mar. 29

Sailings from Tacoma

*Seattle Maru, for Hongkong	Mar. 17
Antilochus, for Liverpool, via Manila	Mar. 17
*Mexico Maru, for Hongkong	Mar. 18
*Chicago Maru, for Hongkong	Mar. 31

Sailings from Vancouver

Empress of Japan, for Hongkong	Mar. 19
Zealandia, for Sydney	Mar. 19
Ixion, for Liverpool, via Manila	Mar. 29

EASTBOUND

Sailings from Hongkong

Manchuria, for San Francisco	Mar. 4
Canada Maru, for Tacoma	Mar. 5
Monteagle, for Vancouver	Mar. 8
Chiyo Maru, for San Francisco	Mar. 11
Tamba Maru, for Seattle	Mar. 11
Nile, for San Francisco	Mar. 18
Titan, for Tacoma	Mar. 19
Tacoma Maru, for Tacoma	Mar. 22
Awa Maru, for Seattle	Mar. 25
Mongolia, for San Francisco	Mar. 25

Sailings from Yokohama

Chicago Maru, for Tacoma	Mar. 5
China, for San Francisco	Mar. 8
Shidzuoka Maru, for Seattle	Mar. 12
Manchuria, for San Francisco	Mar. 15
Monteagle, for Vancouver	Mar. 16
Canada Maru, for Tacoma	Mar. 19
Chiyo Maru, for San Francisco	Mar. 22
Tamba Maru, for Seattle	Mar. 26
Nile, for San Francisco	Mar. 29
Titan, for Tacoma	Mar. 29

Sailings from Honolulu

Shinyo Maru, for San Francisco	Mar. 4
Honolulan, for San Francisco	Mar. 5
Sierra, for San Francisco	Mar. 8
Siberia, for San Francisco	Mar. 11
China, for San Francisco	Mar. 18
Lurline, for San Francisco	Mar. 18
Sonoma, for Sa Francisco	Mar. 21
Manchuria, for San Francisco	Mar. 25
Marema, for Vancouver	Mar. 25
Wilhelmina, for San Francisco	Mar. 26

Sailings from Sydney

Sonoma, for San Francisco	Mar. 8
Marama, for Vancouver	Mar. 10
Aorangi, for San Francisco	Mar. 22

Sailings from Manila

Titan, for Tacoma	Mar. 12

*Carries United States mail.

Incoming Steamships at Boston

DUE TODAY

Inkum	Hamburg	Feb. 14
Edda	Manzanillo	Feb. 23
C. Sundt	Nacoris, S. D.	
Pennine Range	Fowey	Feb. 16
Carisbrook	Cuba	

DUE WEDNESDAY

Istina	Buenos Aires	Feb. 4
Devonian	Liverpool	Feb. 21
L. B. Holmblad	Copenhagen via Shields	Feb. 17

DUE THURSDAY

Marquette	Antwerp	Feb. 20
Scandinavian	Glasgow	Feb. 22
Arabic	Liverpool	Feb. 25
Talisman	Cienfuegos	Feb. 26

DUE FRIDAY

Galileo	Hull	Feb. 22
Sallie Maersk	Copenhagen via Ardrossan	Feb. 21

DUE SATURDAY

Belgia	Hamburg	Feb. 22
Schuylkill	Japan and China	
Kirkfield	Calcutta	Jan. 19

DUE SUNDAY

Caledonian	Manchester	Feb. 23

DUE MONDAY

Kingstonian	London	Feb. 25

WIRELESS REPORTS

(Note—Nautical miles on usual steamship lanes from Boston lightship: To Sable island, 940; Cape Race, N F., 830; Nantucket South Shoal lightship, 128. From Ambrose channel lightship: To Sable island, 648; Nantucket South Shoal lightship, 193; Diamond Shoal lightship, Hatteras, 330.)

SS Hellig Olav (Dan), Copenhagen for New York, was 630 miles east of Ambrose channel lightship at noon Monday.

SS Ryndam (Dutch), Rotterdam, etc., for New York, was 460 miles east of Ambrose channel lightship at noon Monday.

SS Oceanic (Br), Southampton, etc, for New York, was 1310 miles east of Ambrose channel lightship at 7 p m Sunday; due at pier late Wednesday or 8 a m Thursday.

SS Minneapolis (Br), London and Southampton for New York, was 610 miles east of Ambrose channel lightship at 11:15 a m Monday.

SS Czar (Rus), Libau, etc, for New York, expected to arrive in quarantine about 10 a m today.

SS Rochambeau (Fr), Havre for New York, was 300 miles east of Ambrose channel lightship at noon Monday.

SS San Marcos, Galveston for New York, was 310 miles east of Galveston bar at 6 p m Monday.

SS Cherokee, Georgetown, etc, for New York, was 120 miles south of Scotland lightship at 8 p m Monday.

SS El Rio, Galveston for New York, was 55 miles west of Tortugas at 6 p m Monday.

SS Eocene, New Orleans for New York, was 320 miles east of Mississippi bar at noon Monday.

SS El Cid, Galveston for New York, was 175 miles south of Diamond Shoal lightship at 6 p m Monday.

SS Concho, Galveston for New York, was 330 miles south of Scotland lightship at 6 p m Monday.

SS Guantanamo (Cuban), Tampico for New York, was 493 miles south of Scotland lightship at noon Monday.

SS Oklahoma, Port Arthur for New York, was 50 miles east of Sabine bar at 7 p m Monday.

SS Frieda, New York for Sabine, was 130 miles west of Tortugas at 7 p m Monday.

SS Lampasas, New York for Tampa and Mobile, was 150 miles south of Diamond Shoal lightship at noon Monday.

SS San Jacinto, New York for Galveston, was 647 miles south of Scotland lightship at 4 p m Monday.

SS Rio Grande, New York for Brunswick, was 500 miles south of Scotland lightship at 7 p m Monday.

SS Sun, Philadelphia for Port Arthur, was 257 miles north of Jupiter at 7 p m Monday.

SS City of Savannah, New York for Savannah, was 120 miles south of Frying Pan at 4 p m Monday.

SS Larimer, Philadelphia for Port Arthur, was 220 miles south of Cape Hatteras at noon Monday.

SS Ligonier, Jacksonville for Port Arthur, was 250 miles east of Sabine at 8 a m Monday.

SS Momus, New York for New Orleans, was 26 miles south of Diamond Shoal lightship at noon Sunday.

SS Tagus (Br), New York for Southampton via ports, was 375 miles south of Scotland lightship at 8 p m Sunday.

SS Tivives (Br), New York for Kingston, etc, was 327 miles south of Scotland lightship at 7 p m Sunday.

SS Gloucester, Baltimore for Boston, was 6 miles northeast of Fenwick island at 9 a m Monday.

SS Advance, New York for Cristobal, was 548 miles south of Scotland lightship at 7 p m Sunday.

D. A. R. MEETING DATE CHANGED

At the meeting of the D. A. R. yesterday afternoon, when the ballot box made of historic woods was presented to the Massachusetts society, it was announced that the date of the annual conference at Worcester which was to be the afternoon of March 21 will probably be changed.

RATES

PER INCH FOR ADVERTISEMENTS WITH CUTS: 1 TO 12 TIMES (PER INSERTION), $2.10; 13 TO 25 TIMES (PER INSERTION), $1.68; 26 OR MORE TIMES (PER INSERTION), $1.40.

Classified Advertisements

Advertisements on this page are read by a wide-spread clientele whose well directed purchasing power is unrivalled and which relies upon the dependability of Monitor advertising. This advertising has generally produced satisfactory results and opened up new fields for the development of many and various lines of business.

RATES

PER INCH FOR ADVERTISEMENTS WITHOUT CUT: FOR ONE OR TWO TIMES (PER INSERTION), $1.68. FOR THREE OR MORE TIMES (PER INSERTION), $1.40.

EUROPEAN ADVERTISEMENTS

LONDON — HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

EDWARD PARKER LTD
FURNITURE — DECORATION
LONDON
Phone No. 299 Western.
39 & 41 Brompton Road. Knightsbridge s w

House and Estate Agency Now Open

OFFERED: — Houses and Flats, furnished or unfurnished, for the Season or longer period. Country Cottage, on the coast for Sale. House and Furniture, S. W. London District, for Sale or to rent—open to an offer.

WANTED: — Flats in S. W. London District, £60-£120. Farm of 500 acres, also Estate up to 10,000 acres, anywhere in United Kingdom, suitable for developing and at low figure.

EUROPEAN ADVT'S

All European advertisements should be sent through the European Advertising Office. Address: The Advertising Representative, The Christian Science Monitor, Amberley House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London, W. C., England.

Telegrams, Alphomega, Estrand, London; Telephone, 9723 Central.

At present, unless otherwise arranged, European advertisements appear in this department on Tuesday of each week. The scale of charges for advertisements is as follows:

For advertisements in all type composition run under appropriate headings advertisements average about 60 words to the inch. No advertisement taken for less than one quarter of an inch.

— PER INCH—Single column, 1 or 2 insertions, 6s. per insertion; 3 or more insertions, 5s. per insertion.

WITH BLOCK—Per inch, single column, 1 to 12 insertions, 7s. 6d. per insertion: 13 to 25 insertions, 6s per insertion; 26 or more insertions, 5s. per insertion.

Scale of charges sent upon request.

DAYTON, (O.) ADVERTISEMENTS

Persons may leave advertisements at 117 East First Street

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES—DAYTON, O.

New Spring Silks and Dress Goods

Everything that fashion favors in new spring silks and dress goods is here ready for your selection—and with Easter close at hand it's none too early to plan new suits and gowns.

Our daylight dress goods section is bright with the snap and dash of recent importations of the newest and best things obtainable in dress and suit fabrics. These fabrics reflect the style effects of Paris and all Europe and come to our counters in newest weaves and colorings.

Typical Oelman quality, style and value will be found here at this season —fashionable fabrics whose newness and goodness will be remembered long after the price is forgotten.

W. F. Oelman & Co
Main and Fourth Streets
DAYTON, O.

CORSETS
NEW SPRING MODELS
From $1.00 and upwards.
We give individual attention.
The Artists Model Corset Shop
9 ARCADE, DAYTON, OHIO
Bell Phone M. 4157

Tailored Suits
COATS, DRESSES AND SKIRTS
In Spring's Newest Modes, Now on Display
Mearick's Cloak House
123 SO. MAIN ST., DAYTON, OHIO
Write for free catalog.

Home 2269 Bell 269
F. A. MAHARG
Successor to O. E. Bates
Caterer and Confectioner
14 North Main St., DAYTON, OHIO

YOUR MESH BAGS
Repaired, replated, relined for $1.50.
Send by parcel post to
DAYTON MESH BAG CO.,
609 U. B. bldg., Dayton, Ohio.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS—DAYTON, O.

Daytonia Vacuum Cleaners



Operate as simply as the old carpet sweeper but clean rugs and carpets thoroughly by the vacuum process. A continuous and powerful suction produced by the constantly operating of the 3 bellows. Daytonias have a mahogany finish with metal parts heavily nickeled and are guaranteed for 1 year. Sent to any reader of The Christian Science Monitor for 1 week's free trial and if not as guaranteed return at our expense. Express charges prepaid.

$8.75

J. E. EVERHART & CO.
249 BIERCE AVE., DAYTON, OHIO

FRANK B. HALE
Dependable Groceries
Fruits and Table Delicacies
CORNER THIRD AND WILLIAMS ST.
DAYTON, OHIO

CLEANSERS—DAYTON, O.
Bell Phone Main 1639 Home Phone 4639
THE
Fenton Cleaning Co.
CORNER FOURTH AND LUDLOW STS.,
DAYTON, OHIO.
We call for your work.

TAILORS—DAYTON, O.
LOU HAUCK
THE TAILOR THAT PLEASES
Third floor U. B. Bldg., DAYTON, OHIO

DENTISTS—DAYTON, O.
DR. A. T. WHITESIDE, Dentist
Callahan Block, N. E. Corner 3d and Main Sts.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

BANKS' RESOURCES $51,943,188.18

DENVER—The resources of the 197 state banks and trust companies of Colorado on Feb. 4 amounted to $51,943,188.18. Of this amount $24,487,500.80 is the resources of the 14 state banks, one private bank, two savings banks and eight trust companies in the city of Denver.

IOWA CITY TO GET POSTOFFICE

DENNISON, Ia.—Accordingly to drawings of the supervising architect at Washington, of the $50,000 postoffice to be built here the building will be a substantial one. Brick and stone make the walls, the floors are of tile, marble and terra cotta work are used for the interior finishings and the corner entrance is surmounted with a high tower.

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Lunches and Teas Always Ready

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ESTABLISHED OVER 70 YEARS.
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TO RENT—Furnished for summer months, Yorkshire, England; fine old country mansion; telephone and every modern convenience; near main line station; lovely park and gardens; 15 guineas a week. Address A 4, Monitor advertising office, 12 Norfolk st., Strand, London.

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FURNISHED APARTMENTS—Every comfort; excellent cooking; attendance; bath; splendid situation, overlooking sea. Write COPE-STEVENS, 55 Wilton road, Bexhill on Sea, England.

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WANTED—Single-handed laundry maid; two in family; five servants; quiet country place. Address A 8, Monitor advertising office, 12 Norfolk st., Strand, London.

WANTED—Kitchen maid with some experience; country, Yorkshire. Address; A 9, Monitor advertising office, 12 Norfolk st., Strand, London.

WANTED—Experienced parlor maid; quiet country place. Address A 6, Monitor advertising office, 12 Norfolk st., Strand, London.

WANTED—Good housemaid; country. Address: A 7, Monitor advertising office, 12 Norfolk st., Strand, London.

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED—Post as companion, help or lady nurse to young children; good references; Yorkshire England. Address: A 10, Monitor advertising office, 12 Norfolk st., Strand, London.

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TYPEWRITING, Duplicating and Copying of every description. MISS OLDHAM, Newgate, ROCHDALE. Telephone 200.

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High-Class Tailoring
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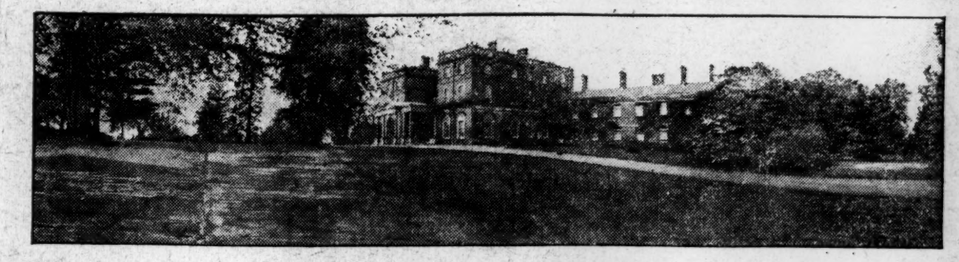


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LADIES' REAL GAZELLE
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Shades—Beaver, Grey, and Brown.
Guaranteed for hard wear.
POST 4s. 6d. FREE—3 PAIRS FOR 13s.
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WHITE STEAM CAR, 20 h. p., only run 15,000 miles; touring body by Cann, cape cart hood, Stepney wheel, many spares; what offers? Address A 5, Monitor Advertising office, 12 Norfolk st., Strand, London.

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HANDSOME MODEL GOWNS AND COSTUMES
Ready to Wear From £3.3.0
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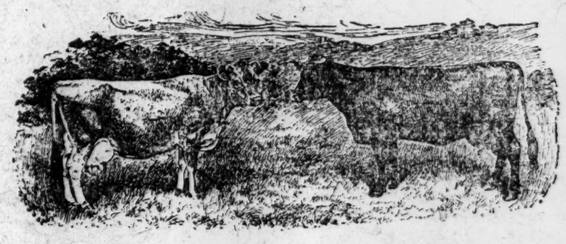
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EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS
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ENGLAND — REAL ESTATE

PEDIGREE CATTLE

PEDIGREE DAIRY SHORTHORN AND JERSEY HERDS
The Property of the Right Hon. LORD ROTHSCHILD



Jersey Cow, "CUTE 2nd," vol. 22, p. 278. Prizes, 1910: 1st and Champion R.A.S.E., 1st and Champion Royal Counties, 1st Bath. 1911—1st and Champion R.A.S.E., 1st and Champion Sussex, 1st Royal Counties, Tunbridge Wells, Yorkshire, and Royal Lancashire. 1912—1st and Champion Oxfordshire, 1sts Bath and Royal Counties. Cute 2nd gave from April 24th to September 24th, 1910, 4,172 lbs.; September 25th, 1910, to September 30th, 1911, 8,141 lbs.; Jersey Herd: Prizes won in 1900-12—10 Champions, 69 1sts, 47 2nds, 33 3rds and 2 Blythwood Bowls.

Shorthorn Cow, "DOROTHY," vol. 37, p. 1132. Prizes, 1907: 1st Milking trials and 2nd inspection Royal Counties Show, 1st inspection 13th Show, 3rd inspection R.A.S.E. Show, 1st and B.D.F.A. Gold Medal, Tunbridge Wells, 1908—1st and 2nd Warwickshire Show, 1st inspection, 1st Milking trials and Breeder's Medal, highly commended Butter test and Shorthorn Society's Prize, Lord Mayor's Champion cup, Barham and Spencer Challenge Cups London Dairy Show. She has been in the herd 8 years, and given a total of 77,781 lbs. milk, or an average of 9,722¾ lbs. per annum. Shorthorn Herd—74 cows in milk throughout the year ending September 30th, 1911, averaged 6,053 32-74 lbs.

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High class boarding and day school for girls. Thorough education with individual attention. Foreigners can receive English lessons. Principals: THE MISSES ROSE.

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Small orders carefully attended to.

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53, SLOANE SQUARE, LONDON, S. W.
Rooms and Schools recommended. Hours 10-6. Wednesday 10-7, Saturday 10-1.

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MISS ISOBEL PURDON, A. R. C. M., Diplome of the Leipsic Conservatoire, receives pupils for violin, viola, accompaniment lessons; quartette and ensemble class weekly. Address 20, Twyford Mansions, London, W.

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WANTED—Responsible position as secretary, manager or cashier; good business and traveling experience; excellent references. T. C. FORGE, 9, Waldenshaw road, Forest Hill, London.

GERMAN SHORTHAND-TYPIST, 6½ years' experience, good English linguist, desires position. FLORA RULNIEWICZ, 20-28 Belsover St., London, W.

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"Favourite" Soap
A pure free-lathering household soap in tablets.
DIXON'S DUBLIN
"Arbutus" Toilet SOAP
Specially suitable for the complexion.
May be obtained from THE NEW IRISH DIRECT SUPPLY, VICTORIA ST., LONDON, S.W., and from any of MESSRS. LEVERETT & FRYE'S Establishments.

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RESIDENTIAL HOTEL; one minute from Park, close to Metro., Tube, and 'buses; terms from 2gs. 'Phone: 1308 Park.

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HYDE PARK, LONDON—A charming home beautifully furnished; few paying guests received; excellent situation; one minute park, tube and motors. Splendid cooking. 29 Inverness terrace.

LONDON, W. C., 113 Gower st.—Comfortable home; full board and residence 18s. 6d. to 25s.; partial board 16s. 6d. to 21s. 6d.

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CHAMBERS, single rooms or suites, unfurnished or furnished; excellent catering and attendance, 100 Redcliffe Gardens, S. Kensington, London, S. W.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—French Protestant maid for two little girls. Good needlewoman. Wages £26. MRS. KER-SEYMER, 26 Gledstanes road, West Kensington, London.

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FRANKFURT (SACHSENHAUSEN) FLAT TO LET
From April, 1913, till Oct., 1915.
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EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND
Superior Board, Residence or Apartments. American references. Visitors received by day, week or any period. Mrs. Mackintosh, 75-77 Lemington terrace.

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SEASIDE HOME SCHOOL in Brittany for Girls in beautiful situation; thorough course of education; special conversational opportunities; entire charge of children from abroad; tennis, bathing, etc.; American references. Address principal, KERLOIS, Val Andre, Pleneuf.

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"The Wonderful Word" series are simply cards—but they are cards of the 22 carat order, at once dignified, distinguished and different. Gold and Real Mother of Pearl blended with lovely tints and colors by the hand of the skilled steel engraver give them an exclusive character. Just what you need for Easter Gifts. 15 cents each, 2 for 25 cents. Full set of 6 for 75 cents. Post paid U. S.

Write for "Ideal Creations" sent post paid to all applicants.

BUNDE & UPMEYER CO., Milwaukee, Wis.

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SURVEYS and REPORTS made for intending investors in California lands and securities by a civil engineer of 25 years' exp.; refer to any San Francisco bank. DAVENPORT BROMFIELD, Bankers Investment bldg., San Francisco.

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A BEAUTIFUL OLD HOME on the Penna. R. R. main line, 15 miles from Phila., Pa.; about 15 acres; 575 ft. elevation; must be sold at once; will sell at great reduction. Inquire or write MONITOR REP., 1713 Sansom st., Phila., Pa.

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GOOD IRRIGATED LAND

OWNERS of rich, smooth, untimbered, irrigable tract, on river—surplus water, trunkline R. R., good location, markets, other valuable advantages; good for alfalfa, sugar beets, potatoes, fruits, truck; value $30,000; lack cash to improve; offer equitable interest for funds to make improvements which sell similar lands at $200 to $1000 per acre. Satisfactory details, proofs, references. Please inquire. Practical irrigators wanted. GREGORY, 1476 Broadway, New York city.

REAL ESTATE—CALIFORNIA

SIX-ROOM COTTAGE, lot 40x125 ft., fruit trees and berries; San Mateo (suburb of San Francisco), $3750, part cash, bal. like rent. Address OWNER, L 15, Monitor office, Boston, Mass.

PASADENA residences, lots, suburban homes; ORANGE GROVES; farm lands; country estates. J. W. WRIGHT & CO., Pasadena.

PIANOS

CHICKERING GRAND PIANO—Rosewood case, in fair condition; will sell at reasonable price. 2813 Oxford st., Phila, Pa.

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MONEY TO LOAN

ON FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGES—Quick service, low rates; bring in your applications. EDWARD T. HARRINGTON CO., 293 Washington st.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET—To desirable party, brick house with 12 rooms, 1574 Beacon st., Brookline; all modern conveniences, with kitchen adjoining dining-room. Apply to owner, F. H. APPLETON, 1572 Beacon st.; rent $1500 per annum.

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DR. EMMA J. TEASLEY, 47 Chester st., North Cambridge, has a sunny, warm room for elderly person; best of care; terms on application.

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BUSINESS WOMAN, alone in attractive apartment, has room with home privileges for refined, congenial lady; references exchanged; write for appointment. Apt. 32, 505 West 143d st., New York.

AGENTS WANTED

TO SELL a product for household use indispensable to housekeepers and useful to automobile owners; easy to sell and convenient to handle; big commissions and an active person should make good money; sample sent on receipt of 10c in stamps; write for particulars. THE BRYTOL COMPANY, Wakefield, R. I.

HAVE YOU a few hours to spare? We want man or woman in each town. No capital needed. An hour's work shows dollars earned in spare time. Pocket sample, 400 per cent profit. G. C. MFG. CO., (Dept. 360), 20 Warren st., New York.

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ATTORNEYS can frequently secure good non-resident clients by publishing their professional cards in this column.

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PATENTS PROCURED, ideas developed. C B. SMITH & CO., 411-12 Prospect Hippodrome, Cleveland, O. Main 3665.

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FURNITURE, china and wedding presents packed and shipped with care. Phone Mad. 3292. JACOB UMLAUF, Richmond, Va.

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STENOGRAPHER—Must be fast, accurate; give exp., refs., and salary expected. S.-12. 6030 Metropolitan bldg., New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

BUSINESS MAN (40), married; bookkeeper, accountant, correspondent English, German, French, Italian; banking and commercial experience, desires to connect with reliable concern. Address T-12, 6030 Metropolitan bldg., N. Y.

LABELS

Bartlett Label Co.

Gummed and ungummed Labels for every line of business. 218 N. Church Street, KALAMAZOO, MICH.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

DOUBLE VIOLETS, beautiful and fresh, any quantity, carefully packed; mailed anywhere. LAWTON VIOLET FARM, Lawton, Mich. Phone.

BABY ROMPERS

BABY ROMPERS, buttoned across bottom. 75c and up, post paid. MRS. E. G. HAWKES, Fulton, Calif.

CHICAGO ADVERTISEMENTS

SHOES—CHICAGO

HOLDEN'S RELIABLE SHOES
Chicago, Illinois
FOR THE ENTIRE FAMILY
Established over 45 years.
Our Style Book free on request.
Shoes from $3.00 to $10.00.

BUSINESS REPRESENTATIVE

AN ESTABLISHED CONCERN of wide experience as dealers and brokers in manufacturing supplies, by-products, etc., offer their services as sales representative for Chicago and contiguous territory. If you have an article of merit and are seeking efficient representation, on a commission basis or direct sale, address with full particulars BY-PRODUCTS, 1602 Fisher bldg., Chicago, Ill.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

MARZIPAN

The delicious German confection in natural colored fruit forms or plain; prepared from granulated almonds; sample box 10c or $1.00 a pound postpaid. C. A. SCHULTZ, 1437 Wells st., Chicago. Tel. North 1706.

LAWYERS

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Attorney and Counsellor
29 SOUTH LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO

DENTISTRY

DR. G. FRANKLIN HARTT
1006 Masonic Temple
Phone Central 5891 CHICAGO

DR. JOHN C. PURDIE
5015 N. Clark Street
Phone Edgewater 2551 Chicago

HELP WANTED—CHICAGO

WANTED—Competent girl for general housework; must be good cook; good wages; references required. Address L 6, 750 People's Gas bldg., Chicago.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

OTTO F. HAHN, Painting and Decorating. Paints, glass, wall paper. 1230 Clybourn ave., Chicago, Ill. Phone North 1635.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

BOOK CLEANERS

YOUR BOOKS may be kept clean with the "HANDY HELPER," a convenient metal holder containing charcoal and sponge rubber eraser. Useful for marking passages. Invaluable for students. At dealers postpaid for 30c. MRS. DAVID POTTER, Augusta, Ga.

FURNITURE—SPOKANE

WILL SELL very reasonable, very up-to-date, completely furnished rooms for boarding-house or private family; all modern conveniences; center of city; reasonable rent. MRS. HATTIE SECORD, S. 420 Lincoln st., Spokane, Wash.

BUSINESS REPRESENTATIVES

A THOROUGH business man and successful sales manager solicits correspondence with firms desiring a live representative in St. Louis and the middle West. Correspondence solicited with European firms desiring representation in this country. Address S. E. H., Monitor office, Boston.

TOURS

FRENCH TRAVEL COURSE for prospective European Tourists; six weeks' course in French in a French household, speaking French, travel talks in French and English, art talks, residence in a refined home. For full particulars address MRS. ESTELLE T. STEEL, Mechanicsburg, Pa.

JOIN A SELECT PARTY for European travel during summer of 1913, sailing June 17 via Mediterranean; inclusive cost $500. Party chaperoned by Art Teacher. Send for booklet and particulars. JESSE E. BAKER, The Portner, Washington, D. C.

IF YOU WOULD CARE to be one of a party of five going abroad for summer, 85 days, best hotels, $825, 9 countries, also trip $525, communicate S. R. CONNELLY, 282 Rugby Rd., Brooklyn, New York.

GO TO EUROPE AT OUR EXPENSE—A few tours to organizers of small parties; write today for both plans and programs. UNIVERSITY TOURS, Wilmington, Del.

SPANISH AS IT IS TAUGHT IN SCHOOL AN IMPORTANT FUTURE BUSINESS ASSET

WE OUGHT to begin a South American export continuation school," says Frank V. Thompson, assistant superintendent of schools in Boston, who gives special attention to commercial and industrial education. "This could be conducted jointly by the Chamber of Commerce and the public schools. Attendance should be limited to men from 20 to 25 years old employed by Boston business houses who seek to extend their export trade to South American countries. The ordinary high school graduate is too immature to be immediately placed as representative of an American house in South America. A man seeking such a position needs first to have an established connection with some business house at home. Assuming this, the classes should be conducted similarly to other continuation school classes, giving the pupil six or eight hours of school work without loss of pay. Instruction should be given in practical conversational work in Spanish and in Spanish business methods. A study of the market conditions of South America should be made and other subjects having to do with trade relations between this continent and that should be given careful attention."

Spanish and Business

The story is told of the head of a large construction works firm sitting at his desk in his office and turning over in his hand a letter. He held it right side up, upside down and sidewise, but to no purpose. Although a graduate of one of the finest technical schools in the world, he could not make out a word of it. One after another was called in from the outer office and handed the letter; but each returned it with an unilluminating smile. The head of the firm did not know what to do. Then some one remembered that a young man lately taken on in a small position had said something about studying Spanish in high school. He was sent for at once and asked if he could read that letter and tell what it said.

The young man could and did. By means of his high school Spanish a reply was sent off that very day, resulting in a big order from the firm in South America being placed with the company in Boston. The young man was taken out of his insignificant position and placed in charge of the foreign correspondence so auspiciously begun, with an advanced salary and increasing opportunities.

Spanish as a business asset is just beginning to be appreciated. Its value at present is more prospective than immediate, but public school boys who have taken the study have succeeded commercially by means of it to an extent that probably would have been impossible to them without it. The public schools are offering it in all their high school commercial courses, in their evening and continuation schools; the mayor is advocating it and commercial houses are making ready for it—all against the time "when the Panama canal is opened." Whatever the South American countries may be doing to meet the conditions in the northern continent, Boston is trying to do her part to meet the conditions in the southern.

Introduction in Schools

Spanish was introduced first as a public school study in Boston by the South Boston high school in 1902. It is taught now in the English High school and Dorchester and West Roxbury high schools also, and in the High School of Commerce, which made it an important part of the curriculum when it opened in 1906. More and more extensive work is being done in this language in this school. In the upper class no other language is permitted to be spoken. A feature of the work at this school is a series of lessons in accounting and bookkeeping according to Spanish methods in order to make the study as practical as possible.

In the evening high schools the study of Spanish has been open to both men and women for a number of years, but at present it is more popular than ever before. Two classes in Spanish were opened by the continuation schools last fall. They are attended chiefly by teachers, social settlement and other welfare workers, and business and professional men and women who are taking it up from either a commercial or cultural motive or both.

The teachers are all picked men and women, some of them of American birth but having had exceptional opportunities for studying Spanish and acquirements in that line; others are accomplished Spaniards. One was formerly an officer in the Spanish army. Methods are much the same in all schools, but vary somewhat necessarily to meet differing conditions. Pupils who take a strictly commercial course have their Spanish focussed on commercial aims. They read, write and speak it, but their phraseology bears chiefly upon the end in view—commerce. In other classes they may stray more into the cultural, although this study is intended quite as much for the man or woman who wishes to use the language in business. As at present arranged the evening high schools go more into the language and its grammar, while the continuation classes are more largely conversational; but both aim to supply the immediate needs of those who wish to use Spanish in a business way.

Need of the Language

In reply to the query, "Why did you begin the study of Spanish?" Paul V. Donovan, principal of the continuation school, received many varying answers. Teachers and editors war it as an aid in their professions, business men for prospective business, some for travel or general culture and social workers as an aid in working among people from other lands. Among the answers showing the wide felt need for a knowledge of the language are the following:

"I joined the Spanish class for general culture, with possibly a view to teaching in the future. It is yet a little early to say what benefit I have derived except great inspiration and pleasure and a keen appetite for more."

"I am a music teacher and am studying Spanish to use in my work."

"My husband is a mining engineer and recently received an appointment in Mexico. Owing to the unsettled conditions prevailing in that country we thought it advisable that I should not go there immediately; so I came to Boston to study music for some months, and hearing of the Spanish class in connection with the continuation school, realized it was a splendid opportunity for me to learn the language and I shall endeavor to make the most of it."

"I expect to live in San Diego, Cal., where a speaking knowledge of Spanish is very desirable."

"I study Spanish hoping thereby to broaden my education and to impart to others the help it has already been to me. . . . I am grateful to the City of Boston for this opportunity."

Helpful in Travel

"I am taking Spanish because I think I may be able to use it in traveling through South America, where I hope to go in the not distant future."

"I am studying because I find myself in closer touch with my pupils and their efforts when I, too, am trying to learn a definite subject. I chose Spanish because I acquired a slight knowledge of the language four years ago and was glad of an opportunity to recall it. While traveling in Spain, I found that my rudimentary knowledge of the language was of great value. Without it it would have been practically impossible for us to have included as we did, in our itinerary many out-of-the-way but interesting towns."

"When out in the far West two or three years ago I was considerably surprised at the use to which I might have put a knowledge of Spanish. I resolved to study the language at the first opportunity. This was the reason then for my taking up the language. I found it a living, interesting tongue in daily use in a great part of this country. As I am hoping to revisit these parts and to travel in other Spanish speaking countries, I was uncommonly glad of this opportunity. Every lesson has proved a pleasure and a profit toward this object and toward an interesting connection with other romance languages. My greatest ambition in taking it up is to learn enough to teach it. It is the medium of communication with those who are to be in a little while our very next door neighbors."

ADDING MACHINE CASE IS DECIDED

DETROIT — Following a civil anti-trust suit filed here Monday against the Burroughs Adding Machine Company, charging the company with monopolizing interstate and foreign trade, a decree was agreed upon terminating the alleged unfair practises to stifle competition.

The $5,500,000 company was ordered to instruct its agents in writing to desist from interfering with competitors, and is forbidden to acquire a controlling interest in any competing concern without the consent of the court.

TRENTON, N. J.—In a civil anti-trust suit filed here Monday, the so-called thread trust was attacked by the federal government. The suit seeks the dissolution of the alleged attempted monopoly by the Coats interests of Great Britain of the thread interests of the United States, including that of the American Thread Company, itself a consolidation of fourteen companies.

NEW YORK—The government has asked the dissolution of the so-called Coal Tar Trust in a civil suit filed in the United States district court here Monday.

The defendants named are the $15,000,000 Barrett Manufacturing Company of West Virginia, its 14 subsidiaries, the American Coal Products Company, a holding concern for the corporation, and a number of their officers and directors.

Suppression of competition in the sale of coal tar, coal tar pitch and felt for roofing purposes and monopolistic control of the trade are charged.

WASHINGTON—It was learned today that the coal tar case defendants have informed the department of justice that, although they specifically deny the restraint of trade and monopoly alleged, they will consent to a decree being entered against them "in order to avoid litigation."

FREE MUNICIPAL CONCERT

A free municipal concert is announced for this evening at Lewis school, Roxbury, with Cora G. Brooks, pianist, Olive W. Hilton, violinist, Carl Webster, cellist, and Wilhelmina W. Calvert, soprano.

SOCIALISM TO BE STUDY AT YALE

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Yale has included in next year's elective subjects for study what is believed to be the first formal course on socialism in an American university's curriculum.

The announcement of the new course states that it is a study of the legal foundations of the present economic organization with an examination in particular of socialism as a critical attack on the legal and economic structure of society.

LAWRENCE NOT TO REDUCE TAX RATE

LAWRENCE, Mass.—The local city government received another setback in its efforts to keep the tax rate for the present year down to $17.40 on the thousand, when notice was served at the city hall Monday that the United States Worsted Company's tax shall be reduced $260,000. This in addition to the $690,000 on the Essex Company's holdings recently exempted by the supreme court brings the total reduction in tax tax levy to $950,000.

HARVARD PRESS CLUB FORMED

Undergraduates at Harvard who correspond for newspapers and newspaper men of the university have formed a new organization, "The Harvard Press Club," of which G. N. Phillips of Middletown Springs, Vt., is president and W. C. Brown, Jr., of Hartford, Conn., is secretary and treasurer.

THIRTEEN POLICEMEN APPOINTED

At rollcall last night Police Commissioner O'Meara assigned 13 reserve policemen, filling vacancies caused by dismissals, pensions and resignations. The commissioner also ordered transfers for six patrolmen and two reserve men to take effect tonight at roll call.

ST. PAUL'S ALUMNI MEET TONIGHT

The annual meeting of the New England chapter of the Alumni Association of St. Paul's school for the election of officers and an executive committee for the ensuing year will be held at the Hotel Somerset tonight at 7 o'clock.

Rent Your Summer Property

The Monitor foresees a great demand for shore, inland and mountain property for the coming summer. If you wish to rent a farm or cottage why not write a brief—but complete—description of the property and nearby attractions, and place it in these columns? Three or four insertions should rent it to some of The Monitor's prosperous and reliable readers. Send in your order for Saturday.

Advertising Manager

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Falmouth and St. Paul Sts., Boston, Mass.

WAGNER BOOK ON WAR CALLS FORTH CRITICS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON — Lieutenant Hermenegild Wagner, whose telegrams from the east during the first part of the present war excited so much comment, has now published a book on the subject. This book, "With the Victorious Bulgarians," has been the source of as much criticism as the original despatches, and his fellow correspondents in the east have not been slow to express their opinion on the subject.

H. W. Nevinson, whilst praising the book as the best and most valuable account he has seen of the war, points out that his dates conflict hopelessly with the stories of the war correspondent, who, whilst he was living quietly in the Hotel Bulgarie at Sofia, was inditing his despatches from headquarters.

"If only Herr Wagner," Mr. Nevinson writes, "had boldly and openly followed the advice he there lays down, and had made no pretense to a success built on rotten foundations, no one could have welcomed or admired the excellence of his really remarkable book more than myself."

Philip Gibbs, of the Daily Chronicle, who was also at the front, agrees with Mr. Nevinson as to the value of the book, though he is even stronger in his opinion of the special correspondent.

"I dined with him," he writes, "in the filthy little restaurant at Stara Zagora, not once, but many times, and I shared the surprise of my comrades when I learned afterwards of the remarkable exploits by which this correspondent had taken the wind out of our sails. Sometimes I have wondered whether I really did dine with him in that restaurant of unforgettable filth. Obviously a man cannot be in two places at once."

Another of the special correspondents, whilst also admitting the excellence of the book, declares that careful readers might have seen that Herr Wagner could not have been in two places at the same time, "but most readers are not careful, and do not follow the war with the large-scale Austrian maps. They took it for granted that despatches proudly dated from the 'Bulgarian Army Headquarters' were written at all events within reach of the fighting line. They did not know that the greater part, if not all, of them were written either at Stara Zagora, at least 80 miles from the nearest guns, or in the best hotel at Sofia, about 150 miles still further off."

CITIZENS DEMAND MORE SCHOOL ROOM

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—School topics will play a prominent part in town meeting affairs this month and citizens of two districts—the Junction and Greenwood—are to hold public meetings to discuss relief from over-crowding of the buildings there. Greenwood parents will meet tonight. For that school, the committee proposes an addition, a portable school or the finishing of the third story. For the Junction, an addition to the present building or remodelling of the former school nearby are alternative.

SPECIAL ELECTION DATE SET

Governor Foss has set April 15 as the time for holding a special election in the thirteenth congressional district to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Congressman John W. Weeks, who today begins his term as United States senator.

PHILADELPHIA ADVERTISING

Persons may leave advertisements at 1713 Sansom Street, Room. 431

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

Cummings' Coal

WE DELIVER 2240 POUNDS A SQUARE TON

Is selected hard Lehigh that will do your cooking and heating beautifully, and a ton means 2240 pounds here.

E. J. CUMMINGS

Four yards 16 telephones
13th & Callowhill 51st & Warrington
25th & Federal 21st & Westmoreland
PHILADELPHIA

DELFTWARE—PHILADELPHIA

Greetings for Easter



Booklets, Cards and Sachets in Dutch and Other Designs

The Dutch Shop

Things Beautiful from Foreign Shores.
1113 Chestnut Street

PIANOS—PHILADELPHIA

PIANOS AND PLAYER-PIANOS

SHEET MUSIC.

Send us 4c in stamps—to cover postage—and the address of one or more persons whom you think might like a piano, and WE WILL SEND YOU SIX SHEETS OF MUSIC, popular—classical—or ragtime—vocal or instrumental.

Jameson-Allen Piano Co.

1715 Chestnut St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

GENTLEMEN'S TAILORS

LANDENBERGER BROTHERS

Tailors

SUITS $25.00 AND UP
107 NORTH 12TH STREET
Opposite New Hotel Hanover.

HELP WANTED—MALE

WANTED

ACCOUNTANT—Manufacturing company in Philadelphia, with offices over the United States, wants young man as auditor; must understand modern methods in bookkeeping and cost accounting, and be able to cut out red tape; above all to be thoroughly reliable, self-controlled and determined to make good; state age, experience, references and salary expected. Write in care of Monitor Representative, 1713 Sansom st., Philadelphia, Pa.

CLERICAL WORK—PHILADELPHIA

HOME CLERICAL work wanted: addressing, copying, etc. FLORENCE H. JOHNSON, 7310 Bryan st., Mt. Airy, Phila., Pa.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Coeda

Importer
Ready-to-Wear Gowns

TAILORING AND DRESSMAKING
MILLINERY
LINGERIE—WADE CORSETS
1732 CHESTNUT STREET

RINGE'S CANDIES

ALWAYS FRESH

Telephone Baring 14-18 — Delivered Parcel Post

3343 WOODLAND AVENUE

COAL—PHILADELPHIA

Best Family Coal

S. D. HALL

39TH AND PARRISH STREETS
25TH AND DAUPHIN STREETS

Quality and Quantity Cannot Be Excelled

FLORISTS—PHILADELPHIA

FLORIST

Wedding Bouquets a Specialty. — Designs and Flowers for All Occasions.

HAAS

2902 GERMANTOWN AVENUE

GOWNS AND TAILORING

Snook

3321 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA

EXPRESSIVE DESIGNS FOR ALL OCCASIONS

BOARD AND ROOMS—PHILADELPHIA

FOR LADY OR GENTLEMAN—Room, fur. or unfur., with breakfast and dinner if desired; private family. 535 N. 58th st., Philadelphia, Pa.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHY

TYPEWRITING, substituting, multigraphing. ELLA S. HURFF, 1033 Real Estate Trust bldg., Broad and Chestnut sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

CINCINNATI ADVERTISEMENTS

Persons may leave advertisements at 1608 First National Bank Bldg.

CLOTHIERS—CINCINNATI

FREE Parcel Post DELIVERY

of goods bought of us to

Any point within 150 Miles of Cincinnati

Write to us for bargain advertisements from which you may order goods.

The Mabley & Carew Co.

CINCINNATI, O.
2 FOUNTAIN SQUARE

TAILORS—CINCINNATI

The Busy Little Tailor Shop

Superior Custom Tailoring at Prices that Are Right.

The B. R. Dunn Co.

411 MAIN ST., CINCINNATI, O.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

MRS. M. G. LOVE

Offers individual gowns for the individual woman. Mail orders promptly attended to.

THE STOCKTON
138 W. 4TH STREET.

LADIES TAILORS—CINCINNATI

LADIES, We Are Getting Busy

Cloth and materials the best; fashions the latest; workmanship by competent tailors; prices popular and within the reach of those ladies who desire to dress well.

WIENER BROS.,
LADIES' TAILORS
Canal 3652.
129 West Seventh ave., CINCINNATI, O.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

McALPIN'S

Are Now Showing the Authentic Modes in

Women's Spring Apparel

The McAlpin Store
We Give And Redeem Sperry Coupons

TRUNKS, BAGS, ETC.—CINCINNATI

TRUNKS

LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF Trunks and Leather Goods IN CINCINNATI

Bankhardt's

438-440 RACE ST.

FLORISTS—CINCINNATI

Julius Baer FLOWERS

Main 2478, 2479

138-140 East Fourth Cincinnati, O.

PRINTING—CINCINNATI

THE HIGBEE-BICKNELL PRINTING CO., Cincinnati—Catalogues, commercial and society. Lion bldg., cor. 5th and Elm. Phone Main 3896.

Cincinnati Business Firms

to reach Monitor readers in their city, will send their advertisements to the local Monitor committee, 1608 FIRST NATIONAL BANK BLDG.

For a free advertisement write your "want's" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

Classified Advertisements

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

A RETAIL FISH MAN wanted, one capable of taking charge of a large retail market; must be temperate and well recommended. Address ROOD & WOODBURY CO., Springfield, Mass. 5

BRASS MELTER, in city; foundry, $2.50 day. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, or send stamp for blank. 6

COMPOSITOR, in N. H., $15-$17 week, on newspaper work. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 4

CUTTER, experienced handling short knife, on neckwear, $8-$10 week, in city. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 4

DRAUGHTSMAN, assistant on machine construction; state age, experience and pay required. GOLDING MFG. CO., Franklin, Mass. 8

ERRAND BOY wanted. Apply to J. R. RUITER & Co., 147 Columbus av., Boston. 4

FOREMAN, machine shop, handle 75-125 men, $25-$30 week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 4

INNER SOLE TACKER, in South Boston, piece work. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 4

INNER SOLE TACKER, in South Boston; piece work. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, or send stamp for blank. 6

JOB PRESS FEEDER, in city; $8-$10 week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, or send stamp for blank. 6

JOB PRINTER wanted; must be a good typesetter; steady position to right party; state wages wanted and give references; apply by letter only. PETER HAGEN, Great Barrington, Mass. 4

JOB COMPOSITOR (two-thirds) in city, $12 week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 4

MACHINISTS AND TOOLMAKERS wanted; steady work if satisfactory. GOLDING MFG. CO., Franklin, Mass. 6

MARRIED COUPLE for caretaking, gardening and laundry work. Write particulars to J. SCHIOTT, Box 219, Southport, Conn. 6

OFFICE CLERK, at Haydenville; $10 week; familiar with plumbing and brass goods; good correspondent; able to run Remington typewriter. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland, Boston, or send stamp for blank. 6

PAINTER'S HELPER, in city; $40 a month and board. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, or send stamp for blank. 6

REPAIR SCALES (platform and wheelbarrow), 30c hour, in North Woburn. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all, 8 Kneeland st., Boston, or send stamp for blank. 8

SALESMAN WANTED—A competent hardware salesman who is well posted in machinists' and carpenters' tools; give experience, references and salary required. H. N. ROBINSON, P. O. Box 1095, Hartford Conn. 6

SALESMAN for carpet department; must be experienced; steady employment. WISE, SMITH & CO., Hartford, Conn. 5

UPHOLSTERER (lay carpets), in city; $25 month and board. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, or send stamp for blank. 6

WANTED—An active middle-aged man or woman to visit teachers with a special proposition; salary. J. Q. ADAMS & CO., Room 703, 120 Boylston st., Boston. 4

WANTED—Bookkeeper and stenographer (Protestant), male or female, capable taking full charge books; make appointment by telephone. H. A. STILES & CO., Boston; tel. Ft. Hill 2824. 5

WANTED—Strong man for helper in rubber factory; must have some experience; $9. ATLANTIC RUBBER CO., Hyde Park, Mass. 6

WANTED — Experienced coat maker; steady position, good pay. G. M. GARDNER, 32 Mon. sq., Leominster, Mass. 6

WANTED—Experienced oper. for Cook wood screw threading machine, capable of running 12 machines; good position in small factory for the right man. BENJAMIN RICHARDS & CO., Winsted, Conn. 8

WANTED—Pattern makers (wood) at Walker's Pattern Shop. Write, phone or call. R. W. WALKER, 252 Lowell st., Lawrence, Mass. 8

WANTED—Man, knowledge of care of horses, lawns, young chickens and general work about country place; must be temperate and willing; some experience; care of automobile; married preferred. Apply EDWIN C. JOHNSON, Uncasville, Conn. 8

WANTED—Tailor at once to work on ladies' coats and busheling; steady place for the right man. JOHN MILLI, Gourty block, Elm st., Wakefield, Mass. 10

WATCHMAN (first class fireman's license), in Ipswich; $14 week; 7 nights. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, or send stamp for blank. 6

WILL GIVE GOOD HOME and wages to man or strong boy who is willing to do farm work; must be temperate. T. D. STEVENS, Guilford, Conn. 10

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

A1 GENERAL BOOKKEEPER wanted; must be neat, accurate and a Protestant; apply by letter only, giving experience, references and salary expected. C. H. GREELEY, 63 Melcher st., Boston. 4

AMERICAN WOMAN (25-40), without family, good plain cook and make herself generally useful; two other maids kept; camp 100 miles from Boston, leaving April 5; season 7 to 8 months; good wages; best of references required. Apply by letter only. E. WILLIAMS, 32 Hancock st., Boston. 6

APPRENTICE WANTED to learn millinery business; only those who want to learn for livelihood. Call. BEATRICE HOWELLS, Ladies' Hatter, 120 Tremont st., Boston. 6

ATTENDANAS, state institution; call Monday at 9 o'clock. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 4

BINDERY GIRLS, in Beverly. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 4

BINDERY GIRLS (stitch and fold), in Beverly. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 6

BOOKBINDERS, in city, 7c hundred, fold, stitch. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 4

BOOKKEEPER—Single entry bookkeeper in book bindery. Apply to WM. S. LOCKE, 17 Merchants row, Boston. 5

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER wanted in Boston; $15 week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 4

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER (Protestant) wanted in Boston; must be good appearing; $12 week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 4

BOOKKEEPER, with some stenography, wanted in Boston; $10-$12 week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 4

CAPABLE WOMAN under 40 with a child, as cook and helper in small charitable institution; fair wages. Write to MRS. H. A. SEAVEY, 117 Highland rd., West Somerville, Mass. 10

CHAMBERMAID, in city hotel, $16 month, board and room. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 6

CLEANERS (early morning), for hotel work. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 6

CLEANERS (early morning), for hotels in city. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 4

COUNTER GIRL for delicatessen store; must be experienced. STONE & HOLDEN, 56 Westland av., Back Bay, Boston. 4

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

COMPETENT WOMAN for general housework; Protestant; all modern household conveniences; nursemaid also employed; references required; desirable and permanent position for intelligent person. MRS. F. S. SNYDER, 17 Sheffield rd., Winchester, Mass.; tel. 400 Winchester. 10

COOK (Protestant) in Dorchester, $6-$7 week, board and room. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 4

DRAPER, kimonos and housedresses, $6 week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 4

FACTORY GIRLS (25) in Watertown, $6.50 week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 4

GIRLS to wind coils, in Lynn. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 4

GENERAL WORK in food store in Somerville, $4.50 week, board and room. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 4

GENERAL WORK, in food store; $4.50 week, board and room. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 6

HOTEL CLEANER, in city hotel; $16 month, board and room. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 6

HOUSEKEEPER, in Dorchester, $5 week, board and room; 5 in family. Call STATE FREE EMP OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 4

HOUSEKEEPER wanted in family of three; must be Protestant; apply in person. MRS. J. ROBERTS, 93 Cabot st., Newton. 10

HOUSEWORK, private family in Beachmont, $5-$6 week, board and room. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 4

HOUSEWORK, in city, $2 week, board and room. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 4

KITCHEN WORK, in Brookline, $4 week, board and room. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 4

KITCHEN GIRL, in Brookline; $4 week, board and room STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 6

LAUNDRESS in city, $16-$18 month, board and room. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 4

MAID for second work; willing to assist in care of child of eight years old; permanent place; good reference required. Apply to MRS. G. C. MORTON, 12 Brookledge st., Roxbury, Mass. Take Humboldt av. car from Dudley terminal. Tel. Roxbury 1121-W. 8

MAID for general housework who will go home nights; Protestant preferred; small family; apartment. Apply evenings to MRS. L. H. PORTER, 465 Washington st., Brookline, Mass.; tel. Br. 1393-4. 8

MILL WORK, in Lowell, piece work. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 4

PANTRY GIRL, in hotel; $19 month, board and room; wash shelves, dishes and glasses. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 6

PANTRY GIRL, in Cambridge frat. house, $14 mo., board and room. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 4

PANTRY GIRL in city hotel, $19 month, board and room. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 4

PRESSERS AND IRONERS wanted in Dorchester; 10c-25c hour. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 4

PROTESTANT MAID wanted for general housework in country where nursery maid is kept. Apply MRS. M. C. WARE, Medfield, Mass. 6

REFINED Protestant houseworker; two in family; summer in White mountains; wages $4; references. MRS. ALBEE, 12 Sayward st., Dorchester, Mass. 5

SALESWOMAN (provisions), in city, $6 week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 4

SALESWOMAN experienced on millinery wanted in Boston; $7-$9 week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 4

SECOND GIRL (Protestant) in city, $4 week, board and room. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 4

SECOND GIRL, Protestant, $4 week, room and board, in city. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 6

SECOND MAID (Protestant) wanted to help with 2 children; Gdoversville, N. Y.; good home. Apply MRS. E. R. PEEKERMAN, 811 Beacon st., Boston. Phone B. B. 4351 4

SPACE GIRL, in city, $14 month, board and room. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 6

STENOGRAPHER wanted for private school for boys; must be experienced Protestant and not under 25; some bookkeeping required; salary $10 a week, room and board. Apply by letter only, R. J. Davis, 9 Norway st., Boston. 4

STENOGRAPHER wanted in Norwood; $10-$12 week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 4

STITCHERS (power) on rubber shoes wanted in East Watertown; $7 week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 4

STITCHERS (hand and power) for city and suburbs. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 6

WAITRESS in Somerville, $4.50 week, board and room; A1 boarding house. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 6

WANT a thoroughly good and honest colored girl or woman to assist in housework in family of 3 adults; good home for right party. M. COOPER, 16 Ames st., Winter Hill, Mass. 6

WANTED—Apprentice for shampooing and manicuring, 16 to 20 years of age. ELIZABETH F. HASSENBERG, 437 Boylston st., Boston. 4

WANTED—An active middle-aged man or woman to visit teachers with a special proposition; salary. J. Q. ADAMS & CO., Room 703, 120 Boylston st., Boston. 4

WANTED—Millinery salesgirl; must be experienced; long season if satisfactory. Apply to PATNA'S BOSTON STORE, Norwood sq., Norwood, Mass. 4

WANTED—Protestant woman for general housework. Apply to MRS. FREDERICK S. SNYDER, 17 Sheffield rd., Winchester, Mass. Tel. Win. 400. 4

WANTED—White Protestant girl to do general housework and cook for a family of three; write or call. MRS. C. G. SCHIRMER, 1916 Beacon st., Brookline, Mass.; suite 3. 6

WANTED — Middle-aged woman for housework in small flat; one that prefers good home and board than large wages; please call or write. MRS. L. SCHUBERT, 12 Rosseter st., Dorchester, Mass. 6

WANTED—Experienced general maid for a family of three; good home; wages $6; must have good references. Address MRS. BRACKETT, 75 Park av., Newton, Mass., or tel. Newton North 1649-W. 8

WANTED—An intelligent young woman, good at reading and sewing, for some hours daily, residing in Brookline or near Reservoir station, Beacon st. MRS. A. R. STEARNS, 354 Chestnut Hill av., Brookline, Tel. 2201-M Brookline. 8

WANTED—Woman for general housework for family of two adults and child of 3 years. Apply between 10 and 12. MRS. FLETCHER, 101 Gainsboro st., Boston. 8

WANTED—Neat, trustworthy, capable woman in family of two in the country; one desiring a good home rather than high wages. MRS. F. EWING COLE, Hotel Oxford, Huntington av., Boston. 10

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—Mother's helper to care for 3-year-old child on occasional afternoons or evenings. MRS. ROBERT L. WILLIAMS, 12 Lake st., Brighton, Mass. 10

WANTED, experienced general housework girl for a lodging house; call after 6 in the evening. MRS. F. O. MORSE, 80 Glendale st., Dorchester, Mass. 10

WOMAN to do general housework, 2 in family; kind and considerate; plain cooking. MRS. A. C. PERKINS, 56 Adams st., Roxbury. 6

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

ACCOUNTANT—Hotel accountant desires position; work on your present system—or install new system; go anywhere. EUGENE FRANCHERE, North Adams, Mass. 5

AMERICAN (50), strictly temperate, good habits, steady, reliable, strong, understands the care of cows, horses, poultry, furnace, and general work around gentleman's country place; good references. Address HENRY F. WHITNEY Tewksbury, Mass. 4

AUTOMOBILE SALESMAN or garage manager; 7 years' experience in all branches; steady and energetic; desires a change of location; references. Write M. W. LELAND, 27 Belvidere st., suite 2, Boston. 10

BLACKSMITH (machine), also auto repair man and general mechanical work; age 35, single, residence Watertown; pay according to description of work; 15 years at present house; can furnish written references. Mention 8815. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 5

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, and office clerk, 20, single, residence Roxbury, $6-$9 week; can speak German, Spanish and English; mention 8793 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 4

BOOKKEEPER, estimator, 26, single, residence Conn.; mention 8973. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 10

BOOKKEEPER, age 21, single, residence Cambridge; R. M. T. S. graduate, and Bryant & Stratton school; 1 year's experience; $13-$16 week; is willing and ambitious; mention 8968. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 6

BOOKKEEPER, clerk, cost and ledger accounting; age 26; A1 penman; excellent references; good experience; residence city; $15 week and up; mention 8969. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 6

BOOK COMPOSITOR, English language on uniform manuscripts, piece work if desired; or compositor and stone man; Armenian and Turkish languages. M. SARAFIAN, 361 Columbus av., Boston. 4

BRASS MOLDER (brass foundry foreman) age 36, married, residence South Boston; mention 8786. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 4

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION WORK, also clerical work; 50; married; residence Boston; $15-$25 week. Mention No. 8802. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 4

BUTLER or general worker, first-class man, wishes position; experienced and best references; please write. ALLAN WALTERS, 19 Holyoke st., Boston. 8

CARPENTER, 45, single, residence Atlantic; $3.50 day; mention 8877. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 10

CHAUFFEUR—Young man desires position on a truck or in private family; strictly temperate; can do own repairing. JOSEPH De LUCA, 59 Business st., Hyde Park, Mass. 4

CHAUFFEUR (colored) wants situation; good references; strictly temperate, careful driver. Address LOUIS L. FRANKS, 2 Village st., Cambridge, Mass. 6

CHAUFFEUR (colored) wants situation with private family where honesty and ability are appreciated; can show 12 years' private family references, on steam and high grade gas cars. TOM GREAN, 6 Melrose st., Boston. 8

CHAUFFEUR wants position; do own repairs; no objection to other work; ref. from last employer. OTTO A. STAHL, 1952 Dorchester ave., Dorchester, Mass. 8

CHAUFFEUR would like position with private family; willing to do general work; 2 years' experience; furnish good references. Apply NORMAN HOWE, 1034 Boylston st., Boston. 10

CHAUFFEUR wants position with private family; willing to do general work; good references; can do own repairs; two years' experience. Apply JOS. D. McCALL, 15 Plymouth st., Cambridge, Mass. 10

CHAUFFEUR, some experience as repair man, age 24, single, residence Lowell; willing to go anywhere in Massachusetts; mention 8898. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 6

CLERK—Young man desires position as assistant bookkeeper; member of Y. M. C. A. School of Commerce and Finance. CHARLES LEE, 285 Lexington st., East Boston. 4

CLERK, billing, ledger and general office work; A1 penman; can speak and write French and English; A1 references; $18 week; mention 8963. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.; tel. Ox. 2960. 10

CLERK, 23, single, residence Charlestown, $12-$15 week; 5 years' experience; neat appearing, willing and industrious; mention 8870. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 10

CLERK and assistant cashier, age 31, single, residence Dorchester; $50 per month; has A1 references; good experience; clean cut. Mention 8819. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 5

CLERK, 30, married, residence city, $60 month; mention 8872. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 10

COLLECTOR — Position wanted by young man, 24; best references, bond and results; 4 years' experience in Boston and suburbs; commission or salary; western part of Massachusetts also covered. H. B. AMOS, 68 Waite st., Malden, Mass. 8

COLLEGE GRADUATE with knowledge of law, would like permanent business opportunity; connection with claim department or as collector preferred. GEORGE E. PIERCE, 65 St. Botolph st., Boston. 6

COLLEGE STUDENT desires position of any kind for afternoons, evenings or both; not afraid of hard work. ALAN T. DAMER, 2 East Hall, Tufts College, Boston. 10

COLORED MAN (29) wishes situation; stable work, driving or porter, or work of any kind by day. A. JAMES, 240 West Canton st., Boston. 8

COLORED MAN wants work as porter in office or building, or would work in lumber or brick yard; best references. S. M. JONES, 23 Westminster st., Roxbury, Mass. 8

COLORED MAN wants work, porter, hotel or store; references. ANDREW McANDREW, 153 Northampton st., Boston. 5

COMPANION—College man, some means, offers companionship in home of refinement; environment the consideration; traveler, historian, conversationalist; credentials, character; refinement. WALTER LEWIS, 63 Prospect st., Newburyport, Mass. 4

COMPOSITOR, job, book, news, also makeup, 50, married, residence New Bedford, $18 week; mention 8966. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 10

CUTTING ROOM MAN, 35, desires opening; good business education, thoroughly up to date on women's and children's shoes, expert instructor. W. C. LEAVITT, 34 Maple av., Swampscott, Mass. 10

CYLINDER PRESSMAN, age 32, married, residence Norwood; $20-$22 week; mention 8899. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 6

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

GARDENER (fruit and ornamental) pruning, spraying and grafting, 32, single, residence city; $3-$5 day; 4 yrs.' exp. in orchards; good ref.; mention 8888. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 10

DRAFTSMAN (mechanical arch. and tracing), 20, single, residence Dorchester; $8-$12 week; 3 months' office experience; willing and not afraid of work. Mention No. 8803. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 4

DYER, 20 years' experience; is fully competent either as salesman or inside work demonstrating their use; also experienced at laboratory work; A1 references. Mention No. 8791. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox 2960 4

ELECTRICIAN and good all-round wireman, 21, single, residence Somerville, $14-$18 week; 6 years with last house; can furnish reference; mention 8875. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 10

ELECTRICIAN, manufacturing plant, 26, single, residence city, $18; A1 refernces; mention 8805. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 5

EMPLOYMENT—Young man, age 25, single, residence Brockton, $7-$10 week, desires position either as salesman or elevator man. Mention 8820. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 5

EMPLOYMENT—Man, 63, married, residence W. Roxbury, $10 week; would like position either as messenger or door tender in bank; mention 8871. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 10

ENGINEER, construction, in manufacturing plant preferred; would like position where responsibility and executive ability is needed; 24, single, residence Chelsea, $1300-$1500 per rannum;; Tech. graduate; specialized in mill engineering; can furnish high references; is at present employed but desires change; mention 8812. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 5

ENGINEER (mechanical), 30, single, residence city, with the very best of reference and exp., desires position at above employment, either in Boston, New York or middle West; $3500 per annum; can speak German, English and French, grad University of Michigan; is considered A1 man, willing and ambitious; mention 8885. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel Ox. 2960. 10

ENGINEER, first class license, 15 years' experience, 34 years old, married, strictly temperate and reliable. HENRY JANSCY, 3 Elwood st., Everett, Mass. Tel. Everett 1207-M. 4

ENGINEER (2d class, 37), residence E. Bridgewater; $19-$21 week. Mention No. 8797. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 4

ENGINEER, first class, desires position; 25 years' experience in mill, factory and power stations; strictly temperate and reliable; best references. WALTER A. TOWLE, 198 Medford st., Somerville, Mass. 8

EXPERIENCED, reliable man wishes a steady position distributing advertising matter free samples, circulars or window displays. J. BELL, 73 Carver st., Boston. 8

FARM—Young man (23) of good habits, references, summer's experience, seeks position on poultry farm; permanent position desired; go anywhere. MARION HOROWITZ, 58 W. Rutland sq., Boston. 6

FIREMAN, first class, can do own piping, also painting and carpenter work; $17 week (7 days); A1 experience; mention 8808. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 5

FOREMAN (machinist) and toolmaker, 38, married, residence Beverly, $27 week; A1 references; mention 8874. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 10

GAS INSPECTOR wants position; two years' experience; will go anywhere; good references. BENJAMIN F. ALLEN, 42 Cottage st., Stoneham, Mass. 10

GRANOLITHIC FINISHER, A1, wants position as finisher or foreman for concrete work; large experience. A. H. CARLSON, 21 Essex st., Revere, Mass. 4

HERDSMAN or barn man; single, American, strictly temperate, age 30, good milker, desires position; neat, clean and understands his business. Address W. F. HARRIS, Westboro, Mass. 4

HOTEL CLERK, experienced (student), wants summer position; bring head waiter and bellboys if desired. C. A. DRURY, Box 50, Tilton, N. H. 10

JANITOR, PORTER and night watchman, 55, married, residence Dorchester, $12-$15 week; mention 8825. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 5

LAW STUDENT (third year) with knowledge of several languages, desires a clerical position. Address H. J. MENDELSOHN, 4 Kingsbury st., Boston. 10

MAN (30) would like position in last or shoe factory, 17 years in lasting and welt rooms; assistant foreman, inspector of lasting, or assemble lasts, stock and uppers; references. LEON SOUEY, 19 Sachem, Lynn, Mass. 4

MARRIED MAN, 24, American, wants work in New England, driving team; or run farm on shares; small town preferred. WILLIAM E. SANFORD, 81 Bliss st., Springfield, Mass. 10

MATTRESS MAKER, 23, married, residence city, $15 week; good experience; mention 8876. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.; tel. Ox. 2960. 10

MEAT CUTTER (first class), age 46, married, residence Malden; $20 week; A1 references; mention 8789. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st. Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 4

MECHANIC ARTS HIGH SCHOOL BOY (18) desires work for Saturdays. LESLIE A. HOFFMAN, 886 Canterury st., Roslindale, Mass. 5

MIDDLE-AGED MAN would like work on gentleman's place or as janitor for apartment house; strictly temperate and reliable; can do all kinds of repairing; references given. R. CAPES, 11 Belvidere st., Boston. 8

NEAT YOUNG COLORED MAN would like position in private family as chauffeur; will travel anywhere; careful driver. Address WILLIAM S. GLADDEN, 69 Joy st., Boston. 10

NIGHT PORTER, JANITOR, 32, married, residence city; willing to go anywhere; mention 8794. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 4

OFFICE WORK, factory, experienced in manufacturing of very high grade welt and turn boots and shoes from baby to miss; fully acquainted with all deetails, from buying to selling; A1 references; $1000-$1500 year; willing to go out of town. Mention No. 8801. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 4

OFFICE CLERK and cashier, 30, residence Arlington, $18-$20 week; 11 years' experience with large wholesale house, as cashier, c. o. d. clerk, complaint clerk and general office man; good references; mention 8824. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 5

OFFICE WORK (preferably in advertising business), 35, single, residence Dorchester; $10 week; mention 8974. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 10

ORNAMENTAL AND STRUCTURAL IRON WORK (taking off quantities, also estimating), 38, single, residence Cambridge; $15 to start; not particular as to location; can speak Swedish and English; A1 experience and references. Mention No. 8827. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 5

PAINTER (house), age 35, married, residence Haverhill; union wages; mention 8785. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Ox. 2960. 4

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

PAINTER AND JANITOR, 40, married, residence Cambridge; willing to go anywhere; mention 8873. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 10

POSITION AS JANITOR OR HANDY MAN is needed by a man known to the Emmanuel church social service department; single man; moderate wages. Apply EMMANUEL CHURCH SOCIAL SERVICE, 15 Newbury st., Boston. Tel. 5828-W B. B. 8

POSITION WANTED—Have had over 20 years' experience in grocery business. FLAVEL BEAL, 68 King st., Springfield, Mass. 8

POSITION WANTED as meat cutter; 20 years experience; married; temperate and industrious. JOHN W. HAIGH, 176 Dudley av., Roslindale, Mass. 10

POSITION WANTED by middle-aged man as caretaker, glass packer or assistant shipper; willing to take any honest work; good references. GEORGE M. DARRAND, 12 Dana st., Roxbury, Mass. 10

RUBBER WORKER, 45, married, residence Somerville, $2.50 day and up; mention 8814. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 5

SALESMAN (wholesale provision department, 28), also shipper and freight clerk; married; residence Somerville; $15-$18 wk.; willing to go out of town. Mention No. 8800. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 4

SALESMAN (jewelry or novelty), 17, single, residence Roxbury; $9 week; mention 8821. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 5

SALESMAN (mfg. dept.), 51; married, residence Dorchester; $12-$15 wk.; mention 8883. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (office free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 10

SALESMAN (confectionery and grocery supplies), also s. e. bookkeeper, A1 exp. as salesman; good ref.; mention 8896. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 10

SCREW MACHINE and turret lathe operator, 32, married, residence North Attleboro, 30c hour; has had good experience; mention 8965. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 10

SHIPPER (repair machinist, 29), single, residence E. Dedham; $75 month; 5 years' experience with last house; can furnish A1 references. Mention No. 8790. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox 2960. 4

SHIPPER, 31, married, residence city, $12-$15 week; mention 8823. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 5

SHIPPER, office work, age 33, married, residence Roslindale; $15 week; mention 8897. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 6

SHIPPING CLERK (asst.) and packer, 36, married, residence Maplewood; $14 wk.; mention 8895. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 10

SOLDERER (pipe fitter), age 46, married, residence Dorchester; $12-$15; mention 8788. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 4

STRONG, STEADY, temperate young man, 32, would like a position as teamster or painter; willing to do anything. CHAS. MOREY, 8 Lester pl., Jamaica Plain, Mass. 10

SUPERINTENDENT AND FOREMAN (farm), 47, married, residence W. Medford; as a boy had general farm experience, then 1 year on wheat ranch, 17 years' experience on fruit and grapefruit ranch in California; has practical as well as theoretical knowledge of farming; mention 8792. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 4

TIGHT WIRE WORK, or light iron work; is familiar with almost any kind of wire work; age 41, single, residence city; $2 day to start; 7 years with last firm; mention 8967. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 6

UPHOLSTERER (furniture) and mattress maker, 60, single, residence city; $15 wk.; mention 8887. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 10

WANTED—Situation by A 1 meat cutter and grocer (middle aged); good sign writer; best city references. Apply by letter only. J. N. PELLETIER, 87 Morris st., Hartford, Conn. 5

WANTED—By respectable young man, position with opportunity for advancement; intelligent and well educated; not afraid of work where it is appreciated. JOHN P. HURDY, 129 Franklin st., Malden, Mass. 5

WANTED—Position at general work in private family or lodging house; references. HARRY GILES, 12 Derne st., Boston. 8

WANTED—Position by an experienced salesman in the grocery business, familiar with the best trade. C. N. CARNEY, 126 Falcon st., E. Boston. 10

WATCHMAN, elevator man, collector or salesman (68), single, residence Dorchester; $10-$15 week. Mention No. 8826. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 5

WHEELWRIGHT, carriage wood worker, 56, married, residence North Reading, $18-$20 week; mention 8964. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 10

YOUNG MAN (17), respectable, would like position in shipping room as assistant, or general work; good references. JOHN CORBETT, 4 Station st., Roxbury, Mass. 4

YOUNG MAN, 20, would like to learn barber's trade in American or French barber shop. ARSHAG N. CALFAYAN, P. O. Box 1075, Spencer, Mass. 4

YOUNG MAN wants housework and cooking in private family. AUSTIN WILLIAMS, 224 W. Canton st., Boston. 4

YOUNG MAN (23), honest, references, a willing, intelligent worker, desires general work of any kind with prospects of advancement; will go anywhere. MARION HOROWITZ, 58 W. Rutland sq., Boston. 6

YOUNG TEMPERATE MAN wants position driving single team, or any kind of labor. JOHN H. BARRETT, 14 Leedsville, Dorchester, Mass. 6

YOUNG MAN, 31, married, as caretaker on gentleman's place; experienced with cows, horses and gardening; rent desired, near New York; good references. HERMAN BRAUNSTETTER, East Haddam, Conn. 6

YOUNG MAN (17) desires work in automobile shop; aim to learn the business from the bottom; good reference, personal character. THOMAS FREDERICK HEATH, 13 Chesley av., Newtonville, Mass. 8

YOUNG MAN (29), working nights, wants day work as painter (experienced) or in garage; good mechanic; references; about $12 or $15 a week to start. NORMAN D. ROLFE, 44 Union park, Boston. 8

YOUNG MAN, married, temperate, would like position as meat cutter in Boston or near Winthrop; can give best of references. FREEMAN W. HUMFRYES, 33 Davids st., Brockton, Mass. 10

YOUNG MAN (28, Protestant) with experience as chauffeur and some as gardener, wishes place in private family; willing to work about place; fair compensation. CHARLES ERWIN, Scituate, Mass. 10

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

A1 BOOKKEEPER, double-entry, 10 years' experience, desires position of responsibility. MISS N. L. DAGEMANN, 64 Vernal st., Everett, Mass. 10

AMERICAN PROTESTANT young woman wishes employment a few days a week in store or office; or would consider anything. RUTH ADAMS, box 31, Franklin Park, Mass. 4

AMERICAN WOMAN would like the whole care of one or 2 small children or one child; would like good home; best of references MISS N. W. LADD, Needham, Mass. Tel. 412-W. 8

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

A NEAT COLORED GIRL would like position as maid, taking care of apartments or morning work. D. MURRAY, 26 Buckingham st., Boston. 5

A REFINED, COMPETENT PROTESTANT WOMAN from Maine desires position as housekeeper in small family. MRS. MARIA COLE, P. O. Box 1073, Saco, Me. 4

ARTIST of several years' experience in decorative designing, lettering, fashion designing, water colors, etc., desires position. M. A. COPPINGER, 827 Boylston st., Boston. 8

A PRACTICAL ATTENDANT desires permanent position in refined home with elderly lady, or person needing special care; experienced; adaptable; best of references; Boston or suburbs preferred. LUCIE BURROUGHS, 4 St. Botolph st., Boston. 6

ASST BOOKKEEPER, experience double entry; or billing clerk and clerical work; best of references; would like a position so as to continue her study of stenography. Address H. MOSS, care Mrs. E. C. Page, 47 Larchmont st., Dorchester. 8

ATTENDANT, young, well-educated, experienced, wishes care of elderly lady; for references apply to F. E. SMITH, R. N., 15 Rill st., Dorchester, Mass. Phone Dor. 4843-M. 8

ATTENDANT OR HOUSEKEEPER'S position wanted by middle-aged lady; capable; good cook; companionable; would travel; considerate treatment desired more than high wages. MRS. PLUMMER, 87 Lovedale st., Dorchester, Mass. 5

ATTENDANT or housekeeper; position wanted by American, middle-aged; moderate salary; answer by letter only. E. J. HARRISON, 16 Mills st., Roxbury, Mass. 6

ATTENDANT—Refined woman, adaptable, desires care of elderly person, light housework or sewing; prefer to go home nights. SARAH ANTHIER, 5 Elm Hill pk., Roxbury, Mass.; tel. 775-W. 8

A TRUSTWORTHY WOMAN would like laundry to take home and day's work. MRS. ANNIE SEPTION, 147 Erie st., Cambridge, Mass. 8

BINDERY WORK (folder), piece work; in Cambridge. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 6

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer, residence Malden, $12 week; clear, legible penman; mention 8957. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 10

BOOKKEEPER, cashier and office work, 32, single, residence Roxbury; $8-$10 week; good penman; mention 8894. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 10

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer, age 26, single, residence Jamaica Plain; $15 week; good penman; high school graduate; A1 references; mention 8882. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 6

BY PROTESTANT WOMAN of experience, position as attendant to elderly lady. MISS McLEAN, 583 Cross st., Malden, Mass. 8

CASHIER, 32, residence Roxbury; $10 wk.; mention 8890. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 10

CASHIER AND SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, 25, single, residence city; $6 wk. and board; mention 8892. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 10

CASHIER, A1 appearance, 25, single, residence So. Boston; $9 wk.; good ref.; mention 8893. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 10

CASHIER and office work, age 23, single, residence Dorchester; $6 week; mention 8880. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 6

CASHIER, office assistant, bookkeeper and stenographer, 30, single, residence W. Somerville, $7 week; good experience; mention 8909. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 4

CASHIER, s. e. bookkeeper and office work, 32, single, residence Roxbury, $8-$10 week; mention 8894. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 10

CLERK (Fisher billing), 28, single, residence city, $12 week; high school graduate; 7 years' experience. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 10

COLORED GIRL would like housework; city or suburbs; references. L. LENOX, 31 Harwich st., Boston. 5

COLORED WOMAN wants work, day or hour, washing, ironing or cleaning; Thursday and Friday. Address MISS SUE FULLER, care Mrs. Townes, 34 Kendall st., Boston. 4

COLORED GIRL would like cleaning, washing, scrubbing by the day; or kitchen work by the week. GERTRUDE JOHNSON, 4 Willow park, suite 6, Roxbury, Mass. 8

COLORED WOMAN wants day work of any kind with private family; will give satisfaction; references. THURSDAY PRESTON, 671 Shawmut av., Boston. 10

COMPANION (attendant, 28), single, residence Dennis; $7 week; would like position near Boston; high school graduate. Mention No 8798. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960 4

COMPANION—Refined young lady wishes position as companion to lady; will travel. MISS M. LOUISE SMITH, 62 Torrey st., Dorchester, Mass. 8

COMPOSITOR, 32, married, residence Roxbury, $10 week; can furnish written references; mention 8907. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 4

COOK—First class, all-around; excellent on pastry and entrees; club, institution or hotel preferred; the best of references; go anywhere. ELIZABETH WALTON, 19 E. Canton st., Boston. 8

DAY WORK wanted for capable 14-year-old girl; semi-clerical work in Roxbury preferred. Address PLACEMENT BUREAU, Roxbury high school. 8

DAY WORK wanted, cleaning, laundry, etc., Monday. MRS. MARY J. BURRIES, 10 Fairweather st., Roxbury, Mass. 8

EVENING WORK (cashier or saleslady), 27, residence Roxbury; $1 night; good ref.; mention 8891. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 10

D. E. BOOKEEPER and stenographer (Protestant); good appearance; $12 week; in city. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 6

ENGLISH MAID would like to hear of a family going to Europe; competent to fill any position; would give services free; fond of children; highest credentials; thoroughly domesticated. MRS. NEWEY, 16 Summit st., Newton, Mass. 6

FACTORY GIRL (25), for city and vicinity. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 6

FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS wants day's work or work to take home; has good place to dry; please write or call. MRS. KATE ROBERSON, 128 Camden st., suite 3, Roxbury, Mass. 6

GENERAL HOUSEWORK GIRL (colored) wants position. Please apply by letter to MISS HARRIET EMSLEY, 49 Corning st., Boston. 5

GENERAL HOUSEWORK wanted by a woman of 35; good plain cook, neat and capable; Protestant; please state in letter wages and work to be done. MRS. HELEN DAY, 75 Sterling st., Roxbury, Mass. 8

GERMAN WOMAN of refinement wants daily occupation as practical attendant; reader, hand sewing, mending and darning. M. ROGER, Back Bay Postoffice, Boston. 6

GOOD LAUNDRESS (colored), wants laundry to take home; can furnish best of references. MARY HARRIS, 66 Reed st., Roxbury. 8

HOUSEKEEPER'S POSITION wanted in small, refined family, or sewing by day; call or phone evenings. K. M. VINCENT, 41 Astor st., Suite 11, Boston, or phone B. B. 3508-M. 6

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

HOUSEKEEPER—A position as housekeeper for two adults or one woman wanted by a young woman with a child; a comfortable home desired rather than high wages. Address MRS. GRACE L. HOWELL, 31 Lawrence st., Waltham, Mass. 5

HOUSEKEEPER—Middle-aged American wants position with entire charge; is an experienced attendant; best references. MRS. JENNIE M. MILLER, 8 Mt. Vernon st., Boston. 6

HOUSEKEEPER—Hotel or private family; position desired by American woman; good experience; best city references. Address MISS J. BACHOP, 20 Concord sq., Boston. 10

HOUSEWORK in private family wanted for Jamaican girl of 20. Address PLACEMENT BUREAU, Roxbury high school 8

INTELIGENT PROTESTANT wants housework, cooking, sewing, mending, darning; fine housekeeper, cook and laundress; attendant. MRS. BURNELL, 152 Shawmut av., Boston. 10

LADY experienced in shampooing and manicuring desires employment in private homes. Address MISS J. TRAUTMAN, 1 Holborn ter., Roxbury, Mass.; phone Rox. 3155-W. 10

LADY of refinement would like position in dentist's office; good plain penman; good references. MRS. G. M. MASON, Allston P. O., Mass. 8

LADY (middle-aged) would care for elderly person or assist in household duties by day or hour. MRS. E. B. STOCKMAN, 74 Woodcliff st., Dorchester, Mass. 10

LAUNDRESS wants laundry work to do at home. EMMA BROWN, 39 Dundee st., Boston; tel. 2788-R B. B. 5

LAUNDRESS (colored) wants washing to take home; work called for and delivered. MRS. K. M. SMITH, 3 Burbank st., Boston. 8

LIGHT HOUSEWORK wanted in small family; home evenings; 5 cent car fare. CATHERINE ARNAUD, 672 Harrison av., Boston. 10

MILL WORK, in Lowell, drawing-in cotton and wire harness; piece work. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 6

MOTHER cook, daughter second work; small grownup family business people; references, low wages. MRS. P. GILBERT, 2 Chambers st., West End., Boston. 8

NEAT COLORED WOMAN desires plain cooking or assistant cooking; no washing; in or near city. MARY ALICE HATTFIELD, 22 Windsor st., Boston. 5

NEAT COLORED WOMAN desires housework small family, city, home nights; references. BERTHA WARREN, 153 Northampton st., Boston. 6

OFFICE ASSISTANT (bookkeeper and cashier, 34), single, residence Lynn; $12 week; high school graduate. Mention No. 8913. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 4

OFFICE CLEANING or other duties wanted evenings by woman with good references. MISS NELLIE CURRAN, 106 Huntington av., Back Bay, Boston. 8

OFFICE GIRL, in city; $5-$7. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all, 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 6

PERMANENT WORK wanted cleaning offices buildings, etc., or would take morning work in apartments. SARAH ARMSTRONG, 37 Weston st., Roxbury, Mass. 4

POSITION wanted with a home dressmaker; some experience in dressmaking; willing to do light housework duties. MARJORIE ROAK, 46 Holbrook st., Jamaica Plain, Mass. 5

POSITION wanted as companion; experienced; willing to shop, sew or read; best of references. MISS L. A. ELLIS, 13 Rockville pk., Roxbury, Mass. 5

POSITION WANTED—Protestant woman, experienced seamstress, lady's maid, all kinds of family household sewing and light duties; good references; city or country. MISS MINNIE B. KING, 1164 Adams st., Dorchester, Mass. 8

PROTESTANT WOMAN of refinement desires position as supervising housekeeper or as attendant to children or elderly people. MRS. THEYSON, 38 Pleasant st., Winthrop, Mass. 8

REFINED COLORED WOMAN would like situation as houseworker in small family; would go home at night; good laundress; good references. Call or write, after Monday, MARTHA FRANKLIN, 47 Hammond st., Boston. 6

REFINED WOMAN (28) with infant (4 months) wants housework to do for home; good cook; neat housekeeper; Boston preferred. MRS. AMY HART, 109 Wolcott av., Torrington, Conn. 6

REFINED YOUNG AMERICAN LADY desires position as companion, attendant or private secretary. Address MISS ELY, 179 St. Botolph st., Boston. 8

RELIABLE WOMAN wants work by the day or hour; 15c hour. MRS. MARTIN, 92 Vernon st., Roxbury, Mass.; tel. 3178-R Rox. 8

RELIABLE PROTESTANT (50) wants position at once as housekeeper or companion to elderly people, or general work in small family; no children; near Cambridge or Belmont preferred; no postals; call. MISS M. L. SWEET, 23 Center av., Belmont, Mass. 10

SALESGIRL (bakery and meats), in city; $4.50 week, board and room. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 6

SEAMSTRESS, experienced; understands sewing, mending and alterations; $1.25 and carfare; hours 9 to 5. MRS. F. P. HUTCHINS, 12 Warren av., Somerville, Mass. 8

SEAMSTRESS would like work with dressmaker, lady's tailor or by the day. Apply CONSTANCE GREEN, 45 Warwick st., Boston. 6

SITUATION wanted as attendant by Protestant woman; will do light housework. MARY JAMES, 100A Washington st., Brookline, Mass. 4

SITUATION WANTED by capable woman three days a week, cleaning or sewing. MRS. FRASER, 943 Washington st., Boston. 6

STENOGRAPHER and typist, 17, single, residence Dorchester; A1 penman; willing to take $6-$7 week; graduate high school; mention 8906. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 4

SITUATION WANTED by colored woman, to do general housework; first-class cook. VIC. RANDOLPH, 194 Northampton st., Boston. 8

STENOGRAPHER, 9 years' experience, various kinds of office work, wishes position in or near Boston; salary $18 to start; best references. S. E. THORNE, 84 Parker st., Lowell, Mass. 8

STENOGRAPHER with several years' experience desires position; business and legal experience; references. MISS C. E. TAYLOR, 48 Bickerstaff st., suite 4, Boston. 6

STENOGRAPHER, clerk, (institutional work preferred), age 20, single, residence Lowell; $35-$40 month and expenses; has had previous experience high school graduate; good penman; mention 8878. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 6

STENOGRAPHER, age 23, single, residence Malden; $12 week; mention 8879. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 6

STENOGRAPHER and bookkeeper, $8-$9; in city. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 6

STENOGRAPHER, in South Framingham; $8 week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 6

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR (private), 21, single, residence Everett; $6-$8 wk.; mention 8889. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 10

TWO ENGLISH MAIDS with the best of testimonials, and very reliable, would like to hear of family going to England or California; competent to fill any position; thoroughly domesticated. MISS ANNIE STANLAKE, Hillbrow School, Newton, Mass. 6

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

TUTORING in English branches, also French, German, Latin, Italian, by an experienced teacher. Apply AUGUSTA KIMBALL, 268 W. Newton st., suite 2; tel. B. B. 3277-J. 4

TUTOR-COMPANION—A junior student at Wellesley College would like to tutor or travel as companion during the coming summer; references exchanged. Address MRS. JAMES A. MacDONALD, 13 Waban st., Roxbury, Mass. Tel. Rox. 2506-I. 8

TWO SISTERS (colored) would like position together or separately in Fall River or country, to do housework; references if desired. IDA GRIGNON, 1 Steven st., Boston. 8

TYPIST (23), some knowledge of shorthand; residence Roxbury; $7-$8 week; has good references; experienced at office routine; 4 years with last employer; can furnish references from same. Mention No. 8910 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 4

TYPIST (18), some knowledge of shorthand, $6-$7 week; high school graduate; ambitious and willing to work. MISS PEARL SWINAMMER, 26 Payson av., Dorchester, Mass. 10

UPHOLSTERY—Employment wanted by day or hour, making and repairing draperies, cushions, covers, fancy spreads, etc.; any decorative sewing; rate per day reasonable; references. MISS PROCTOR, 84 Gainsboro st., suite 4, Boston. 6

WANTED—Work by the hour, packing books, dishes, clothing, bric-a-brac, etc., to assist in moving. MRS. J. M. REDDING, 832 Main st., Melrose, Mass. Tel. 529-M Melrose. 4

WANTED—Position by young lady, as stenographer and assistant bookkeeper; capable of handling small set of d. e. books; references given. Address AGNES LEONARD, 85 Mountfort st., Suite 3, Boston. 4

WANTED—Position of trust as housekeeper or caretaker, where one or more servants are kept; willing to go anywhere. MISS ALICE WARNER, 203 Cove st., Morris Cove, Ct. 4

WANTED—Position as seamstress in private family or institution; best of references furnished. MRS. E. A. LEE, Children's Hospital, Huntington av., Boston. 4

WANTED by an American woman, position as companion to an elderly lady in a quiet home; good home more desirable than high wages. MISS A. B. WARD, 150 Babcock st., Brookline, Mass. 5

WANTED—Position in toilet parlor by young lady; competent to do shampooing, manicuring, hair dressing, children's work. HELEN FARRINGTON, 25 Temple pl., Room 44, Boston. 5

WANTED—Few hours' work morning, afternoon or evening, caring for children, or assisting in any household duty. MRS. CATHERINE LAVERS, 145 Charles st., Boston. 6

WANTED—Position as housekeeper for family of two; neat and honest; write only. A. B. BLAKE, 131 Pleasant st., Boston, suite 6. 6

WANTED—Position as housekeeper in a small family, by a woman, 35, well educated and competent. MRS. A. NIVEN, 44 Marathon st., Arlington; phone Arl. 408-W. 6

WANTED, by experienced laundress, laundry to take home; shirt waists and laces a specialty. Address I. L. KIBBY, 22 Dartmouth pl., suite 4, Boston. 6

WANTED—By refined young woman of experience, position as companion or assistant in home where helper is kept; references exchanged. MISS GRACE WARREN, Box 20, Clifton, Mass. 6

WANTED by middle-aged American, position as working housekeeper in small family; wages $4-$5; best reference. MRS. M. MAREY, 29 Dartmouth st., Boston. 8

WANTED for Jamaican girl of 16, housework in private family. Address PLACEMENT BUREAU, Roxbury High School. 8

WANTED for 18 yrs. old high school graduate, experienced in lawyers' abstract work, position in lawyer's office. Address PLACEMENT BUREAU, Roxbury High School. 8

WANTED—Position as companion, no housework, but willing to do some sewing; good references. (MISS) G. H. COLLIER, 43 Hemenway st., Boston. 8

WANTED—By refined American lady position as managing housekeeper or companion. Address MRS. ANNA ROACH, 765 Main st., Worcester, Mass. 10

WOMAN would like position as janitress or matron, or care for buildings or offices; best of references. MRS. MARIA FAHERTY, 73 Middle street, South Boston. 10

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER would like position in small family; not a maid's position; Boston or suburbs preferred. L. W. RICKARD, 40 High st., Plymouth, Mass. 10

WORK wanted by day cleaning, chamberwork, etc. MRS. LAURA WRIGHT, 41 Heath st., Everett, Mass. 6

YOUNG COLORED WOMAN would like to attend telephone in dental office. Write to MISS ETHEL M. BUTLER, 27 Warwick st., Roxbury, Mass. 5

YOUNG WOMAN (colored) with a child would like position in the country to do housework; good references. ESTRANA DOYLE, 1 Steven st., Boston. 8

YOUNG LADY, high school education, desires a clerical position with good opportunity for advancement. INEZ C. KINSLEY, 96 Pond st., Stoneham, Mass. 8

YOUNG COLORED GIRL would like position; morning work, or a few hours each day. Tel. Tremont 1472-J, or call; ELLA SEALY, 34 Holyoke st., Boston. 10

YOUNG COLORED WOMAN (married) would like a situation to care for apartments a few hours in the morning or to act as general housekeeper; first class references. BERTHA MATTHEWS, 61 St. Germain st., Boston. 10

EASTERN STATES

HELP WANTED—MALE

BOOKKEEPER wanted; must be efficient and experienced; state age, references and salary desired. DAVIS-BROWN ELECTRIC CO., 115-117 S. Cayuga st., Ithaca, N. Y. 4

BOYS—R. H. MACY & CO., New York, require several bright, well recommended boys in permanent positions, for store work. Apply at office of General Manager. 8

FIRST CLASS ELECTORS and floor hands; good pay and permanent positions to capable men. ROCHESTER MACHINE INDUSTRIES, box 656, Rochester, N. Y. 8

SALESMAN, FRESH FRUITS—R. H. MACY & CO. require a competent, thoroughly experienced fresh fruit salesman; applications desired only from those accustomed to catering to high class trade. Apply at the office of the general manager. 10

SALESMEN—DRESS GOODS—R. H. MACY & CO., New York, require experienced, competent salesmen for their dress goods department. Apply at office of General Manager. 8

SHOW CARD WRITER—R. H. MACY & CO., New York, require a neat, rapid card writer who has had department store experience. Apply at office of general manager. 10

WANTED—Salesman for our automobile accessories department; good opportunity for right man. Address, stating age, salary, experience and references, DAVIS-BROWN ELECTRIC CO., 115-117 S. Cayuga st., Ithaca, N. Y. 4

WANTED—Capable superintendent in high-class apartment house; must be strictly temperate; furnish best of references; no objection to smart colored man; call evenings after 7:30. A. L. POTTER, 600 West 178th st., New York. 5

WANTED—Man and wife in small city; man work gardens, wife general houseworker; owner away most of time. J. H. GORDON, 7 East 42d st., New York. 6

WANTED—Capable farm hand, for place near Pottstown. Address B. L. PORLIER, R. D. 2, Douglasville, Pa. 8

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

COPYIST, GOWNS—R. H. MACY & CO. require a thoroughly experienced copyist on imported gowns, kimonos and waists; wholesale experience preferred. 10

EASTERN STATES

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

EMBROIDERIES—R. H. MACY & CO., New York, require an experienced woman for perforating and designing; also capable of taking charge of art and embroidery workroom. Apply at office of the general manager. 10

EXAMINER, on shirts; must understand the custom and fine stock work. R. H. MACY & CO., New York. 10

HEAD OF STOCK wanted for silver novelties, silver toilet sets, etc.; splendid opportunity for a thoroughly capable, experienced woman; apply at the office of the general manager. R. H. MACY & CO., New York. 10

SALESWOMEN, millinery salon, wanted who possess exceptional ability in selling high class millinery; good personal appearance absolutely essential; apply at the office of the general manager. R. H. MACY & CO., New York. 10

SALESWOMEN, particularly efficient, who have a thorough knowledge of toilet and hairbrushes; apply at the office of the general manager. R. H. MACY & CO., New York. 10

SALESWOMEN, FLOWERS AND FEATHERS—R. H. MACY & CO., New York, require competent, thoroughly experienced saleswomen for their flower and feather department. Apply at the office of the general manager. 10

SPECIAL SALESWOMEN—Experienced, competent, capable of taking charge of special sections of department devoted to dress, such as wash dress section etc.; liberal salaries to those who can qualify. Apply at office of general managaer between 5 and 6 p. m.. R. H. MACY & CO., New York. 10

SPECIAL SALESWOMEN—R. H. MACY & CO., New York, require the services of experienced, competent saleswomen, capable of taking charge of special sections of their department devoted to dresses, such as wash dress section, etc.; liberal salaries to those who can qualify. Apply at office of General Manager between 5 and 6 p. m. 8

WANTED—A working housekeeper; $25 per month; 4 in family. MRS. H. L. DUNN, 119 Orchard pl., Leonia, N. J. 8

WANTED—White woman to wash, iron and clean by the day; references. MRS. W. CHAMBERS, 2 St. Nicholas pl., New York city. 8

WANTED—Experienced hands on ladies' neckwear. AITKEN SON & CO., 216 East 26th st., New York. 10

WANTED—A young girl or woman to assist with housework; good home MRS. G. C. BERRY, 1043 E. 19th st., Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y. 8

WANTED—Experienced hands on ladies' waists. AITKEN SON & CO., 216 East 26th st., New York. 10

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

ACTOR, character juveniles and eccentric characters, requests offers for immediate and summer work; stock preferred. Address RALPH MERCHANT, Greene, N. Y. 6

BRIGHT YOUNG MAN, high school graduate, desires position where stenography, typewriting and bookkeeping can be used to some advantage; best of references. ALBERT SCHWARTZ, 740 Fulton st., Brooklyn, N. Y. 8

BOY (18) wishes to learn good trade, any line. HARRY LICHTIG, 718 5th st., New York city. 8

BOY (17) desires position with mercantile house where ability is appreciated; excellent references. JOSEPH D. COHEN, 347 Saratoga av., Brooklyn, New York. 10

BUTLER—Young man of experience desires position as butler or houseman; city or suburbs; best references. ARTHUR LISBY, Morton, Pa. 8

CHAUFFEUR (25), good mechanician, careful driver, temperate; not afraid of work, drive any car, go anywhere; 2 years' experience; reference. E. B. PEARSON, 1826 East 21st st., Brooklyn, N. Y. 5

COMPOSITOR—A1 job compositor and lockup man; union. A. A. FINNEY, 544 W. 147th st., New York city. 8

ELECTRICIAN—Young man, experienced, desires steady position in private plant, office building, factory, etc.; good mechanic, reliable, useful all around as assistant engineer; reasonable wages. MR. DE VITA, 202 East 113th st., New York. 5

ENGINEER (assistant) and electrician, 24, married, experienced on generator, elevators, motors and general repairs; references. F. LEWIS, 311 E. 25th st., New York. 5

FOREMAN wants position; thoroughly experienced in all branches of doors, sash, frames, trim and stairs; apply by letter only. GEORGE HIMSWORTH, 5938 Lansdowne av., Philadelphia. 10

GARDENER—Young man of experience desires position on private estate or public institution; landscape gardening; best of references. M. S. LISBY, Morton, Pa. 8

MAN (22), excellent education, wants to learn the advertising business; salary secondary consideration. NEIL H. BURLINGAME, 164 W. 116th st., New York. 10

MANUFACTURER, 16 years experience, desires position as bookkeeper or general factory supervision; first-class references. S. EVANS, 351 Clinton st., Brooklyn, New York. 6

MANUFACTURER AND SALESMAN (34) with 10 years' experience as factory and office manager and road salesman, desires position in or near New York city; would consider New York agency for out-of-town house, or any other position of responsibility where general business experience counts. H. C. FOSTER, 621 Walnut st., Richmond Hill, N. Y. 8

MARRIED MAN (40), handy with tools, wants position as janitor in city, or caretaker on country place; familiar with automobiles. C. L. MILLSPAUGH, 150 Patchen av., Brooklyn, N. Y. 8

OFFICE ASSISTANT (21), highly efficient in every respect, desires position; highest references. SAMUEL LUX, 353 E. Third st., New York. 6

WASHER desires position; experienced on automobiles; either private or public garage; references given; would go out of town. HENRY BLACKMAN, 132 W. 129th st., New York city. 8

YOUNG COLORED MAN (17) wants position driving or running an elevator. EDWARD FREEMAN, 2 S. Maple ave., East Orange, N. J. 3

YOUNG MAN, 5½ years' experience grocery buying, full line, seeks position as buyer or assistant buyer. JAMES H. WHITE, 316 W. 51st st., New York. 3

YOUNG MAN, 22, refined and good family, wants initiatory position large corporation; capable and energetic. NEIL H. BURLINGAME, 164 West 116th st., New York city. 3

YOUNG MAN (27) desires position between 5 p. m. and midnight; anything from clerical work to gymnastic teaching. P. W. STOCKTON, 203 W. 102d st., New York city. 4

YOUNG MAN (23), married, experienced, desires position as locomotive fireman; best references. HARRY IRVINE HAMILTON, 79 State st., Ogdensburg, N. Y. 5

YOUNG MAN (26), married, experienced notion or publishing house packer and shipper, desires steady position; three years in last place. THOMAS A. GILLEN, 87 Cooper sq., New York. 5

YOUNG MAN, 17, desires position with opportunity for advancement. J. KENNEDY, 717 E. Cornwall st., Philadelphia, Pa. 6

YOUNG MAN wishes clerical position, office of manufacturing concern; age 22; $15; rapid and accurate; general knowledge office details. FREDERICK W. GUY, 1808 Av. K, Brooklyn, N. Y. 6

YOUNG MAN (20) wishes position at anything; trade preferred; is honest, steady and willing. JACOB DUBIN, 416 Hooper st., Brooklyn, N. Y. 8

YOUNG MAN (married) wishes position at anything; office work preferred. HUGO ADLER, 748 Westchester av., New York. 8

YOUNG MAN, married, seeks permanent position with reliable concern; have had shipping and office experience; have good references and prefer the West. CHARLES JOSEPH LICHTNEKER, 1105 Amsterdam av., New York. 8

YOUNG MAN, experienced, willing to travel, would like position as attendant or companion; refined, sociable. J. DE VOS, 1671 Second av., New York. 10

EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

YOUNG MAN with good education and experience desires selling or outside position in or out of city; salary or salary and commission. M. E. TOWNSEND, 805 Sterling pl., Brooklyn, N. Y. 8

YOUNG MARRIED MAN (31) wishes position; 8 years in general office and accounting work, 3½ years handling all kinds real estate paper; will go anywhere; have A1 references. F. W. ELLIOTT, 444 So. Lincoln st., Denver, Col. 8

YOUNG MAN (26), married, wishes position, cost clerk or timekeeper; public works or manufactory experience; best references; location immaterial. GEORGE E. CLARK, 378 E. 161st st., New York. 10

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

AMERICAN, refined, educated gentlewoman, executive ability and tact, would like position as housekeeper or companion; would travel. MRS. M. WHITE, 601 W. 127th st., New York. 4

ARTIST wants position, oil and water color, drawing, designing; a number of years with a jewelry manufacturer as enamel painter, enameler and designer; very fine brush and line work. MISS M. BURKHIMER, 181 13th ave., Newark, N. J. 3

CHAMBERMAID, seamstress, in small family, by competent, tall domesticated English Protestant; speaks French; kindly, attentive, fond of children; lady's reference. MISS GAMMON, care, Mrs. Henessy, 2376 8th av., New York. 8

COLORED WOMAN wishes days' work in New York city. Apply by letter only. MABEL GARLICK, 138 W. 139th st., New York. 3

COLORED WOMAN wants washing at home; nice, sunny, open air drying; excellent references. MRS. BURRUSS, 163 W. 133d st., New York. 3

COOK—Middle-aged woman wishes position as cook or general houseworker in a small family; good references; apply by letter only. MARGARETHE LIKEL, 417 Riverside drive, New York. 10

DAY'S WORK—Laundress, colored, wants day's work of any kind. BLANCHE TURNER, 3723 Mt. Vernon st., Philadelphia, Pa. 3

DRESSMAKER, first class, 7 years' successful experience, desires work by the day, cutting, fitting and remodeling; city reference. MRS. E. GARDNER, 434 W. 53d st., New York. 8

DRESSMAKER, first-class, 7 years' successful experience, desires work by the day, cutting, fitting and remodeling; city reference. MRS. E. GARDNER, 434 W. 53d st., New York city. 3

DRESSMAKER, experienced, wants work in private families by day or week; good fitter and draper. M. LEE, 229 West 134th st., New York; tel. 5196 Morningside. 5

ENGLISH GOVERNESS or companion, visiting preferred; first lessons, help practise with beginner in music, take children walking; reference. MISS M. DODDING, 540 West 122d st., apt. 45, New York. 6

ENGLISHWOMAN desires position as working housekeeper in harmonious home; locality no object. KATE COTTLE, 98 Franklin av., New Brighton (S. I.), N. Y. 8

GOVERNESS—Refined German nursery governess with kindergarten experience, wishes position by day or month; first class references. MISS W. RALL, 610 W. 150th st., care Ward, New York city. 3

HOUSEKEEPER—Woman wants position as working housekeeper; wages $6. SARA McNABB, 1945 Erie av., Philadelphia, Pa. 3

I WISH to procure a position of trust for a young lady of refinement as nursery governess or mother's helper by the day or part of day to amuse and care for one or two children between the ages of two and six; Brooklyn or New York. Address MRS. W. SCOTT, 36 Monroe place, Brooklyn, N. Y. 6

LADY OF CULTURE would employ a few hours daily in reading to those who so desire. MRS. REES, 551 Second st., Brooklyn, N. Y. 3

LAUNDRESS (colored), first class, wishes washing to take home; can give reference of three years. MISS PAULINE PHILLIPS, 53 W. 139th st., New York. 3

POSITION WANTED as waitress; best references. HETTIE JOHNSON, 141 W. 138th st., New York. 3

REAL ESTATE—Would like to take charge of one or more houses. MARIE E. MUNZEL, 204 W. 106th st., New York. 3

REFINED YOUNG WOMAN wishes position as governess in private family; experienced. PANSY STOUT, 348 Jefferson av., Brooklyn, New York. 5

SEAMSTRESS, first-class, desires employment by day remodeling and repairing; $2 a day. E. CLARKSON, 408 E. 65th st., New York city. 3

SOCIAL SECRETARY—Young woman desires position for social functions in Buffalo; will give good references. Address STELLA MAY CLARK, 852 Niagara st., Buffalo, N. Y. 4

STENOGRAPHER, secretarial and office exp., desires similar position; present salary $22 a week. ALICE PALMER, 605 West 181st st., New York city. 3

WANTED—Position for girl (21) as chambermaid. MISS ANNA ZOLLER, 333 E. 120th st., New York city. 4

WANTED—Position as practical attendant or as housekeeper by refined young Englishwoman with experience. MRS. ELIZABETH STEINMULLER, care Mrs. Daniels, 505 West 124th st., New York. 4

WANTED—By young woman, the care of one or two kindergarten children from 2 to 5 p. m.; Brooklyn preferred. MISS M. E. TETLEY, 1145 47th st., Brooklyn, N. Y. 6

WASHING, ironing, cleaning or cooking wanted by a competent woman; will work at home or go out by the day. MARGARET OSTENICH, 407 Amsterdam av., New York. 8

WASHING to take home; good laundress; family or bundle wash; city or suburbs; price reasonable; references. MRS. R. JONES, 3644 Gilbert st., West Philadelphia, Pa. 4

WOMAN OF REFINEMENT, accustomed to travel, desires permanent position as companion, chaperon or matron; references. MISS E. GRACE THACKSTON, 355 W. 57th st., New York city. 4

YOUNG WOMAN, experienced d. e. bookkeeper and stenographer, employed during day, wishes work for a few evenings each month. F. MacFARLANE, 160 Wadsworth av., New York. 10

YOUNG WOMAN, cheerful and adaptable, desires position as companion or attendant to lady traveling; would also take position as first-class housekeeper; best of references. Address MRS. J. BINDER, 203 Victoria av., Atlantic City, N. J. 3

CENTRAL STATES

HELP WANTED—MALE

ACTIVE MAN wanted for real estate. Call or write H. C. ADAMS, 4 McGraw Bldg., Detroit, Mich. 3

COLORED MEN who sing and play; union men preferred; must be experienced. Address FINNEY'S ORCHESTRA, 49 Tuscola st., Detroit, Mich. 8

STENOGRAPHER wanted; young man who has some knowledge of bookkeeping. F. M. SLAGLE & CO., Alton, Ia. 8

WANTED—Reliable, temperate man to work on farm; must be good milker; wages $30 per month. EDGAR HUEBBE, R. 29, Box 68, Beloit, Wis. 3

WANTED—Office boy to copy and file letters, answer telephone and run errands; law office; may read law. CLARK SCAMMON REED, 1007, 105 West Monroe st., Chicago. 8

WANTED—Advertising man at once for wholesale clothing house; experience in this or kindred line required; capable and energetic man will find good opportunity for advancement. SCHOENBERG BROS., 529 S. Franklin st., Chicago. 8

CENTRAL STATES

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED—Lady to take full charge of home, with family of six; Scandinavian preferred; please write and state age and experience. Address AARON SODERBORG, 315 14th av., S. E., Minneapolis, Minn. 8

SEAMERS on high-grade corsets, power machines; steady work; high wages for experienced operators; liberal pay while learning. AMERICAN CORSET CO., 411 South Sangamon st., Chicago. 8

WANTED—First-class fancy coatmakers, skirtmakers, waistdrapers, helpers and errand girl. BECKETT, 3512 Michigan ave., Chicago, Ill. 3

WANTED—Young woman to take charge of two boys, ages 6 and 7, during day; go home nights. Apply MRS. STURM, Avenue House, Evanston, Ill. 5

WANTED—Experienced head waitress and waitresses for temperance restaurant; no Sunday work; apply to assistant manager. FOSTER'S RESTAURANT, 221 S. Wabash av., Chicago. 8

WANTED—Girl for general housework; good home, good wages; four in family. MRS. F. E. HARWOOD, 1022 Oakwood av., Wilmette, Ill. Tel. 943-L. 8

WANTED—A working housekeeper; respectable, Protestant, willing and able and permanent, to assume charge in attractive suburban home; four or five adults in family; compensation moderate; position respected. MRS. W. BURTON, Box 156, Glen Ellyn, Ill. 8

WOMAN experienced, wanted for general housework; 2 adults; good home, suburb of Chicago; apply personally or by letter. E. W. KESLER, 128 McGovern st., Highland Park, Ill. 8

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

ADVERTISING ASSISTANT — Young Chicago man; familiar with art, engraving and printing details; can write copy and make layouts. Address A. LAURENCE ERICKSON, 111 Y. M. C. A., Kalamazoo, Mich. 8

CARPENTER WORK wanted in Chicago, remodeling, finishing; 24 years' experience; references. W. A. URBANUS, 4020 Langley st., Chicago. 3

CLERK—Position wanted in railroad office by a young man of experience and reference. HARRY CALVERT, 4028 Crosley av., Norwood, Ohio. 6

ELECTRICIAN—Position wanted by a young man of 22. E. BIEDENKAPP, 2422 Robertson av., South Norwood, O. 5

ELEVATOR OPERATOR—Young man with 2 years' experience; best of reference. HARRY HILDERURD, 1024 Central av., Cincinnati, O. 6

ENGINEER, temperate; will do own firing. FRANK HALL, 1024 Central av., third floor, Cincinnati, O. 6

ENGINEER (stationary, licensed), 24 years' experience; will take charge of any plant excepting ice machinery; middle-aged; Swedish; will go anywhere. EDWARD HOLM, Pierce av., Chicago. 6

FARM—Young man (23) of good habits, references, summer's experience, seeks position on poultry farm; permanent position desired; go anywhere. MARION HOROWITZ, 58 W. Rutland sq., Boston. 6

GERMAN MAN, upright, strong, desires any kind of work which requires no special training. CARL SCHULZ, 548 Main st., Kansas City, Mo. 4

HIGH GRADE MACHINE SHOP and tool room foreman desires position with progressive firm, located in Chicago or vicinity; fully informed in modern machinery and production methods. N. S. MILLER, 2053 Fullerton av., Chicago. 6

HIGH GRADE TRIMMER AND CARD WRITER, 18 years' experience, desires change; references. H. MITCHELL WYLIE, Belleview Apts., Flat 331, N. Main st., Dayton, O. 5

ORGANIZER wants position as publicity man for city or manufacturer; is also experienced timekeeper on construction. R. LOBB, 235 E. Larned, Detroit, Mich. 8

PRIVATE SECRETARY, correspondent or stenographer, married man (33), long commercial and railroad experience. F. W. FUHRMAN, 353 W. 29th st., Chicago. 4

The Place You Need May Be Found in the MONITOR'S "Help Wanted" Columns

If it is not, try a "Situation Wanted" ad. Free. See Page 2.

CENTRAL STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

PLATE PRINTER and steel die stamper (power press) wishes position as working foreman; thoroughly experienced; will go anywhere. L. M. HAWKS, 2518 17th st. N. W., Washington, D. C. 8

POSITION wanted traveling with gentleman or waiting on gentleman at home; no previous experience but willing and quick to learn. BERT ROSE, 183 Harrington av., Detroit, Mich. 5

POSITION WANTED—By competent general merchandise man; 15 years' experience; understands selling, advertising and buying; A1 references furnished as to character and ability. FRANK G. LELAND, Gen. Delivery, Cincinnati, O. 6

SITUATION wanted as carpenter or all-round work; have full set of tools and capable of doing all kind of work. WILFRED C. HILTON, 606 St. Clair st., Chicago. Tel. North 454. 4

SITUATION WANTED by young, able married man at any honest work, outdoor preferred; medium wages. HARRY L. ROWE, 6750 Throop st., Chicago, Ill. 3

SITUATION WANTED as draftsman or tracer in architect's office; 21 years; good references; will furnish samples of work. PAUL H. QUAY, 5518 So. Sawyer av., Chicago. 6

SITUATION wanted as foreman of a large farm; have had experience and can furnish references; prefer position in Illinois, Indiana or Ohio. A.B. M'DONALD, 112 E. University av., Champaign, Ill. 10

SITUATION wanted by an experienced farmer; have had experience with all kinds of machinery; capable of taking full charge of a large farm; can furnish good references; prefer location in Illinois, Indiana or Ohio. C. P. DOBBINS, 507 W. Clark st., Urbana, Ill. 10

STENOGRAPHER, typist, translator, correspondent, correct English, Spanish, Portuguese, German, French, Italian, wants position in office or as private secretary or to travel; fair salary expected. C. BUROWICK, Salem, O. 3

WANTED—Position as janitor by a middle-aged married man; no children; experienced and competent to fill first-class position. LOUIS GREGERSON, 4232 Indiana av., Chicago. 4

WANTED—Any position by middle-aged man; experienced as salesman in grocery store, sporting goods, etc.; references. H. W. TOWNE, 4160 Ellis av., Chicago. 4

WANTED—Position as assistant manager or head waiter in summer resort hotel. L. SCHNEIDER, 2320 N. 42d av., Chicago. 4

WANTED—Position as carpenter foreman on concrete construction; can handle "Blair" steel forms. F. E. KITTELL, 4421 E. 10th st., Kansas City, Mo. 5

WANTED—Position in private school, conservatory or college as teacher of expression and public speaking; experienced graduate; best of references. FREDERICK BAILEY, 322 S. 18th st., Ft. Smith, Ark. 6

WANTED—Position by a man, middle-aged, salesman of recognized executive ability; fluent linguist, and good address; would travel if necessary. JOHN C. SEVING, 3051 Colorado av., Chicago. 8

WANTED—Position by Protestant married couple; woman good cook; man all-around handy, house, yard. H. SCHROEDER, 818 St. Antoine st., Detroit, Mich. 8

WORK wanted by young man in a laundry as assistant in washing department; have been working at plumbing trade last eight years; temperate and reliable. ANTON THILL, 847 6th st., Milwaukee, Wis. 8

YOUNG BOY, strong, steady, wants position doing any work which needs no special previous experience. ABE KROCKOVER, 509 E. 13th st., Kansas City, Mo. 4

YOUNG MAN desires work as janitor, watchman. Address ALBERT WADDELL, 699 S. State st., Chicago. 4

YOUNG MAN (23), honest, references, a willing, intelligent worker, desires general work of any kind with prospects of advancement; will go anywhere. MARION HOROWITZ, 58 W. Rutland sq., Boston. 6

YOUNG MAN (24) wants position for outdoor work; refined and educated; can do chores on farm; salary no object. GEO. T. JACOBSON, 119 E. 48th st., Flat 32, Chicago. 6

YOUNG MAN (24), married, wishes position as office manager or confidential man; now employed in that capacity, but wishes to better himself; eight years with present employer. CHAS. J. STEVENSON, 6349 Stewart av., Chicago. 8

YOUNG MAN (23), single, experienced working on automobile fenders, wants position in any part of the United States. ALBERT HALLAS, 1135 Dubois st., Detroit, Mich. 8

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

D. E. BOOKKEEPER, competent, experienced, accurate and reliable, wants situation; very best reference. ELIZABETH PEDEN, 4104 Drexel Blvd., Chicago. 8

DRESSMAKER desires employment by day. MRS. W. WOODS, 670 Perry av., Chicago. 4

EDUCATED and refined young German lady of 17 wishes position as companion to lady or children; understands English. MINNIE SIMPSON, 2210 Kimball av., Chicago; phone Belmont 7613. 8

EDUCATED YOUNG WOMAN as German governess, or would be companion to older children wishing to be taught German; from northern Germany; will go anywhere; references. MISS G. WEGENER, 6104 Madison av., 2d flat so., Chicago. 6

FRENCH TEACHER, graduated, wants good home for herself and little girl in exchange for teaching. MRS. E. STIFFLER, 924 East 10th st., Indianapolis, Ind. 8

GENERAL OFFICE WORK wanted, filing, etc. MISS I. G. STRONG, 4145 Lowell av., Chicago; phone Irving 6303. 8

GENERAL HOUSEWORK wanted by neat, competent colored woman, in family; good cook. LUCY PERKINS, 3609 Dearborn st., Chicago, Ill. 3

GOVERNESS or companion; position wanted by a North German woman; languages, music; can furnish the finest of references; apply by letter only. MRS. G. BRENZEL, Y. W. C. A., 8th st., Cincinnati, O. Tel. Canal 4845. 8

HOUSEKEEPER for an elderly couple, or as attendant. Apply by letter only to MRS. A. JONES, 3135 Maple av., Pleasant Ridge, O. 6

LADY desires position; experienced in manicuring and shampooing. ELFRIDA ALMSTROM, 4620 Calument av., Chicago. Phone Drexel 8416. 3

MODISTE desires employment in families; $3 per day. EDYTHE A. FIELD, 4405 Michigan blvd., Apt. 2, Chicago. Phone Kenwood 4477. 5

POSITION WANTED at light housework or care of a child; go home nights preferred. MISS G. HAFFNER, 830 Newport av., Chicago. 6

POSITION WANTED as caretaker for children during absence of parents in evening; references furnished. MRS. MAURICE E. HALE, 3437 Wabash av., Chicago; phone Douglas 4445. 8

POSITION wanted as houseworker in institution by educated lady who thoroughly understands children; or private family where servant is kept or woman hired for weekly cleaning. EMMA E. TALBOT, Evanston, Ill. 10

REFINED, WELL-EDUCATED LADY desires position of practical attendant or companion to elderly lady in or near Chicago. MISS EMMA DIXON, 4201 Lake av., Chicago. 8

REFINED YOUNG GIRL, practical attendant, desires position as companion to children or elderly lady; will go to seashore or travel. MISS GERTRUDE GRAUPNER, 1010 9th st., Lorain, O. 5

SALESWOMAN, experienced, desires position with office supply house, to sell on salary or commission, in Milwaukee. M. J. BARKER, care Hotel Fizette, Milwaukee, Wis. 8

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, neat, rapid and capable of relieving busy man of a multitude of details, desires position starting at $10. LOUISE DANIELS, 445 E. 40th st., Chicago. 8

STENOGRAPHER—Young lady wants position. Apply by letter only, LORAINE PHILHOWER, 212 E. 5th st., Cincinnati, O. 5

CENTRAL STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

SUPERIOR CHILD'S ATTENDANT—Englishwoman, refined, educated, linguist, good seamstress, desires position in high class family; $12 weekly; excellent references. MISS TAYNTON, 1729 Livingston st., Evanston, Ill. 3

TRAINED ATTENDANT wishes care of elderly person; willing to assist or sew. MISS A. MURTON, 308 West Cota st., Santa Barbara, Cal. 4

TRAVELING POSITION wanted by lady of good appearance as demonstrator or sell to trade, with salary and expenses; A1 references. MRS. HAZEL SMITH, 1230 29th st., Des Moines, Ia. 4

WANTED—Position as seamstress, either by the day or week; can cut and fit; good references. MARY DIEH, 4316 Evans av., Chicago. 3

WANTED—Position as housekeeper or companion to lady or couple, or care of children, or as seamstress; would leave city. Address MRS. S. FRANCES, 3516 Lake av., Chicago; phone Douglas 2906. 4

WANTED—Position by young woman as attendant or companion for a lady in the city, or nursery maid by day in Back Bay. Apply to OLGA M. GODFREY, 15 Denmark st., Boston. Tel. B. B. 5693-R. 6

WANTED—Position as companion to lady or governess of children; best references furnished; at liberty to take position June 1. MARY ROBERTSON, 905 15th st., Rock Island, Ill. 8

WANTED—By capable young woman, position for general office or clerical work; experienced, references; location desired Chicago or St. Louis. MISS F. CURL, 345 Englewood av., Chicago. 8

YOUNG WOMAN wants situation as typist and general office assistant; fire insurance work preferred but not essential; 6 years' experience. JENNIE M. ADAMS, 6441 St. Lawrence av., Chicago. 8

SOUTHERN STATES

HELP WANTED—MALE

MAN AND WIFE (Protestant) to live in the house; country; man to do gardening, take care of horses, cows, etc.; woman to do general housework. Apply to MISS ANNIE C. CARTER, Childs P. O., Walnut Hill, Md. 8

SAWMILL HANDS and fruit farming, with or without families, $1.50 to $2.50 per day. Address W. S. MURDOCK, Easterly, Tex. 8

WANTED—Strong, reliable Protestant man, to attend man in wheel chair. C. H. WATSON, 312 Fifth st., San Antonio, Tex. 3

WANTED—Man and wife to work on farm; man to do outside work, woman to do cooking, washing and inside work; must give references and state salary. M. F. SCHULTES, Bartlett, Tenn. 10

WANTED—Man and wife to work on farm; man to do gardening, milking and care for poultry, wife to cook for family. C. D. DILLIN, Monaskon (Co. Lancaster), Va. 8

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

MAN AND WIFE (Protestant) to live in the house; country; man to do gardening, take care of horses, cows, etc.; woman to do general housework. Apply to MISS ANNIE C. CARTERS, Childs, Md. 5

WANTED—Man and wife to work on farm; man to do gardening, milking and care for poultry, wife to cook for family. C. D. DILLIN, Monaskon (Co. Lancaster), Va. 8

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

ANY ORDINARY WORK—Nightwatching collecting, care of live stock, driving laundry wagon or any other ordinary driving farm work; salesman in grocery store. Address J. J. BEVIS, 85 Tye st., Atlanta, Ga. 6

BUSINESS MAN, experienced, seeks employment in any capacity; thorough knowledge of cotton business; understands bookkeeping; will go anywhere. C. H. BOND, P. O. Box 246, Walnut Ridge, Ark. 10

DENTIST—First-class mechanical dentist desires position; crown, bridge and rubber work; best of references furnished. Address C. RUBIN, 763 W. Duval st., Jacksonville, Fla. 3

PLATE PRINTER and steel die stamper (power press) wishes position as working foreman; thoroughly experienced; will go anywhere. L. M. HAWKS, 2518 17th st. N. W., Washington, D. C. 8

SITUATION wanted as foreman or manager by a good grower, all-round florist; 20 years' experience, married; please state wages and particulars in first letter. Address. C. A. LYLE, 312 E. Clay st., Richmond, Va. 10

STENOGRAPHER, first-class, young man, wants position with reliable firm or as private secretary; 7 years' experience; college education, some law; no beginner. Address R. N. CARR, 729 N. Pearl st., Dallas, Tex.; apply by letter only. 8

THOROUGHLY CAPABLE AND EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER and office manager wants position of responsibility and trust; best references; good reasons for making change. J. R. BLACKWELL, Box 795, Richmond, Va. 5

WANTED—Position as proofreader or copyreader in Boston or vicinity; 2 years of general editorial work; college education. WALTON A. WEAVER, Fowl River, Ala. 3

YOUNG MAN with several years' experience in office work wishes position as timekeeper and paymaster or any kind clerical work; can give references. Address E. W. GILLS, 115 36th st., Norfolk, Va. 5

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

A HIGHLY ACCOMPLISHED and experienced lady wishes a position as companion or governess or lecturer in school. MISS KENNEDY, Lewiston, Va. 6

CHAPERON or companion with experience in the South and East wishes engagement for coming season; reference given from finishing school. Address FLORA BARRETT, 2819 13th st., N. W., Washington, D. C. 5

COLORED WOMAN desires place in California, Los Angeles preferred; excellent cook and fine laundress; experienced, reliable and painstaking. Address MRS. LAURA GREY, 1514 Rush av., Houston, Tex. 8

COLORED WOMAN wants laundry work for Tuesdays and Wednesdays. KATY JENKINS, 819 Orange st., Wilmington, Del. 4

COMPANION, housekeeping or secretarial work wanted by experienced young woman; will consider institutional work. Address M. CORBETT, 1413 Harrison st., Wilmington, Del. 8

EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHER and typewriter would like a position; also understand bookkeeping and abstract work. MISS EVA L. TABER, Wisconsin av., Lynn Haven, Fla. 6

EXPERIENCED TEACHER wishes position as teacher, governess or companion; English, Latin, French, music, mathematics taught; references. MISS NANNIE P. MILLER, care W. G. Sneed, Esq., Stafford C. H., Va. 4

LADY OF REFINEMENT, 11 years' experience managing housekeeper in military school, would like position in institution, hotel or school. ELSIE BRISTOWE, Kearney, Neb. 8

WANTED—A highly educated and experienced Virginia lady of refinement wishes position as companion or governess; as a traveling companion preferred; state salary. MIEE KENNEDY, Lewiston, Va. 6

WESTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

FARM—Young man (23) of good habits, references, summer's experience, seeks position on poultry farm; permanent position desired; go anywhere. MARION HOROWITZ, 58 W. Rutland sq., Boston. 6

MANAGER, 25 years' experience banking and wholesale groceries; handle correspondence; desire position in Northwest, Oregon preferred. W. C. FROST, 703 W. Broadway, Muskogee, Okla. 6

WESTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

SALESMAN—Young man, experienced, wants position, Denver or western territory preferred; best of references. Address EUGENE I. GOGE, 1324 E. 13th av., Denver, Col. 8

YOUNG MAN, married, seeks permanent position with reliable concern; have had shipping and office experience; have good references and prefer the West. CHARLES JOSEPH LICHTNEKER, 1105 Amsterdam av., New York. 8

YOUNG MARRIED MAN (31) wishes position; 8 years in general office and accounting work, 3½ years handling all kinds real estate paper; will go anywhere; have A1 references. F. W. ELLIOTT, 444 So. Lincoln st., Denver, Col. 8

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

CHAMBERMAID, seamstress, in small family, by competent, tall domesticated English Protestant; speaks French; kindly, attentive, fond of children; lady's reference. MISS GAMMON, care, Mrs. Hennessy, 2376 8th av., New York. 8

PACIFIC COAST

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

GENERAL HOUSEWORK GIRL wanted in family of two; must be good cook; house has seven rooms. Telephone or apply to MRS. C. A. LOHE, Ft. Rosecrans, San Diego, Cal. 4

WANTED—Help in dressmaking shop for all-round work. MRS. S. THORNTON, 1219 Winfield st., Los Angeles, Cal.; Home phone 52318. 8

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

AGENT, sales, advertising or distributing agent for manufacturer in southern California; position wanted by man with A1 references. JOHN F. MORGAN, station A, Pasadena, Cal. 10

AM SEEKING business connection; 20 years' active business experience; understand salesmanship, accounting, possess executive ability, initiative; no preference as to location; opportunity to upbuild business desired. JUDSON H. CORNISH, 2026½ No. Boylston st., Seattle, Wash. 8

BOY (19) would like to learn trade, carpentering preferred; must have $1.50 per day to begin. SYDNEY HERBERT STOWELL, 3049 Oregon st., Los Angeles, Cal.; Home phone 41627. 8

FURNITURE and carpet salesman, single, 38, height 5ft. 8in., active, wants position; thoroughly experienced in the general routine of the business; $25 weekly. HARRY BURROWS, 824 Kearny st., San Francisco, Cal. 6

MANAGER, 25 years' experience banking and wholesale groceries; handle correspondence; desire position in Northwest, Oregon preferred. W. C. FROST, 703 W. Broadway, Muskogee, Okla. 6

OFFICE MANAGER-BOOKKEEPER—Young man with 10 years' experience, A1 references; would accept position with opportunity for advancement; western states preferred. W. F. BIGELOW, 2207 Sinto av., Spokane, Wash. 4

SALES, ADVERTISING or distributing agent for manufacturer in southern California; position wanted by man with A1 references. JOHN F. MORGAN, Station A, Pasadena, Cal. 3

WANTED POSTION by experienced and competent mechanical engineer, electrician and constructing superintendent; married; good references. Address J. R. ROMAN, Pateros, Wash. 3

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

COLORED WOMAN desires place in California, Los Angeles preferred; excellent cook and fine laundress; experienced, reliable and painstaking. Address MRS. LAURA GREY, 1514 Rush av., Houston, Tex. 8

DRESSMAKER, thoroughly experienced in first class work, tailored suits and evening gowns, wants employment. MRS. FRANK M. SIGSWORTH, 1523 Third av., N., Seattle, Wash. 4

DRESSMAKER, thoroughly experienced in first class work, tailored suits and evening gowns, wants employment. MRS. FRANK M. SIGSWORTH, 1523 Third av., N., Seattle, Wash. 10

SEAMSTRESS desires employment; experienced in mending, darning, embroidery and art needlework. MISS R. WERTHEIMER, 531 W. Ocean av., Long Beach, Cal.; Home phone 1366. 3

WANTED—By eastern woman, position in charge of apartment house or family hotel; experience with servants and managements; Los Angeles or Southern California. MRS. H. G. CLUNN, 690 Harvard blvd., Los Angeles. 3

YOUNG LADY stenographer with experience wants position. Write BESSIE WEIR, 1227 Riverside, Spokane, Wash. 8

YOUNG WOMAN who has traveled abroad desires position in home as companion or helper, or in store or office IVY HEDENBERGH, 1343 West 40th pl., Los Angeles, Cal.; phone 26439. 5

CANADA — FOREIGN

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

COMPANION and mother's help wanted on small prairie farm; must be fond of simple farm life and willing to help with children; bright disposition; references exchanged. MRS. WM. H. GOULD, Rose Vale Farm, Islay P. O., Alberta. 8

GERMAN GIRL wanted for housework; 4 adults; private family. MRS. T. YANOWSSKY, 254 Carlton st., Toronto, Can. 5

USEFUL HELP, small boarding house, average 16-18 guests; ordinary household duties, wait at table. MISS GUEST, Holmes View, Weston-Super-Mare, Eng. 8

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

CLERK, 25, desires employment of any kind, anywhere; excellent references and good education. ROBERT CAMPBELL, 574 Rutherglen rd., Glasgow, Scot. 3

SEED CRUSHING, ADVERTISER (56) requires situation; 25 years' experience, good references; was manager of one of largest oil and cake mills in the United Kingdom. ALBERT J. LAYBOURN, Edenfield, Hornsea, East Yorks, Eng. 8

SITUATION DESIRED as bookkeeper, forwarding clerk, or any position of trust; 30 years' experience. ALFRED SHEPPARD, Nr. High st., Keynsham, Bristol, England. 3

YOUNG GERMAN desires position of trust with family; can make himself generally useful; would like to travel; good references. WILLIAM NAUMANN, 12 Victoria st., Hendon, Lond. 8

YOUNG MAN, with 3 years' automobile experience, wants position on sales or demonstrating; can furnish reference as to character, ability, etc. A. C. SUTHERLAND, 232 11th st., N. W., Calgary, Alta., Canada. 3

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

ENGLISH LADY desires position as housekeeper or companion; will travel. AGNES PORTER, 11A Huskinson st., Liverpool, Eng. 3

GERMAN FINISHING GOVERNESS seeks reengagement; all English subjects; good linguist; first-class drawing and music; fond of children. MISS VON PETERSDORFF, 16 Wyndham pl., Bryanston sq., London, Eng. 3

MILLINER wishes work by day or week; ladies' own materials used, or hats remodeled; also ladies' and children's sewing. MISS E. R. STOKES, 1415 7th st., W., Calgary, Alberta, Can. 10

NURSERYMAID—Experienced, good references; age 40. EMILY PRICE, "Brynderwen," Camberley, Surrey, England. 8

SECRETARYSHIP required by lady; shorthand 100, typing 50, bookkeeping; specially qualified in English; 7 years' experience teaching in secondary schools. MISS ETHEL CLARKE, 35 St. Georges sq., London, S. W., Eng. 8

TWO FRIENDS desire positions as cook and tablemaid; will go anywhere; best of references. MISS M. GILBEY, 260 Bishop st., Montreal, Can.

Stock Market Fluctuations Are Somewhat Irregular Today

PRICES MOVE IN IRREGULAR COURSE TODAY

Much Uneasiness Is Manifested by Reason of Advent of the New Administration and Strain on Money Market

BOSTON HOLDS STEADY

Considerable irregularity prevailed in price movements in the New York market today. The tone was uneasy. There was a good deal of speculation regarding the attitude of President Wilson in his inaugural address, likewise as to the makeup of his cabinet and their attitude toward business and corporations. All of this, together with the strain on the money market, seemed to be reflected in security values today.

Prices at the opening of the New York market were mixed. Soon afterward the tendency was downward. The advances made by the New York traction issues were exceptions. The Interboroughs and Brooklyn Rapid Transit were in good demand. American Can was particularly weak.

The local market held fairly steady. New Haven again was a weak feature.

American Can opened unchanged at 34¼, declined to 32½ and recovered part of the loss before midday. Interborough preferred was up ⅜ at the opening at 62 and after improving sagged off. Brooklyn Rapid Transit opened up ½ at 91 and improved fractionally. Canadian Pacific opened off 1½ at 232, declined fractionally and rallied to the opening price.

On the local exchange Granby opened up ¼ at 62¾ and after declining ½ advanced to 64. United Fruit opened unchanged at 173, declined to 172 and improved fractionally. New Haven opened unchanged at 125¾ and declined more than 2 points. Calumet & Hecla opened up 5 points at 470 and advanced 5 points further before midday.

The general New York market turned weak in the early afternoon. The traction issues lost all their early gains and were selling well below the opening prices. Local stocks were heavier in sympathy.

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—Though no further reduction was made in the quotation for turpentine by New York operators yesterday, an easier undertone pervaded the local market in view of the continuance of relatively weak conditions in Savannah where first hands were still offering to sell the spirits at 42c ex-yard. A majority of local holders offered the spirits at 45½c but sold only meager jobbing lots at that figure.

Rosin—A moderate demand continues to be noted for the low and medium grades but there is a noteworthy absence of inquiry for the high grades including the K, M, N, windowglass and waterwhite descriptions which are being very strongly maintained at previous figures despite recent concessions in turpentine prices. The New York Commercial quotes:

Tar and pitch—Unceasing absorption of tar is still reported at $6@6.25 but pitch continues devoid of all except a small inquiry though available in the local market at $4.25@4.50.

WILMINGTON—Rosin steady, good $6.05, spirits steady, machine 41c. Tar firm at $2, turpentine steady. Hard at $3, soft $4; B $6.25.

LIVERPOOL—Turpentine spirits quiet at 32s 3d; rosin, common, steady at 15s 10½d.

LONDON—Turpentine steady at 31s 1½d; rosin, American standard, quiet at 16s; fine, steady at 20s.

SAVANNAH—Spirits firm at 41½c; sales 356, receipts 309, exports 267, stock 17,302. Rosin firm; sales 396, receipts 680, exports 791, stock 116,896. Prices: WW $7.65, WG $7.35, N $7.25, M $7.30, K $7.10, I $6.75, H $6.60, G $6.55, F $6.50, E $6.45, D $6.40, B $6.25.

THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Snow or rain tonight; Wednesday generally fair; somewhat colder; moderate variable winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Snow or rain tonight or Wednesday; somewhat colder Wednesday; moderate east winds.

Generally cloudy in districts east of the Mississippi and with light snow in the lake region and northern Ohio valley and southern New England. Light rain in the southern Ohio valley. The remainder of the country is clear to partially cloudy. The temperature is moderate throughout the country with the exception of zero and 14 degrees below in parts of Canada.

TEMPERATURE TODAY

8 a. m. ....35 | 12 noon 36

Average temperature yesterday, 30 1-6.

IN OTHER CITIES
(Maximum)

Washington	56	Portland, Me.	30
New York	42	Albany	34
Nantucket	48	Pittsburgh	46
Buffalo	30	Des Moines	42
Kansas City	52	Chicago	40
Philadelphia	48	Denver	48
Jacksonville	68	St. Louis	54
San Francisco	66		

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises	6:15	High water,
Sun sets	5:37	9 a.m., 9:45 p.m.
Length of day	11:22	

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m.:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Amalgamated	71⅝	71⅝	70⅝	70⅝
Am Can	34¼	34¼	32½	33
Am Can pf	123½	123½	123	123⅛
Am Car Fy	51¾	51¾	51½	51½
Am Coal Prod	87	87	87	87
Am Ice	25	25¼	25	25⅛
Am Linseed Oil pf	27½	27½	27½	27½
Am Loco	37	37	36¾	36¾
Am Smelting	70⅞	70⅞	70	70⅛
Am T & T	132½	132¾	132½	132¾
Am Woolen pf	79	79	79	79
Anaconda	37	37⅛	36¾	36¾
Atchison	102¾	102¾	102⅜	102½
Atchison pf	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
Baldwin Loco pf	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
Batopilas	1½	1½	1½	1½
Beth Steel	37½	37½	36½	36½
Beth Steel pf	67½	67½	66⅞	66⅞
B & O	101½	101⅝	101½	101⅝
B R T	91	91½	90	90½
Brooklyn Union	131¾	131¾	131¾	131¾
Brunswick	8⅜	8⅜	8¼	8¼
Ca Pacific	232	232¼	230¾	230¾
Ca Pacific 1st pd	226	226	225	225½
Cal Petrol	51¾	51¾	51	51
Cent Leather	28⅝	28⅝	28	28
Chi & Gt West	15	15	15	15
Chi M & St P	109⅝	109⅝	109	109
Chi & N'west	135¼	135¼	135¼	135¼
Chino	40⅜	40⅜	39¾	40
Ches & Ohio	75⅛	75⅛	74⅝	74¾
Col Fuel	35	35	35	35
Col Southern	27½	27½	27½	27½
Col Southern 1st pf	69	69	69	69
Con Gas	133½	133¾	133⅛	133¾
Corn Prod	10	10⅝	10	10⅝
Corn Prod pf	69	69	69	69
Del & Hudson	162	162	162	162
Denver pf	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛
Erie	28¼	28¼	27⅞	27⅞
Erie 1st pf	45	45	44½	44½
Gen Electric	139½	139½	139	139
Gen Motor pf	77	77	77	77
Goldfield Con	3	3	2⅞	2⅞
Goodrich	41⅝	44	41⅝	42½
Goodrich pf	98¾	99	98¾	99
Gt Nor pf	127¾	127¾	127¼	127¼
Gt Nor Ore	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
Gug Ex Co	47	47	47	47
Harvester of N J pf	112	112	112	112
Illinois Central	124	124	124	124
Inspiration	17¼	17¾	17¼	17¾
Inter-Met	18½	18¾	17⅝	18
Inter-Met pf	62	62⅝	60	60½
Int Paper pf	46½	46½	46½	46½
Kan City So	24¾	24½	24¾	24¾
Kan & Texas	25¾	26	25¾	25¾
Lake Erie & West pf	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
Lehigh Valley	157½	158	157½	157½
L & N	135	135½	134½	134⅝
Manhattan	131	131	131	131
May Co	75⅛	76⅛	75	75
Mex Petrol	71⅛	71½	70	70
Miami	23⅜	23½	23⅛	23⅛
M S M & S Ste M	135½	136	135½	136
Mo Pac	38¾	38¾	38⅜	38⅜
Nat Biscuit	117	117	117	117
Nat Enameling	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
Nevada Con	18	18⅜	18	18⅜
N Y Central	107	107⅛	107	107
N Y N H & H	125¼	125¼	123¼	123½
Nor Pac	117	117	116¼	116¼
Norf & West	105½	105½	105½	105½
Ont & West	31	31	31	31
Pac Mail	28½	28½	28⅜	28⅜
Pac T & T	37	37	37	37
Pennsylvania	120½	120½	119⅜	119⅝
Pitts Coal pf	88	88	88	88
Pressed Steel pf	98	98	98	98
Ray Con	19½	20	19⅛	19⅛
Reading	159	159	157¾	158
Reading 1st pf	90	90	90	90
Reading 2d pf	90½	90½	90½	90½
Republic Steel	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
Rock Island	22¾	22¾	22⅝	22⅝
Rock Island pf	39	39	38¾	38¾
Southern Pac	100⅝	100⅝	99¾	99¾
Southern Ry	26⅜	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝
St L & S F	15½	15½	15½	15½
Tenn Copper	38	38	38	38
Texas Co	114½	114½	114	114
Tex Pac L T	95	95	95	95
Third Av	37½	37½	36¾	36¾
Un B & P	6	6	5⅝	5¾
Un B & P pf	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛
Un Ry In	28	28	27½	27½
Un Ry In pf	52	52	52	52
Union Pac	154⅜	154⅜	153½	153⅝
Union Pac pf	85¼	85¼	85	85
U S Rubber	62¾	62⅞	61½	61¾
U S Rubber pf	106	106	106	106
U S Steel	62⅝	62⅝	61½	61⅝
U S Steel pf	108⅛	108¼	108⅛	108¼
Utah Cop	54⅝	54⅝	53⅝	53¾
Wabash pf	12½	12½	12½	12½
Westinghouse	70¼	70¼	70	70
W & L E	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
W & L E 2d pf	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
W & L E 1st pf	20½	20½	20½	20½
Woolworth	97½	97½	96½	96½
Woolworth pf	112	112	112	112

*Ex-dividend.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Boston Receipts

Today, 1898 tbs 120 bxs 133,058 lbs butter, 755 bxs cheese, 1806 cs eggs; 1912, 1680 tbs 1640 bxs 113,853 lbs butter, 24 bxs cheese, 4374 cs eggs.

New York Receipts

Today, 8799 pkgs butter, 3539 bxs cheese, 19,303 cs eggs; 1912, 8593 pkgs butter, 392 bxs cheese, 22,752 cs eggs.

Other Markets.

ST LOUIS, Mar 3—Egg mkt weak at 20c.

CHICAGO, Mar 3—Bttr firm, ex 36, No 1 pkg stk 20½, rcts 5411; eggs easier, 1sts 19½, ordinary 1sts 18 to 18½, rcts 13778.

Liverpool Cheese

Canadian, new white 63.6; new colored 65.

DAM NEARS COMPLETION

WHITE SALMON, Wash.—The Northwestern Electric is laying off men, retaining, for the finishing touches on the first unit of the White Salmon river dam a force of 650. The rotor, a piece of electrical machinery weighing 30 tons, for which special trucks had to be built for its transfer, has been placed, and other machinery is being put in.

BANK OF GERMANY REPORTS

BERLIN—Weekly statement Bank of Germany: Cash in hand decreased 71,131,000 marks.

UNDERTONE OF LONDON MARKET RATHER UNEVEN

Special Cable to the Monitor from Its European Bureau

LONDON—After opening firm markets closed dull with prices generally lower.

(By Boston Financial News)

LONDON—The markets at the end had a heavy tone and in some cases a somewhat ragged appearance was presented.

The continental demand for gold worked against a recovery in Consols and home rails were limp in connection with the reported formation of strike committees by the railway workers.

American railway shares finished irregular and below the best, influenced by the movement in New York. Canadian Pacific was easier.

Mexican railway issues firmer upon the earnings recorded. Foreigners and mines were heavy on bourse operations. There was no reflection in Chinese issues of the reported loan agreement.

(By Boston Financial News)

PARIS—Bourse closed heavy.

(By Boston Financial News)

BERLIN—Bourse was weaker at the close.

THE LONDON MARKET—CLOSE

		Advance
Consols, money	74	*⅛
do account	74¼	*⅛
Amalgamated	71	*½
Atchison	102⅞	⅛
Baltimore & Ohio	101⅜	*⅞
Canadian Pacific	231¾	*1¾
Chesapeake & Ohio	74⅞	*⅛
Chicago Great Western	14¾	*¼
St. Paul	110	⅛
Denver & Rio Grande	20⅞	..
Erie	28⅜	⅛
do 1st pref	44⅞	⅛
Illinois Central	123⅜	*⅛
Louisville & Nashville	134¼	*1¼
Kansas & Texas	25⅞	*⅛
New York Central	107	*½
Norfolk & Western	105¾	¼
Ontario & Western	30¾	¼
Pennsylvania	120¼	..
Reading	158	*⅜
Southern Railway	26⅜	*¼
Southern Pacific	100⅜	*⅛
Union Pacific	154	*⅝
United States Steel	62¼	*¼
Wabash	3⅞	..

*Decline.

DIVIDENDS

Guggenheim Exploration Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent.

Yukon Gold Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable March 31.

Philadelphia Traction Co., declared usual semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent, payable April 1, to holders of record March 10.

The Texas Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of $1.50 a share, payable March 31 to holders of record March 15.

Intercontinental Rubber declared regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on preferred, payable March 31 to stock of record March 21.

Canadian Westinghouse Co., Ltd., declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 3-4 per cent, payable April 10, to holders of record March 31.

The quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railway Company's preferred stock trust certificates will be paid April 1.

Buffalo General Electric Company declared usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on its common stock, payable March 31 to holders of record March 20.

Davis Mills of Fall River declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable March 22 to stockholders of record March 15. This is its usual rate.

The Standard Oilcloth Company declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on its preferred stock and a dividend of ¾ per cent on its common stock, payable March 31.

The usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Company will be paid April 1 to holders of record March 17.

The quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company's preferred stock trust certificates will be paid April 1. Books close March 17 and reopen April 2.

The American Car & Foundry Co. has declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1¾ per cent on its preferred and ½ of 1 per cent on its common stock, payable April 1 to holders of record March 11.

The Chicago Junction Railway & Union Stock Yards Company has declared the usual quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent on its preferred and 2 per cent on its common stock, payable April 1 to holders of record March 12.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK RECEIPTS

CHICAGO—Live stock receipts at Chicago last week amounted to 315,344 head, a decrease of 3282 head, and as compared with a year ago fell off 48,044 head. Arrivals of hogs increased 467 head for the week but were 23,786 head under the same period last year. Deliveries of cattle increased 1914 head over those of the preceding week and were 4932 head heavier than the corresponding week one year ago. Sheep receipts showed a loss of 5663 head for the week and 29,090 head for the year.

The following comparative table gives the receipts in detail for the week ended March 1:

	Last wk	Prev wk	Last yr
Hogs	181,263	180,796	205,049
Cattle	51,736	49,822	46,904
Sheep	82,345	88,008	111,435
Total	315,344	318,626	363,388

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—The following are the transactions of the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m. today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Adventure	4	4⅛	4	4
Algomah	2	2	1½	1½
Allouez	38	38	38	38
Amalgamated	71⅝	71⅝	70¾	70¾
Am Ag Chem	52½	52¾	52½	52½
Am Ag Chem pf	97¾	97¾	97¼	97¼
Amoskeag	71	71	71	71
Amoskeag pf	98½	98½	98½	98½
Am Pneumatic	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
Am Pneumatic pf	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
Am Sugar	115¼	115¼	114⅞	114⅞
Am Sugar pf	114⅞	115	114⅞	114⅞
American Tel	133	133⅛	132¾	133
Am Woolen pf	78½	78½	78¼	78½
Am Zinc	30¼	30⅜	29⅞	30
Anaconda	37¼	37¼	37	37⅛
Ariz Com	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
Atl Gulf & W I pf	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
Boston & Albany	209½	210	209½	210
Boston & Corbin	6½	6⅝	6½	6½
Boston Elevated	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾
Boston & Lowell	203	203	203	203
Boston & Maine	90	90	89⅜	89⅜
Butte & Balaklava	3	3	3	3
Butte & Sup	32½	32¾	32⅛	32⅛
Calumet & Ariz	64¼	64¼	63¾	64
Calumet & Hecla	470	475	470	470
Centennial	15½	15½	15½	15½
Chino	40	40	40	40
Copper Range	47	47	46	46½
East Butte	13¼	13¾	13¼	13¼
Edison Elec	279	280	279	280
Edison rcts full pd	277	277	277	277
Franklin	7½	7½	6⅞	7
Ga Ry & Elec pf	84	84	84	84
General Elec	139½	139½	139	139
Giroux	3 1/16	3 1/16	3	3
Granby	62¾	64	62¼	62½
Greene-Cananea	8⅜	8⅜	8¼	8¼
Hancock	19½	19½	18½	18½
Indiana	14	14	13¾	14
Isle Royale	25¾	25¾	25	25
Lake Copper	17¼	17¼	16½	16½
La Salle	4½	4½	4½	4½
Maine Central	107	109½	107	109½
Mason Valley	8½	8½	8½	8½
Mass	4¾	4¾	4½	4½
Mass Gas	90	90	90	90
Mass Gas pf	93	93	93	93
Mayflower	10⅜	10½	9½	9½
Mexican pf	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
Mohawk	51	51	51	51
Nevada Cons	18	18⅜	18	18⅜
New England Tel	153	153	153	153
N Y N H & H	125¾	125¾	123½	124
Nipissing	8⅞	8⅞	8½	8½
North Butte	28¼	28⅜	27⅞	28
North Lake	2	2⅛	2	2⅛
Ojibway	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
Old Colony	174	174	174	174
Old Colony Mining	6	6	5¾	5¾
Old Dominion	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾
Osceola	90	90	90	90
Pond Creek Coal	23½	23⅝	23½	23⅝
Pullman	159½	159½	159½	159½
Quincy	69	69	69	69
Ray Cons	19⅛	19½	19	19
Reece Folding Mac	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
Santa Fe	2	2	2	2
Shannon	11½	11½	11¼	11¼
Shattuck & Ariz	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼
St Mary's	39¾	39¾	39½	39½
Sup & Boston	4	4 1/16	3½	3⅝
Superior	30	30½	30	30½
Swift & Co	107	107¼	106⅞	107
Tamarack	30¾	30¾	30	30
Trinity	4¾	4¾	4½	4½
Tuolumne	3	3	3	3
United Fruit	173	173	171¾	171¾
Uni Shoe Mac	50	50	50	50
Uni Shoe Mac pf	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
U S Smelting	40¼	40⅜	40	40
U S Smelting pf	48½	48½	48¼	48¼
U S Steel	62½	62½	61⅝	61⅝
Utah Cons	10¼	10¼	10	10
Utah Copper	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜
West End com	78¼	78¼	78⅛	78¼
Winona	3	3	2¾	2¾
Wolverine	69	69	67	67
Wyandot	1	1	1	1

BONDS

	High	Low	Last
Am Agri Chem 5s	100½	100½	100½
Am Tel & Tel 4s	87⅜	87¼	87⅜
Am T & T con 4½s fl pd	103¼	103⅛	103⅛
C B & Q jt 4s	94¾	94¾	94¾

BOSTON CURB

	High	Low	Last
Alaska Gold	13⅞	13¾	13⅞
Amalgamated Nevada	1½c	1½c	1½c
Bay State Gas	21c	20c	21c
Boston Ely	70c	69c	70c
Butte Central	8⅛	7 15/16	7 15/16
Calaveras	3⅛	3	3⅛
Corbin	72c	72c	72c
Crown Reserve	4	4	4
Davis Daly	1 5/16	1¼	1 5/16
Ely Consolidated	14c	14c	14c
First National Copper	2 3/16	2 3/16	2 3/16
Girard	99c	99c	99c
Goldfield Consolidated	2 15/16	2⅞	2⅞
Houghton	6	4⅞	5
La Rose	2 15/16	2⅞	2 15/16
Lion Hill	79c	78c	78c
Majestic	49c	48c	49c
Mexican Metals	1 7/16	1 5/16	1 5/16
Nevada Douglas	2 11/16	2⅝	2⅝
South Lake	8	8	8
Utah Metals	1	1	1

CHICAGO STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
American Can	33½	34
Booth Fisheries	65	67
do pref	85	86
Commonwealth Edison	141	142
Chicago Title & Trust	205	210
Chicago Union Carbide	188	188½
Chicago Pneumatic Tool	49½	50
Chicago Railways No. 1	92	94
do No. 2	24	24½
do No. 3	6½	7½
do No. 4	3½	4½
Diamond Match	104¼	105
Illinois Brick	70¼	71¼
Chicago Elevated	28	35
do pref	88½	94
National Carbon	118¼	120
do pref	115	116
Quaker Oats	265	275
do pref	106½	107½
American Shipbuilding	50	53
do pref	100	101
Sears, Roebuck Co	198½	199
do pref	123	123½
United Box Board	1⅛	1¾
Wester Stone Co	11	13

EQUIPMENT PURCHASES

NEW YORK—Baltimore & Ohio ordered 10 locomotives from American Locomotive Company, making 100 engines bought by that road in about a week. Kansas City Southern has ordered four switching engines from American Locomotive Company.

NEW YORK METAL MARKET

NEW YORK—Metal market dull. Copper unchanged. Tin advanced about ¼c. Quotations are: Copper—Spot to May 14⅜@14¾, lead 4.25@4.35, spelter 6.15@6.25, tin 47.75@48.25.

STANDING OF THE CLEARING HOUSE BANKS OF BOSTON

The individual reserve standing of local national banks, members of the Boston clearing house, at present and a week ago, is presented in the table below. In addition to the legal reserve carried here and in New York (one-half may stand in the form of deposits with the New York correspondent banks), we compute what may be called actual reserve at present, as indicated by the excess reserve in New York. The excess of deposits with New York reserve agents over the amount which may be counted as half of the legal reserve is here counted part of reserve instead of simply an offset to deposit liabilities, as is done in figuring legal reserve.

The excess or actual reserve over 25 per cent denotes the amount which might be deducted from the total reserve in both cities, Boston and New York, and still leave the legal reserve intact.

No reserve is computed against government deposits. The table follows:

	Legal Mar. 1	Legal Feb. 21	Actual Mar. 1
Union	25.8%	25.9%	25.8%
Old Boston	26.0	24.9	31.4
New England	29.4	20.2	29.4
Fourth Atlantic	23.9	24.4	25.2
Merchants	24.2	25.2	27.1
Second	27.7	24.8	27.7
Shawmut	26.1	24.5	32.2
Commerce	25.1	25.4	29.2
Webster & Atlas	25.0	24.8	27.0
Boylston	25.5	25.0	27.3
First	26.1	25.7	29.1
Security	27.7	26.1	33.5
Winthrop	26.9	27.0	27.3
Commercial	27.6	26.1	30.5
Average	25.9	25.1	29.3

Average legal reserve is 8 per cent higher and average actual reserve is 1.0 per cent higher than a week ago. Nine of the 14 banks are stronger than last week in legal reserve and 9 in actual reserve. Two banks are below the 25 per cent legal reserve, against six below last week.

PRODUCE

Arrivals

Str Gloucester, from Norfolk, has 150 bxs oranges.

Str Herman Winter, from New York, brought 692 bxs grapefruit, 414 bxs oranges, 40 bxs lemons, 55 bags cocoanuts, 50 bxs raisins, 29 bags figs, 50 bxs dates, 50 bags peanuts, 19 cts pineapples, 1392 bxs 15 bbls macaroni.

Str James S. Whitney, from New York, brought 110 bxs grapefruit, 165 bxs oranges, 200 bxs lemons, 862 bxs macaroni.

PROVISIONS

Boston Receipts

Apples 2869 bbls, strawberries 313 cts, cranberries 73 bbls, Florida oranges 2245 bxs, California oranges 3694 bxs, lemons 245 bxs, cocoanuts 55 bags, pineapples 19 cts, raisins 50 bxs, figs 29 pkgs, dates 50 bxs, peanuts 50 bags, potatoes 34,005 bu, onions 2490 bu.

Boston Poultry Receipts

Today 1152 pkgs; last year 1429 pkgs.

Boston Prices

Flour—Spring patents $4.80@5.10, winter patents $5.30@5.60, Kansas in sacks $4.20@4.70, winter straights $5.10@5.30, winter clears $4.70@5.10, spring clears in sacks $3.75@4.10.

Millfeed—Spring bran $22.50@23, winter bran $23.50@24, red dog $29, middlings $23@27.50, cottonseed meal $30.75 mixed feed $24.25@27.

Corn—Spot No. 2 yellow 60c, No.3 yellow 59c, yellow 58½c, ship No. 2 yellow 59½@60c, No. 3 yellow 58½@59c.

Hay—No. 1 $21@21.50, No. 2 $18.50@19, No. 3 $15@15.50, stock $13@13.50.

Straw—Oat $13, rye $20@20.50.

Oats—Spot No. 1 clipped white 41½c, No. 2 clipped white 40½c, No. 3 clipped white 40c, ship fancy 40 lbs 41@41½c, fancy 38 lbs 40½@41c, reg 38 lbs 40@40½c, 36 lbs 39½@40c.

Eggs—Fancy nearby henneries 26@27c, eastern extra 24@25c, western best 23@24c.

Butter—Northern creamery 35½@36c western best 35@35½c.

Beans—Pea choice per bu $2.50@2.55, California small white $3.30@3.35; yellow eyes best $2.50@2.60, red kidneys $2.75.

Cornmeal—Bag meal $1.13@1.14, granulated $3.45, bolted $3.40.

Lard—Pure, in tierces, 12⅜c; rendered, 14⅜c; loose, raw leaf, 13c.

Onions—Native, per bu box, 65@75c; Connecticut valley, per 100-lb bag 60@75c; Spanish, per case, $2.10@2.35; Ohio, per 100-lb bag, 50@75c.

Potatoes—Maine, 2-bu bag, $1.25@1.35; sweet potatoes, Jersey, per bskt, $1@1.15.

Apples—Per bbl, $1.50@3.50.

Fruit—Cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl $9@10 (late varities); per crate, $3@3.50.

Sugar—American Sugar Refining Company's net quotation: Crystal dominoes, 7.10c; eagle tablets, 5.90c; cubes, 4.85c; XXXX powdered, 4.65c; granulated, fine, bbls and 100-lb bags, 4.50c; granulated, 5-lb bags and under 4.55@4.80c; diamond A, 4.50c; Ontario A, 4.30c; Empire A, 4.25c; extra C's, 4@4.20c; yellow C's 3.75@3.85c.

Sugar—Wholesale grocery prices: Granulated fine, bbls and 100-lb bags, 4.65; granulated, 25-lb bags and under, 4.65@4.90.

WINNIPEG ELECTRIC RAILWAY

NEW YORK—Winnipeg Electric Railway Company reports for year ended Dec. 31: Gross earnings $3,765,384, decline $64,366; net earnings $1,761,236, decline $167,546; surplus $474,463, increase $53,889; total surplus $2,091,236, increase $474,463.

NEW YORK BONDS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions in bonds on the New York stock exchange, giving the high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m. today:

	High	Low	Last
Am S & Re 6s	104¾	104⅝	104⅝
Am T & T rcts full pd	103¼	103¼	103¼
Atch aj 4s	87½	87½	87½
Atch 4s	97⅛	97	97
Atch cv 4s 1860	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞
Atch cv 4s	102¼	102¼	102¼
Atl C L clt	90¾	90¾	90¾
Balt & Ohio 4s	96⅜	96⅛	96⅛
B & O 3½s	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛
Balt & Ohio cv wi	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
Beth Steel 5s	95¼	95¼	95¼
Beth Steel fd	85¼	85¼	85¼
Brooklyn 4s	90¾	89½	89½
Brooklyn 5s	102½	102½	102½
Central Pac 1sts	94½	94½	94½
Central Pacific 6s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
Ches & Ohio cv	90½	90½	90½
C B & Q 4s	94⅞	94¾	94¾
C B & Q Ill 3½s	84¼	84¼	84¼
Chi R I & P c 4s	63⅝	63½	63½
Chino 6s	164	164	164
Col Southern 4s	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
Corn Prod 4s	63¾	63¾	63¾
Denver fd 5s	81½	81½	81½
Detroit Edison	101¼	101¼	101¼
Erie gen lien	75¼	75¼	75¼
Inspiration rcts 3 pd	102½	102¼	102¼
Inter Met 4½s	80	79⅝	79⅝
Lake Shore 4s	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜
Lake Shore 4s 1931	91	91	91
L & N 4s	96¼	96¼	96¼
L & N 7s	121⅛	121⅛	121⅛
M K & T 1sts	106½	106½	106½
Missouri Pac 5s 1917	99½	99½	99½
Nat Tube 5s	98	98	98
N Y Cent 4s	89½	89½	89½
N Y City 4¼s	99⅞	99¾	99¾
N Y City 4½s 1917	101½	101½	101½
N Y City 4½s	104	104	104
N Y Ry 4s	77	76⅞	77
N Y Ry 5s	59	58⅝	58⅝
N Y Tel 4½s	97⅜	97⅛	97⅜
N Y N H & H 6s	121⅞	121⅞	121⅞
Notf & West 4s	96½	96½	96½
Norf & West 4½s wi	104	104	104
Nor Pac 3s	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞
Nor Pac 4s	97¼	97	97
Omaha 5s	101¼	101	101
Ont & West 4s	91	91	91
Penn cv	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
Peoples Gas 5s	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
Pub Serv of NJ 5s	92¼	92¼	92¼
Reading 4s	96½	96¼	96½
Republic S 5s 1940	91½	91½	91½
Rock Island fd	87⅛	87	87
Ry S Spring 5s	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
Seaboard A L ad	71	71	71
Southern Pac fd	93	93	93
Southern Pac cv	90⅜	90¼	90¼
Southern Pac 4s	94¾	94¾	94¾
Southern Ry 4s	78	77⅞	77⅞
St L & S F fd	75½	75½	75½
St L & S F gl	79½	79½	79½
St Paul cv 4½s wi	103	102½	102½
St Paul cv	103	103	103
Texas Co cv	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
Third Ave 5s aj	73½	73½	73½
Third Ave 4s	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝
Toledo 4s	56	56	56
Union Pac 4s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
Union Pac cv	94¾	94½	94⅝
U S Realty 5s	86	86	86
U S Rubber 6s	102½	102½	102½
U S Steel 5s	100⅝	100½	100½
Wabash 4s	61⅞	61½	61½
West Shore 4s	98⅛	98	98
Weestrn Union 4s	82	82	82
Wis Cent R 4½s	97¼	97	97¼

GOVERNMENT BONDS

	Opening Bid.	Opening Asked.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.
2s registered	100⅝	101	100⅝	101
do coupon	100⅝	101⅜	100⅝	101⅝
3s registered	102½	103¼	102½	103¼
do coupon	102½	103	102½	103¼
4s registered	113½	114	113½	114
do coupon	113⅞	114⅜	113⅞	114⅜
Panama 2s	100⅝	101	100⅝	101
Panama 1938	100⅝	101	100⅝	101

ERIE IS DOING BEST BUSINESS IN ITS HISTORY

NEW YORK—Erie is doing the heaviest business in its history. In January gross revenues increased $614,000 or 14.6 per cent. From July 1 to Feb. 14 gross gain was $3,485,000 or 9.6 per cent.

Merchandise traffic revenues in two weeks of February were $87,000 ahead of same weeks in January, 1912. Coal traffic revenue in these two weeks was the heaviest of any corresponding period except in 1910. Comparisons of principal revenue sources for the first two weeks of February of the past six years follow:

	Mdse.	Coal	Pass.
1913	$807,000	$541,000	$234,000
1912	720,000	529,000	212,000
1911	592,000	484,000	216,000
1910	536,000	546,000	198,000
1909	526,000	443,000	187,000
1908	539,000	409,000	200,000

There are several reasons for this continuance of heavy traffic, among which are the open winter and favorable operating weather, a fair volume of trade and constantly increasing ability of Erie to secure and carry traffic. In spite of large amount of improvement work under way over a large part of its line there has been little interruption to free movement of traffic.

All of 300 automobile cars ordered last summer have been received and placed in service. The same can be said of 65 Mikado freight locomotives, of five Pacific type passenger locomotives, 500 coke cars and 500 steel underframe box cars. Of another order of 1000 steel underframe box cars, 733 have to date been delivered and placed in service. The company has recently ordered 10 fast freight locomotives of the Pacific type, 10 Pacific type passenger locomotives and 25 steel underframe express cars.

In the meantime the open weather all this winter has necessitated no substantial letup in construction. In the six months ended Dec. 31 Pennsylvania's carrying costs represented 34.5 per cent of gross, New York Central's 34.6 per cent and Baltimore & Ohio's 34.6 per cent. Erie's transportation costs were 33.6 per cent of gross.

A GOOD REPORT ISSUED TODAY BY WOOLEN CO.

Volume of Business for Last Year Showed Marked Improvement Over Previous Twelve Months —Affairs of Company in Shape

STATEMENT IN DETAIL

The American Woolen Company issues its fourteenth annual report covering the year ended Dec. 31, 1912. It shows earnings of 9.3 per cent for the preferred stock. The following comparison of income account and balance sheet is made:

INCOME ACCOUNT

	1912	1911
*Net profits	$3,722,987	$3,225,916
7% on pref stock	2,800,000	2,800,000
Depreciation	504,734	...
Balance	418,253	425,916
Prev sur	11,597,371	11,171,454
Total sur	12,015,624	11,597,370

BALANCE SHEET

Assets		
Cash	$1,056,132	$1,211,309
Balls and accts rec	17,476,669	15,265,754
Raw mat & sup	18,762,805	15,469,315
Plants	44,657,362	44,343,120
Cap stk Ayer Mills	599,300	599,300
Total	82,552,270	76,888,801
Liabilities:		
Bank loans	7,665,200	3,962,400
Vouch and accts	2,288,112	745,696
Common stock	20,000,000	20,000,000
Pfd stock	40,000,000	40,000,000
Accrued div on pref	583,333	583,333
Surplus	12,015,624	11,597,371
Total	82,552,270	76,888,801

*Gross sales have not been reported since 1908.

President William M. Wood in report to stockholders says:

The year 1912 showed a marked improvement over 1911 in the volume of the company's business. Persistent tariff agitation and the resulting uncertainty from 1910 onward had so reduced the output of domestic mills that any surplus of woolen goods had disappeared, and the distinctive feature of 1912, especially the later months of the year, was an eager demand for fabrics for immediate consumption. This influence helped to offset the harm that might be done by the renewed effort in Congress to force an extreme reduction of the protective tariff—an effort which was again met in August by the veto of the President. For the remainder of the year business was decidedly active and encouraging.

The presidential veto seemed to loose the bonds of doubt that hampered business in the minds of our custamers, and an unprecedented expansion of business was the immediate result in the period between August and December, concentrating in the last weeks of the year a business that would naturally have been distributed over the entire season. The increase in indebtedness shown in the treasurer's report is due to the requirements of this extraordinary expansion in the voume of business during the final months of the year. Because of this increased volume of business, earnings have proved to be about $500,000 greater than in 1911. Engagements of wool have been made to meet the anticipated requirements of the company during the coming season.

The year closed with the affairs of the company in excellent condition. All the plants, mill fixtures and investments valued at $44,657,362.13, as stated in the treasurer's report, are entirely owned by the American Woolen Company, and are free from bonds or mortgages of any kind. All the plants of the company are fully protected by insurance. The regular dividend of 7 per cent on the preferred stock has been amply earned and the surplus is augmenting. It is our belief that the company is now as well prepared to meet any possible contingency as the most careful forecasting of the future could anticipate.

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK—Opening cotton: March 12.35; May 12.08; June 11.98 bid; July 11.98; Aug. offered 11.90; Sept. 11.60 bid; Oct. 11.57; Dec. 11.57. Market steady, 5 to 7 points higher.

LIVERPOOL—Spot cotton dull; prices steady. Middlings 6.86d., up 4 points. Sales estimated 6000 bales, receipts 13,000, including 9600 American. Futures opened steady, 1½ to 3 up. At 12:30 p. m. quiet and steady, 3 to 4 up from previous closing: March-April 6.60; May-June 6.60; July-Aug. 6.54½.

BOSTON CURB

NEW YORK—Curb market strong: Manhattan Transit 1¾@1⅞, Standard Oil, New Jersey, 372@374; Braden 8⅞@9, Mexican Lead 2⅞@3½, Kerr Lake 3⅛@3 3-16, Greene Cananea 8⅛@8½, Wettlaufer 13@15c.

MORTGAGE LOANS IN Winnipeg and Western Canada

Correspondence solicited with corporations or individuals having money to loan on first mortgages on improved real estate. From six to eight per cent. Excellent security, conservative valuations; perfect titles; carefully prepared mortgages by experienced lawyers.

If interested, write today for full particulars stating the amount you have to invest and the date your funds will be available.

WILLIAM GRASSIE, Financial Broker, P. O. Box 645, WINNIPEG, CANADA.

References: Bank of Toronto, Winnipeg, or Dun's or Bradstreet's.

Shoe and Leather Industry British Loans in Abundance

CONSERVATIVE OPERATIONS CHARACTERIZE SHOE TRADE

New Orders Now Smaller in Volume Than Production of the Factories Although Prices Continue Strong for Both Footwear and Leather

It is quite evident that the larger shoe buyers, and others for that matter, are either expecting that the political situation may develop changes injurious to present mercantile conditions, or that discretion is the safer policy to pursue, as they continue to operate in that same degree of moderation, which has featured trading since the year began.

The shoe factories are now producing more than the receipts of orders amount to, so the reserves are being diminished.

Notwithstanding these facts the leather market on most grades, is short and firm while the tanners' attitude is potential, and cautious. The output being below normal gives producers the control which they exercise not only in terms and values but are able to dictate minor affairs of a contract.

From the viewpoint of a shoe buyer a general retrenching of business must depress the shoe market, but though it is true that future needs are yet to be anticipated and manufacturers are striving to arouse activity, prices of men's medium grades of vici, gun metal, tan, calf and side leather shoes have been advanced from 2½ to 10 cents per pair since the sampling season closed. furthermore, a canvas of the entire market the past week showed a firmness of values remarkable in the circumstances, and it is certainly at variance with similar conditions of the past and controverts the old claim that supply and demand regulate prices.

Manufacturers would strain a point to prevent a production below the cost estimates, so when it is seen approaching such undesirable figures, and they hold their prices strong in the face of proffered business, it is significant that the minimum profit has reached a limit which forbids concessions, and though a certain amount of trade is essential, the fact that they will not obtain activity by purchase gives the strongest proof that prices are not weakening under the present dull spell.

It is difficult to report the actual status of the shoe business, for where there are so many factories a wide difference is found in their activity, but the average statements show a liberal production at present.

While orders for men's fine shoes are few, the business booked for spring and summer goods is sufficient to create a reserve which will last the factories until those for fall and winter begin to come in. The medium grades of stylish street shoes are in fairly good request. These factories vary some in their capacity output, still there is no complaining and all express satisfaction with the season's business. Prices are very firm on both of these grades, future prospects indicating higher figures.

Workingmen's heavy serviceable footwear from the lower to the upper grades is held at figures so strong and positive that concessions are plainly out of the question. The elk leather shoe leads in the better grades, but it is in short supply so chrome is frequently substituted. Manufacturers are forcing their plants to meet the demand and this condition exists in all grades.

Boys' and youths' strong shoes are not very active. Prices seem to conflict with the buyers' view of values, so orders are for immediate use, consequently ordinary in size. However, though this lack of business is felt the terms are rigid and offers of large orders below present rates fail to make any impression.

Ladies' footwear is having a steady income of business though orders average small. There is a growing demand for vici kid goods in both high and low cuts. Patent calf shoes are easy sellers and the same may be said of gun metal. Fabrics have become almost obsolete. There are, however, lines of low, high and extra high leather goods of the most brilliant hue, all one color, then again mingled so as to harmonize and the effect is gaudy in the extreme. These particular creations are largely confined to the middle grades, and are seldom found in the high priced lines. Prices are a little in advance of January values.

Misses' and children's shoes are reasonably active, the factory output making but a slight impression upon the reserve. The better grades are moving steadily and orders call for early shipments. The trading in low priced lines is sluggish and factories are running within their capacity.

The leather market shows no change. Hides are held firmly at last week's quotations. The finished output has not increased and stocks are low with offals well sold up. An analysis of the situation by a most conservative dealer failed to find a weak spot in the raw material market which is where a decline in value must first appear.

The sales of hemlock sole leather were good the past week and at top prices. The lots were not large, buyers coming when necessity requires instead of on what were once termed market days, therefore the aggregate differs but little from what it used to be. The cable business was fair only. The foreign department depends upon cable orders now, as buyers will postpone their visits until after Easter.

Union sole leather maintains the strong position it has held for the past six months. This stock is in short supply and a sudden activity in the shoe trade might cause an advance. Sole cutters are buying quite freely which is an example of confidence in the present rates.

Oak leather is a scarce commodity in this market and is rarely shipped to consignees from here—from tannery to consumers seeming to be a fixed rule.

Calfskins are moving in a moderate way. There is no life or snap in the trading, and this feature is prominent in all grades. Tans are in fair demand, regardless of the expected diminution of the call for tanned calf goods.

Side upper leather sales showed an improvement over the previous week. Elk is in good request, but the supply is low, with little prospect of an early change, therefore chrome is benefited. Prices are firm.

To properly report the split market is only to repeat what has been written for the past year. As long as the supply continues short of the demand conditions are not apt to change. Flexibles are ordered ahead and shoe splits as well. With these existing circumstances it is plain to see that it is a sellers' market.

The improvement noticed in the call for patent leather is exceeding expectations. There has been considerable demand for the lighter weights for some time, but it has recently extended into the medium heavy weights, and the entire patent leather market is quite active. Patent can is sold up. Receipts applied to orders and japanners are forcing the output to the fullest extent. The foreign demand is also of some importance.

The sale of glazed kid footwear is no longer tempered with force. The gradual increase of the demand is natural and substantial, which fact is manifested by the growth of kid consumption. The buyers have extended their operations into the better grades and dealers state that the entire line from the cheapest to the finest skins are receiving attention. The foreign call is a notable factor and liberal shipments abroad are of frequent occurrence. Raw stock still rules strong, therefore glazed kid prices keep pace with it.

BELL TELEPHONE OF CANADA GAINS

MONTREAL—The annual report of the Bell Telephone Company of Canada showed a surplus after fixed charges operating expenses and dividends, amounting to $449,133, against $425,835 last year, in spite of the heavy increase both in fixed charges and in dividends as the result of the bond and stock issues of the year. The stock is now $15,000,000 and the net profits before dividends amounted to 12½ per cent on that figure. The sum of $429,190 was left unappropriated, from which however, there will presumably be appropriations for the various reserve funds, which last year took $235,000.

The shareholders authorized the issue of $3,750,000 of bonds and debentures as the directors should deem advisable; the president stated that no immediate issue was contemplated.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

FRISCO LINES—JANUARY		
St. Louis & San Francisco		
January—		Increase
Oper revenue	$3,802,378	$465,102
Oper income	1,005,686	328,789
From July 1—		
Oper revenue	28,002,691	2,467,794
Oper income	8,444,702	1,073,658
Chicago & Eastern Illinois		
Oper revenue	$1,364,202	$137,994
Oper income	263,351	75,600
From July 1—		
Oper revenue	9,768,282	386,848
Oper income	2,165,583	*205,886
Total		
Oper revenue	$5,166,580	$603,077
Oper income	1,359,037	404,399
From July 1—		
Oper revenue	37,770,373	2,854,442
Net oper revenue	91,729	2,798
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE		
January—		
Oper revenue	506,083	$23,097
Net oper revenue	91,729	2,709
From July 1—		
Oper revenue	4,172,272	314,527
Net oper revenue	1,202,511	79,785
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS		
January—		
Oper rev	$2,657,548	$401,202
Net op rev	694,915	205,976
Total net rev	689426	204,389
Oper income	586,618	179,389
From July 1 to Jan. 31—		
Oper rev	20,281,835	2,470,917
Net op rev	7,603,382	2,211,224
Total net rev	6,965,998	2,190,545
Oper income	6,200,547	2,053,314
CHICAGO & ALTON		
January—		
Oper rev	$1,238,969	$173,603
Net op rev	59,108	*67,313
Deficit	67,289	115,550
From July 1—		
Oper rev	9,443,854	502,754
Net op rev	1,903,092	*251,505
Balance	1,288,348	*261,890
CUBA		
January—		
Gross earnings	$460,322	$91,851
Surplus	185,308	58,178
From July 1—		
Gross earnings	2,400,274	458,137
Surplus	607,939	157,246
DENVER & RIO GRANDE		
Fourth week Feb.	$422,000	*$14,700
Month Feb.	1,688,200	101,800
From July 1	16,810,000	1,078,800
DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY		
Second week Feb.	$211,886	$36,385
From Jan 1	1,404,252	251,235
January—		
Gross earnings	$984,607	$161,321
Total income	327,579	33,174
Surplus	149,009	36,277

*Decrease.

GEORGE W. HELME CO.'S YEAR

NEW YORK—The George W. Helme Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31 last, net earnings of $1,075,132 and a surplus of $550,727. The retiring directors were reelected.

BIG COTTON ACREAGE IS INDICATED

Advices from all sections of the cotton belt are to the effect that preparations on an extensive scale are being made for the new crop. In many states farm work is much further advanced than at this time last year, as a result of favorable weather conditions and sales of plantation supplies, fertilizer and livestock are of record-breaking proportions.

Indications point to a record acreage to be planted to cotton this year. Large fertilizer sales are a fair indication of this. The selling season in the South is more than half finished, and it looks as if 300,000 to 400,000 tons more of fertilizer would be consumed in that section than last year. In the 1912 season there was a disposition to restrict acreage, owing to unsatisfactory prices for cotton following the 16,000,000 bale crop of 1911. Consumption of cotton during the past year, however, has been on an unprecedented scale, prices for the staple have been well sustained, and planters are consequently encouraged to renewed effort.

The recent decline in prices of cotton "futures" was followed by a general weakening of spot prices in the South, but they have been holding firm at the lower level during the past few days. Along the latter part of December and up to the middle of January there were a good many "distressed" lots of cotton held all over the belt. While the bulk of these have probably since been sold, there are still many large holdings upon which owners will have to take a loss. The time is drawing near for banks to finance planting of the new crop, and this will call for a release of funds tied up in old cotton.

PROFITS OF THE INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY

American newsprint manufacturers have through a recent treasury ruling been saved a heavy influx of 1000 tons of duty-free Canadian paper daily. This ruling of the treasury department related to papers made from crown lands in the province of Quebec which normally under the strict terms of the reciprocity bill would have come into this country free of duty. The effect of this relief, while not instantly apparent in prices for newsprint, has undoubtedly saved all of the large producers from a considerable sacrifice of net earnings.

The price of newsprint today is about 2.15 cents per pound. International Paper has averaged somewhat better than for its 1913 contracts, which were mostly renewed before the end of December, when paper was still 2.20 and 2.25 cents per pound. Probably the big company will come close to a 2.20-cent average this year.

There is now coming into the United States from Canada a total of about 100,000 tons of newsprint yearly, so that the prospect of a 300,000-ton increase on top of this meant a most serious situation.

International Paper itself produces and sells yearly a total of 525,000 tons of paper. The prospective Canadian invasion, therefore, amounted to 60 per cent of the American company's total output.

International Paper for its fiscal year to Dec. 31 last showed a dividend balance for the $22,406,000 preferred of but 5.3 per cent. As a matter of fact, the actual earnings were between $600,000 and $800,000 better than those disclosed, or say 8 per cent to 9 per cent on the preferred. This was because the management felt that the best interests of the property would be conserved by turning back into plant and working capital as large a portion of surplus as possible.

INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT

Interborough Rapid Transit is one of the few illustrations of a traction system with such large gross earnings that the natural gain of traffic for 28 days of February was not great enough to offset the loss of one day.

On a day-to-day comparison Interborough gained last month nearly $2400 per day, or only slightly less than the $2450 daily increase for January. This was an increase in the 28 days of about $67,000. The loss of the extra day, however, reduced this gain to an actual comparative decline for the full month of about $35,000.

In the eight months, however, Interborough gross is $925,000 ahead of last year, and the full 12 months in all probability will make one of the most satisfactory gains in several years.

SEARS-ROEBUCK SHARES

CHICAGO—Sales of Sears-Roebuck on the local exchange largely exceed those in New York. Last week they were nearly double. It is predicted that if Albany exacts a $4 tax per 100 shares sold, Chicago will get practically all of the Sears-Roebuck trading. The company maintains a transfer office here.

CLEVELAND SHORT LINE

COLUMBUS, O.—The state public service commission has authorized the Cleveland Short Railway Company to issue $4,800,000 4½ per cent 50-year bonds. The money is to be used for the payment of outstanding obligations and to make further improvements to the property.

TRAFFIC STILL HEAVY ON THE WESTERN LINES

Volume of Business Handled by Railroads Continues Close to the Highest Level Reached Some Time Ago

SHIPMENTS OF WHEAT

CHICAGO—Traffic on the western railroads is holding up fairly close to the high level established some weeks ago and in some commodities is forging ahead. Officials of the various roads are optimistic concerning the general situation and all say that the volume of business is entirely satisfactory. The best evidence of the stability of prosperous conditions is the fact that the business of the railroads shows very few signs of going backward. The movement of general merchandise keeps up and heavy consignments are being made right along, which is the best evidence of industrial and manufacturing activity in all directions.

Dry goods houses are doing a large business, both for immediate and future consumption, and in the larger western distributing points retailers are having their eastern openings earlier than usual. In other lines trade holds about in the same volume which has prevailed for several weeks, but aside from these conditions, no new features have developed. Dealers feel that there will be a continuation of the current activities extending well into the summer season. Men on the road continue to send in surprisingly large orders, and visiting buyers are constantly in the large markets with a view of replenishing their stocks. Collections are reported as generally good.

The movement of grain continues of liberal proportions, indicating that the stocks in farmers' hands are being turned into funds as rapidly as possible, thus increasing the purchasing power of the West. There are still enormous amounts of grain to be marketed and such a condition is expected to keep general business good for an indefinite period. The movement in some sections is still limited to the ability of the railroads to handle it. Shipments of wheat keep up at a remarkable rate, which tends to offset the dry weather conditions. However, the moisture so far this season is reported to be below normal over the grain belt, but during the last few days liberal moisture has fallen.

While business as a whole continues to disappoint those who are pessimistically inclined, and ignores to large extent such unfavorable influences as a change of administration at the national capital, and the gradual tightening of the money market, the best authorities in the western sections are not alarmed on account of a culmination of the wave of prosperity which the country has been enjoying for some months past. This, too, in the face of more distinct evidences of developments of an unfavorable character than existed at the beginning of the month of February. It is pointed out that the situation abroad shows a distinct firmness in money, which can scarcely fail to find a reflection in our own monetary situation later on. The deplorable situation in Mexico is expected to create unsettled sentiment in business affairs, especially should this country become involved in a more tangible way.

The Western iron and steel trade is active. Steel interests are surprised at the way business keeps up and the readiness with which consumers are furnishing specifications. Shipments from the mills continue heavy, and the new buying is sufficient to enable them to secure substantial premiums where they are in a position to guarantee prompt delivery. In some lines, however, this is not possible before October of this year or even later. The railroads are buying cars and material liberally. The market for pig iron is rather quiet, although there have been more inquiries for delivery in the second half of the year. At the same time prices continue easy. The railroads are planning much new work as soon as the weather will permit and it is expected deliveries of material will be heavy throughout the next few months.

A condition never before approximated in the steel industry is presented by the present difficulty among makers to secure semi-finished material on which to work. So great is this dearth, amounting to almost a famine, that the smaller makers are systematically going over the scrap piles of the larger plants and buying up the odds and ends there found which may suit the needs of what they have to manufacture, and for this stuff they are glad to pay the market price for standard stuff.

Railroads operating eastward from Chicago and St. Louis were short of cars for grain and general merchandise and the heavy storm of the latter part of the week made the general movement of freight difficult, although it was not accompanied by cold weather.

The volume of tonnage carried by the roads was about 6 per cent more than during the same period last year and was somewhat heavier than during the preceding week. The business was greatly diversified, although the grain tonnage continues to be a feature and officials expect it to keep up heavily even after the opening of navigation, which will probably be early this year.

General business in the territory of these roads still forges ahead of a year ago in all lines. The westbound tonnage of the big trunk lines still balances that of the eastward, making the car supply a serious problem.

Officials of southern roads report a heavy business, but not particularly changed from that which has prevailed during the last few weeks.

A GOOD YEAR FOR PACIFIC TELEPHONE CO.

The annual report of the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company for the fiscal year ended Dec. 31, 1912, is issued. Compared with the results of business for 1911, the income account shows the following changes:

	1912	Increase
Gross	$18,244,786	$2,174,673
Expenses	13,983,355	1,375,517
Net revenue	4,261,430	799,156
Interest charges	2,433,658	247,511
Balance	1,827,771	551,643
*Dividends	1,715,250	624,750
Surplus	112,251	†73,106

*Owing to the additional preferred stock sold during the year there was an increase in dividends paid of $624,750.
†Decrease.

President Henry A. Scott says to stockholders:

The number of stations added to the system during the year 1912 was 91,560, made up of 59,343 owned stations and 32,217 connecting and miscellaneous stations, making the total stations at the close of 1912, 595,186.

Total number of employees on Dec. 31, 1912, 14,533; male 6393, and female 8140.

The net expenditures for new construction and property acquired during the year and added to the system amounted to $17,206,237.48, including the following:

On Dec. 31, 1912, the total miles of wire (aerial, underground and submarine) for the system was 1,724,802, an increase of 273,283 miles during the year of 1912.

There was also added during the year, 5 central offices, 316 private branch exchanges, 1485 miles of poles, 192 miles of subway, 934 miles of duct and 3502 miles of phantom circuits.

The toll system now comprises 12,419 miles of poles, 113,289 miles of wire and 14,944 miles of phantom circuits.

The exchange and toll lines of the system and those of connecting companies now extend into substantially all the centers of population, large and small, within the states of California, Oregon, Washington, Nevada and western Idaho, effecting means of communication with far distant as well as local points.

At the close of the year the board of directors created for the benefit of the employees, a fund designated as the employees' benefit fund. In accordance with the plan under which this fund was established, employees, whose qualifications of age and length of service entitle them, thereto may retire on a pension or receive other benefits.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by the Christian Science Monitor, March 4)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Baltimore, Md.—Wm. McDonough of Baltimore Bargain House: Essex.
Cincinnati—A. Cohen of Dan Cohen & Co.: Essex.
Cleveland—W. F. Lyon of Cady Ivison Shoe Co.: Tour.
El Paso, Tex.—Abe Bargman of Barkman Co.; U. S.
Minneapolis—F. W. Wesner of Powers Mer. Co.; U. S.
New York—A. L. Train: Essex.
St. Louis—T. W. Bennett of Bennett Shoe Co.: Tour.
St. Louis—Ben Harris: Essex.
San Francisco, Cal.—Chester Williams of Williams Marvin Co.: 135 Lincoln st.
St. Louis, Mo.—A. Epstein: U. S.
Quebec, Canada—A. J. Jacques, U. S.

LEATHER BUYER

London, Eng.—C. Bridges of Munt Bros. & Co.; Essex.

(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 166 Essex street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

NEW CHARTERS FOR FEBRUARY

The Massachusetts secretary of state issued charters to 149 business corporations during February with an authorized capital of $36,789,900, comparing with 140 with $31,630,000 capital in January, and 119 with $8,372,600 capital in February, 1912.

The large authorized capital in February was largely due to the incorporation of the International Cotton Mills with $21,000,000 capital, and the Union Mills, incorporated, with $4,500,000.

Number of new business corporations organized under Massachusetts laws during the first two months of 1913 with authorized capital, compare:

	Number 1913	Number 1912	Capitalization 1913	Capitalization 1912
January	140	129	$31,620,900	$9,604,000
February	149	119	36,789,000	8,372,600
Total	289	248	$68,409,900	$17,976,600

ALBANY, N. Y.—During February there were incorporated 788 stock companies, with a total stock of $67,149,000, compared with 621 having capitalization of $41,494,000 in February, 1912. In January, 1913, 873 companies were incorporated with aggregate stock of $62,482,000.

CLEARING HOUS

New York funds sold at the clearing house today at par.

Exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals for the corresponding period in 1912 as follows:

	1913	1912
Exchanges	$34,341,877	$31,837,945
Balances	2,033,030	1,411,205

The United States sub-treasury shows a credit balance at the clearing house today of $64,198.

BRITISH INVESTORS HAVE HAD A SURFEIT OF NEW LOANS

Living Cost Has Increased, Taxes Are High and Savings of the Public Have Consequently Diminished—Important Debate on Indian Finance

(By our financial correspondent)

LONDON—There have been many references lately in The Christian Science Monitor as well as elsewhere to the tremendous activity of commerce all over the world. A well-worn saying has it that "Nothing succeeds like success," and there is little doubt that the confidence which starts a boom is the largest factor in keeping the boom going. And if overproduction were a thing unknown to human beings, and if credit were unlimited, there is no reason why the world should not enjoy an ever-increasing amount of prosperity, untouched by the periodical setbacks which have grown to be looked upon as necessary alternators with the forward moves. But ignorance and want of thought give birth to overproduction, and so long as we are limited to expressing wealth in terms of what should be simply the medium of exchange, so long shall we find that after a certain period of booming trade, credit begins to get exhausted and to give signs that she is out of breath.

These reflections spring from a consideration of what has happened in London this week, when the New Zealand government announced the issue of a new loan for £3,000,000. The amount was nothing in itself and the credit of New Zealand is good but it came if not as the last at any rate as one of the penultimate straws. There has been a glut of loans of all sorts for months past and underwriters have got tired of having large percentages of the amounts underwritten left on their hands. Why is it that the public do not take more of the tempting securities that are offered them? For the simple reason that they have had enough for the present. For one thing taxes are heavy and prices of food and living generally have increased, so that pro tanto savings have diminished. And these savings, as already indicated, have had a more than ample field offered for their investment. The investing public want a rest and a rest they will insist on having. No wonder then that the unfortunate underwriter, who, if loans are being issued, finds it necessary to keep more or less "in the swim," has screwed up his courage, not like Oliver Twist, to ask for more, but to ask for a good deal less.

The result must be that issuers of loans, more particularly of the moderate-interest-bearing government type of loan, will stay their hands for a time. Those who want money badly for schemes that will not wait will, of course, have to offer better terms, and so entice the public to give them what they want. And they may succeed. Nevertheless, the sign, which the London underwriters give of credit-weariness is one of which it were wise to take good and timely heed.

A debate of first-class importance on the subject of Indian finance has just taken place in the House of Commons. It is important for two reasons. In the first place, the prime minister has agreed that a royal commission shall be appointed to consider the whole question of the management of Indian affairs by the India office. And in the second place the debate gave rise to an interesting discussion between the prime minister and the leader of the opposition on the ethics of government finance.

As regards the first point, the appointment of a commission is a decided relief to those who feel that innuendoes of corruption made by one set of Englishmen against another set of Englishmen do more harm to the relations between Great Britain and India than all the mere administrative blunders that may have been made by the government in Indian affairs put together. The firm belief in Great Britain's honesty of intention and honesty of action, which India's millions, as a whole, justly hold, is a priceless asset. But, though it is easy in the House of Commons for those who have been insinuating all sorts of base motives against the government to disclaim, with an air of injured surprise, that any one should have so misinterpreted them, all intention of reflecting upon the personal honor of their political opponents, yet it cannot be expected that native editors of native newspapers should understand that this is all a part of the party game. However, it may be hoped that with the appointment of a commission that particular part of the party game will be considered to have been played out.

As regards the second point, Mr. Bonar Law has certainly not been backward in charging Mr. Asquith and his colleagues with corruptness, and a peculiar interest attaches therefore to his definition, during the debate in question, of what he meant by corruptness. He said: "Though I have made charges of corruption I have never had in mind the smallest idea that there was any personal ground of corruption against any member who sits on the government bench. . . . I believe that when a man makes political life his ambition, money becomes a secondary consideration for the sake of the higher ambition. I have never entertained that kind of suspicion. The suspicion which I do entertain . . . is that of using patronage in order to help your political party." Mr. Law went on to explain his idea of the principles which should govern ministers in business matters. "In business life the principle which is daily carried on is that we should help our friends. If a friend of mine can do my business as well as anybody else I give him the business, but if that became the principle in government contracts, nothing would be more fatal to the purity of administration. The very opposite principle ought to apply—that if a firm has any special connection with the government it ought to be a handicap to them rather than an advantage."

The prime minister in his reply gave a similar but perhaps a rather more balanced definition of the just and scrupulous position that should be taken in these matters. "I quite agree that any government ought to show scrupulous care in giving contracts of employment in the public service to persons connected by relationship or business with any of their number . . . although I should hardly like to accept the phrase . . . that such persons ought to be regarded as handicapped: certainly they ought not to be entitled to preferential treatment, and they ought not to be employed in competition with others, unless a case of clear superiority in the public interest for that particular purpose can be established and made out."

PROCEEDS WITH BOND ISSUE

NEW YORK—The public service commission of Maryland having passed an order approving proposed issue of 20-year 4½ per cent convertible gold bonds of Baltimore & Ohio and issue of common stock required for conversion purposes, and authorizing issue of bonds in accordance with offer by the company to stockholders, the company is proceeding with the issue, and is accepting subscriptions and delivering subscription receipts.

In view of pending appeal by the commission from order of Judge Gorter, construing the act creating the commission as to its power with regard to the railroad company, and which in opinion of the commission unduly limited is powers, the order is to have no final effect until determination of the appeal, when order approving issue of bonds becomes effective irrespective of the way the appeal may be determined.

An early determination of this appeal is anticipated, and the company expects to deliver bonds at date of payment of last instalment on May 15, 1913, as originally contemplated, but for the additional protection of holders of subscription receipts, the directors have authorized an endorsement on the receipts providing that in event the bonds are not ready for delivery by Dec. 1, 1913, the company will on or after that date redeem the full paid receipts at par and accrued interest.

METAL PRICES FOR FEBRUARY

Lead, of all metals, was higher in February than in the opening month of 1913. New York average was 4.325 cents a pound against 4.321 cents in January; at St. Louis 4.175 cents against 4.171 cents.

Spelter at New York averaged 6.239 cents, comparing with 6.931 cents in the previous month, while at St. Louis it was 6.089 cents against 6.854.

Silver fell from an average of 62.938 cents in January to 61.642 cents in February.

THE SUGAR MARKET

NEW YORK—Domestic refined sugar market unchanged, with all refiners quoting 4.30c. for fine granulated. Spot raw market. Centrifugal 3.54c.; Muscovado 3.04 and molasses 2.79c.

London beets firmer, March 9s. 11¼d., up 1½d., April 10s., up 1½d., May 10¾d., up ¾d.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK—Commercial bar silver 69⅝c, up ¾c. Mexican dollars 48c, off ½c.

LONDON—Bar silver steady 27 7-16d, unchanged. Gold premium at Madrid 8.35; at Lisbon 1300.

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WARD'S

Leading Events in Athletic World ◎ Yale Swimmers for West

YALE TO SEND SWIMMERS ON WESTERN TOUR

Arrange to Have Squad Compete in Five Meets During Easter Vacation, Most Important to Be With University of Illinois

BLUE SLIGHT FAVORITE

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Yale, as well as Princeton, will send its swimming and water polo teams on a competitive tour through the West during the Easter vacation. Manager Paul Harper has completed negotiations for five meets and the squad will leave here March 19. The following schedule has been arranged: March 20, University of Chicago; 21, Northwestern University; 22, Chicago Athletic Association; 24, University of Illinois; 25, University of Cincinnati. It is also possible that meets will be booked with Pittsburgh University and the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, but mutually satisfactory dates have yet to be agreed upon.

The most important event on the entire list is that of March 24 against University of Illinois, for it will practically decide the national intercollegiate championship, Yale having won the swimming title of the East, and Illinois, having defeated all rivals in the West. Both teams are confident of victory and a splendid battle for honors is anticipated. It is generally conceded that Illinois will carry the day in the 50, 100 and 200 yard races, for they will be represented by Perry McGillivray, the many time record holder, and William Vosburgh, one of the speediest sprinters in the country. Yale, on the other hand, is counting on Arthur McAleenan, the Metropolitan fancy diver, to capture this event; on Smith to take the plunge, and on Marr, Mayer, Summers and Roberts to win the relay contest. Captain Wilson also hopes to have Hoadley in shape for the shorter dash, and if he is at his best there is good prospect of his defeating his crack rivals, for he has shown 25s. for the distance with consistency. Odds, in fact, are slightly in favor of the Blue.

The Yale water polo sextet will meet Chicago A. A. under American rules, and as the Amateur Athletic Union has threatened with disqualification any team which plays this game, developments are expected. The Westerners are really anxious to make a test case of it. They point out that the authorities failed to consider them in adopting soccer water polo as the national type of contest, for it cannot possibly be played in the small pools obtaining in their district, and that if reform was needed, which they question, it should have been accomplished by revising the code and not by forbidding the game of their choice.

The matter will undoubtedly be threshed out after the match has been held, and serious complications are in sight if the governing body maintains its present attitude and suspends both collegians and clubmen.

PAIR OFF FOR 13TH ROUND IN CHESS TOURNEY

Cuban Competition Scheduled to Continue Today — United States Champion's Lead Reduced by Capablanca's Win

HAVANA—The thirteenth round of play in the Cuban chess tournament is scheduled for today with the contestants meeting as follows: Capablanca vs. Janowski, Chajes vs. Kupchik, Jaffe vs. Corzo, and Marshall vs. Blanco.

Although he drew his game in the twelfth round Monday, Marshall, the United States champion, had a part of his lead reduced through the victory of Capablanca over Chajes of Chicago. The Cuban champion outplayed Chajes in the middle game of a Ruy Lopez and scored after 39 moves.

Marshall was paired with Corzo, the Havana champion, who seemed bent on spoiling Marshall's chances of winning first prize. Marshall resorted to the Petroff defense and had to contend against brilliant play on the part of the local expert. The latter forced a draw after 34 moves.

Kupchik, playing a Ruy Lopez against Jaffe, met with defeat in 36 moves. Jaffe played a lively game, but Kupchik had a draw in hand which he missed. Blanco adopted the Dutch defense against Janowski, who outplayed his opponent. When the game was adjourned after 38 moves, there was a certain win in the position for Janowski. The scores to date:

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Marshall	9½	2½	Jaffe	5	6
Capablanca	8½	3½	Blanco	4	7
Janowski	7	3	Chajes	2½	7½
Kupchik	6	6	Corzo	2½	9½

BELL TELEPHONE OF CANADA

NEW YORK—At special stockholders' meeting of Bell Telephone of Canada directors were authorized to issue $3,750,000 bonds and debentures. President Sise said the company did not intend to issue any of the bonds at present.

SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.

CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co. February sales were $7,500,008, or 6.76 per cent increase; last two months combined $14,046,277, or 9.02 per cent increase.

BASEBALL PICKUPS

George McBride, shortstop, has been reappointed captain of the Washington Americans by Manager Griffith.

—ooo—

Manager Jennings says he expects George Mullin, the veteran pitcher of his club, to be in championship form this year and win many games for his team.

—ooo—

Latest advice from Manager Chance of the New York Americans says that in another week he expects to say definitely that he will start the season on first base with Chase at second.

—ooo—

Toledo has traded Harry Krause, the former Athletic star left-handed pitcher to Portland of the Northwestern league for David Gregg, brother of Pitcher Gregg of the Cleveland Americans.

—ooo—

Outfielder Carey of the Pittsburgh Nationals has announced that he will not sign a 1913 contract unless the club meets his terms and that if this is not done by March 9 he will accept a business position.

—ooo—

That the Philadelphia Athletics have not forgotten how to bat appears to be evident from the result of their first game with San Antonio when they made 28 hits and scored 24 runs to 2 for their opponents.

—ooo—

Catcher Stanage and Pitcher Dubuc of the Detroit Americans have already come to terms with the management and Cobb has announced that he will join the team soon. This leaves Crawford as the only player now in question.

—ooo—

Mrs. H. H. R. Britton has announced that she will have nothing to do with the handling of the St. Louis Nationals this year. Manager Huggins will have entire charge of the playing end of the game and Mr. Britton will look out for other club matters.

N. E. A. A. U. WILL SEND ATHLETES TO TITLE MEETS

Followers of amateur athletics in New England are today much pleased over the action taken by the board of managers of the New England Amateur Athletic Association Monday evening, when it was voted to have the association represented in the national championships in swimming, wrestling and basketball as well as in the track meet Thursday evening. Representatives of 25 clubs were present at the meeting.

The association will send Eliot Church of the Brookline Swimming Club for the diving contest in the national swimming championships to be held at the New York A. C. March 22.

The winners of the various six classes at the New England wrestling championships will be sent to the national championships, which will probably be held in New York in April or later this month.

The champion senior and junior teams of the Greater Boston Basketball League will be sent to the national championships if they are held in New York or Philadelphia, or some other place that is not too far distant.

RETAINS 39 MEN FOR BALL SQUAD

PRINCETON, N. J.—The first reduction in the Princeton baseball squad leaves 38 men on the list for the two weeks' practise which remains before the nine starts on its southern trip and the opening game. All of the battery material was retained and the principal cut came on the outfield candidates of whom there was a large number. Non-eligible men were also requested not to report again. Coach Clarke will take his squad out of doors on Wednesday and start the process of getting some team organization. The men retained were:

Bickel, Cook, Copeland, Pendleton, Read, Rheems, Rogers, Simons, Todd, Traub, Williams, Worthington, Barnes, Reger, Byer, Bolton, Laird, Moore, Rhoades, Turtle, Voorhees, Wall, Weidig, White, Wood, Auger, Baker, Bailey, Bard, Campbell, Carter, Gill, Green, Hanks, Havland, Salmon, Seidler, Streit and Sullivan.

WANT POWERS TO COACH HARVARD

W. F. Garcelon of the Harvard A. A. is conferring with Coach Powers of the Worcester Academy track team to see if arrangements can be made whereby Powers will take the late William Quinn's place as coach of the Harvard field event men.

Worcester Academy is unlikely, however, to give Powers up without a struggle, as his splendid work is highly appreciated by Headmaster Abercrombie and by the graduates. It is possible that an arrangement can be made for the remainder of this season between the college and the academy.

SUTTON BEATS JOSE ORTIZ

CHICAGO—George Sutton, the veteran billiard player, won a match at 18.2 here Monday night from Jose Oritz, champion of Spain. Sutton scored 400 to Ortiz' 193, finishing with an uncompleted run of 201. His average was 33 4-12. Ortiz had an average of 17 6-11 and a high run of 52.

LIBRARY PLANNED FOR AURORA

LAWRENCEBURG, Ind.—Dr. Harley H. Sutton is arranging to build a $1000 library at Aurora. The town council is requested to furnish a desirable lot and maintain the building. Aurora has a library of many volumes, but has been renting a building.

B. A. A. SEVEN BEATS STEWARTONS IN EASY CONTEST

Visiting Canadian Hockey Players Lose Many Chances to Score Against Local Team by Lack of Team Work

The Boston A. A. hockey team defeated the Stewartons of Ottawa 4 to 0 at the Arena Monday night, and lost another point because the final gong sounded as the puck was on its way into the Canadians' cage. S. T. Hicks' team outplayed the visitors all evening, mainly because of their splendid defensive organization, which the visitors did not once penetrate. For Stewarton did all its shooting from a distance, and only for a few minutes in the second half did Goal Canterbury have much to do.

Stewarton's attack was mainly individual. Had it not been the team would not have lost numerous chances to combine for a goal when the B. A. A. point and cover were left unprotected with three coming up the rink.

In the first half B. A. A.'s first two goals were made within 11 minutes. The home seven played its usual good game. The team's two goals in this half, however, were well scored. The first was made in 6m. 56s. by Leslie, Hicks, however, doing the brilliant work toward the score. Hicks got the puck at the middle of the rink, and by some fine work came down to within five yards of the goal.

In the second half Osgood replaced Leslie for B. A. A. at left wing, while Dion, who had been displaced at rover by R. Graham in the first period, returned to the game at right wing in Lowery's place. Stewarton began the second period at a fast pace and kept the B. A. A. defense busy. Foster and Huntington broke up several rallies and made all the shots at the goal come at long range. The summary:

B. A. A.		STEWARTON
Leslie, Osgood	l.w.	r.w., Dion, Lowery
Clifford, Duncan	c.	c., Nagle
Hicks	r.	r., Dion, R. Graham
Hornblower, Heron	r.w.	l.w., L. Graham
Huntington	c.p.	c.p., Kerr
N. H. Foster	p.	p., Fournier
Canterbury	g.	g., Hebert

Score—B. A. A., 4. Goals made by Leslie, Hicks 3. Referee—Tingley. Assistant referee, Hollinsworth. Goal umpires, Mackey and Dutton. Timers, Murphy, Babin and Woods. Time, 25m. halves.

COACH WARD HAS PENN OARSMEN ROWING ON RIVER

Five Varsity Eights Have Been Retained From Squad of 125 Candidates Who Reported for Preliminary Work

PHILADELPHIA—Coach Ellis Ward took the University of Pennsylvania crews out on the Schuylkill river Monday for the first time this season.

There were originally 125 candidates for the crews when practise started, but by carefully weeding out the most unlikely men the veteran coach has dropped 53 of the undesirable recruits and retained 75 candidates, who he will train for the next three months.

Coach Ward now has enough material for five varsity crews and four freshman eights, and these will be carried along for at least another month, for Ward is of the opinion that some of the men do not really begin to show their true form until warm weather sets in.

The varsity squad now consists of Alexander, Madeira, Baines, Crane, Housel, Griffith, Watrous, Wallace, Shoemaker, Littleton, Merrick, Blatz, Butler, Ross, Brown, Marcey, Farson, Bostwick, Evans, Hepburn, Lorimer, Littel, Covert, Johns, Wolf, Robinson, Odgres, Leonard and Tilghman.

There are 32 freshmen not counting coxswain, three fourths of whom never sat in a shell, and Ward intends to make them worth something before he closes his career at the Philadelphia institution.

MANAGER STAHL OPENS PRACTISE

HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—Manager Garland Stahl of the Boston Americans plans to give his pitching and catching candidates some work today along the same lines. There are now an even dozen of them, Pitchers Wood and Hall and Catcher Thomas being the last to report coming in Monday. It is expected that Pitcher O'Brien will report some time this week.

The players who practised Monday were Stahl, Catchers Carrigan, Cady and Nunamaker, Pitchers Hall, Mosely, Foster, Watkins, Ainsworth and Martineau.

CHAMPIONSHIP CHESS GAME

Queen's Pawn Opening

TENENWURZEL (White)	MARSHALL (Black)
1 P—K4	P—Q4
2 Kt—KB3	P—QB4
3 P—K3	Kt—QB3
4 P—B3	Kt—B3
5 QKt—Q2	P—K3
6 Kt—K5	PxP
7 KtxKt	PxKt
8 KPxP	B—Q3
9 B—Q3	Castles
10 Castles	O—B2
11 P—KR3	P—B4
12 R—K	B—Kt2
13 Kt—B3	Kt—K5
14 Kt—Kt5	KtxKt
15 PxP	P—KR3
17 K—R	B—Kt7 ch
18 Q—R5	PxB
19 Q—R7 ch	KR—K
20 Q—R8 ch	K—B
21 QxP	K—K2
22 RxP ch	R—KKt
23 R—K ch	KxR
24 RxB ch	B—K4
Resigns	QxR

Fast Basketball Guard Picked by Coach Sharpe for His All-College Five



CAPT. GUY C. HALSTED '14
Cornell varsity basketball team

COACH SHARPE PICKS FAST TEAM

ITHACA, N. Y.—Dr. Albert H. Sharpe, coach of the Cornell varsity basketball team, which has won the intercollegiate basketball championship and lost but one game this year, has picked the following all-collegiate basketball team: Snow, Dartmouth, right forward; Salmon, Princeton, left forward; Margeson, Dartmouth, center; H. C. Halsted, Cornell, left guard; G. C. Halsted, Cornell, right guard.

On the second team Mr. Sharpe placed Sisson, Dartmouth, and Reisner, Pennsylvania, forwards; Haeberle, Cornell, center; Gill, Princeton, and Sellback, Pennsylvania, guards. Dr. Sharpe said that Captain Halsted of Cornell was one of the best basketball players he had ever seen.

OPEN CONTEST OF SKI-JUMPING

HANOVER, N. H.—The first peroid in the ski-jumping contests, postponed at the winter carnival last month, was held Monday afternoon at the improved course in the Vale of Tempe. Places were awarded for distance, style and ability to maintain equilibrium.

Joseph Y. Cheney '13 of Orlando, Fla., established a new mark in the jump, but failed to hold his feet after landing, and the mark of 65ft. 5in. will not be allowed as the college record. He was given second place, with a total of 291 points.

Russell F. Varney '13 of South Berwick, Me., won first with 330 points and a jump of 51ft. Carl E. Shumway '13 of Melrose, Mass., finished third, with 187 points and a jump of 47ft. In the junior event Richard Bowler, son of Dr. John W. Bowler, was an easy winner over John Carleton.

FIRST DUAL MEET FOR RIVAL TEAMS

LEWISTON—Manager Louis B. Sullivan of the Bates College track team announced Monday that arrangements have been completed for a dual track and field meet with the University of Maine in Lewiston Saturday, May 10, the week before the Maine intercollegiate meet at Orono. The agreement also provides for a return meet at Orono in 1914.

This will be the first time Bates and Maine have met in a dual meet. Last year Bates won the Maine intercollegiate meet by three points over Maine, while the year before Maine defeated Bates for first place by two points.

NAVY WRESTLERS WIN MEET

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—Winning only two of the seven bouts, Princeton's wrestlers were defeated by the Navy's men here Monday night, 11 points to 7. Three points were allowed for falls, two for victory on points and one to each man scoring a draw. The Navy got three falls while the visitors only arrived at one victory over this route, taking also a bout on points. Two of the contests were draws.

TO FENCE FOR MEDALS TONIGHT

The Harvard University fencing team will meet the Harvard graduate team in the Hemenway gymnasium at 8 o'clock this evening. The members of the winning team will be presented with silver medals offered by Prof. Jules Leslabay, instructor of fencing at the university.

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C. D. CONWAY BEATS GEORGE BAXTER AT BILLIARDS

Brooklyn Player Wins in Continuation of National Championship Tournament by Score of 300 Points to 281

NEW YORK—Charles D. Conway defeated George G. Baxter of Brooklyn by the score of 300 points to 281 at the continuation of the national Class B 18.2 balkline championship billiard tournament here Monday. Throughout his string of 45 innings Conway was the more resourceful of the two and collected the carroms solidly in double figures. His average was 6 30-45 and his high runs were 43, 35 and 29.

It was the fourth consecutive defeat for Baxter, but he lifted his average of 6 11-45 above some of the other winning figures. At the close of his string Baxter put together an imposing run of 57, which contained several brilliantly played masse and cushion shots. His other runs were 22, 20 and 20.

Both of the players seemed in fair stroke. Conway was the first to count heavily, however, as on his third turn at the table he deftly wove out the carroms about the corner square by excellent use of the cushions. This run tallied 43, his highest for the contest, before he missed by playing a draw too widely. He continued on for 10 innings for a total of 80 points. The score by innings:

C. D. Conway (spotball)—2 11 43 2 0 3 15 0 0 4 0 0 7 13 0 1 2 8 14 2 5 4 20 4 0 21 35 0 0 0 0 5 0 1 16 29 15 2 7 10 2 0 1 2 4. Total 300 points; average, 6 30-45. High runs, 43, 35 and 29.

George G. Baxter (white ball)—2 10 20 0 9 2 12 22 0 20 0 1 6 0 0 8 3 0 0 1 0 20 18 2 0 1 11 15 1 2 0 1 0 4 3 6 1 1 1 3 8 57 5 1 3. Total 281 points; average, 6 11-45. High runs, 57, 22 and 20.

Referee—Alex Fields.

Ledyard Blake administered the first defeat to H. A. Coleman, the Milwaukee player, in the night game, which he won by a score of 300 points to 213. Blake, who hails from Grand Rapids, Mich., piled up a lead at the beginning with splendidly worked out runs, so that he held an average of more than 11 for the first 20 innings. His topping runs during this period were 45, 35 and 31. Blake finished with an average of 8 4-37, as during the latter half of the match he slumped under Coleman's safety, so that his best efforts counted only 21, 20 and 18. Coleman fell to an average of 5 33-36, his best runs being 40, 24 and 23. The scores follow:

Ledyard Blake (spot ball)—1 12 5 5 28 1 10 0 19 31 14 18 35 0 0 1 2 0 45 3 0 0 1 1 0 1 4 0 21 0 20 18 0 0 2 1. Total, 300 points; average, 8 4-37. High runs, 45, 35 and 31.

Hal A. Coleman (white ball)—8 8 24 2 6 1 2 8 14 0 3 23 5 4 0 9 0 40 0 1 8 0 0 1 0 0 4 4 3 2 8 5 2 0 18 0. Total, 213 points; average, 5 33-36. High runs, 40, 24 and 23.

Referee—Alex Fields.

CLOSE MATCHES AT PALM BEACH

PALM BEACH, Fa.—Four three-set matches proved the feature in the second day's play for the men's singles tennis championship of Florida Monday. Leonard Thomas and Howard C. Brokaw struggled for more than two hours, the former winning out in 8—6, 4—6, 8—6. C. F. Watson, Jr., Morristown, also won a hard three-set match from Rowland Hazard, Point Judith. The summary:

Preliminary round—A. S. Dabney, Longwood, defeated Marshall Campbell, 6—0, 6—1; E. Scott, New York, defeated J. P. Lee, Rockaway, by default; F. P. Fox, West Side, defeated J. R. Coffin, Philadelphia Country, 4—6, 7—5, 6—2; A. E. Kennedy, Merion, defeated S. W. Merribew, Elizabeth, 6—1, 6—2.

First round—Leonard Thomas, Newport, defeated Howard C. Brokaw, Rockaway, 8—6, 4—6, 8—6; R. W. Lewis, Ridgefield, defeated Harry Erwin Hoy, Morristown, 4—6, 6—2, 6—2; Fred C. Inman, Rockaway, defeated H. W. Slocum, Rockaway, 6—4, 2—6, 6—2; Harold H. Hackett, West Side, defeated A. J. Cummock, Seabright, 6—2, 6—0; A. E. Kennedy, Merion, defeated Seymour Johnson, Apawamis, by default; G. S. Bryan, Bridgeport, defeated F. S. Kernan, Saduquada, by default.

Second round—C. F. Watson, Jr., Morristown, defeated Rowland P. Hazard, Point Judith, 6—2, 2—6, 6—2; J. L. Cote, Pittsburgh Field, defeated Thomas, 6—1, 6—2; Inman defeated Lewis, 6—2, 6—0.

TWO INFIELDS WORK OUT

MARLIN SPRINGS, Tex.—Manager McGraw in line with his policy of the last few days had two infields scheduled for practise when the work of the New York Nationals was resumed today. He announced that he may send a team to Galveston for a practise game on the day when the regulars cross bats with the Dallas team.

ST. LOUIS AMERICAN SQUAD OFF

ST. LOUIS—The main squad of the St. Louis Americans left their training camp at Waco, Tex., Monday.



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ATHLETIC NOTES

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—On the Parramatta river in New South Wales, James Paddon beat Alfred Felton, the holder for the Australian sculling championship. R. Arnst, former world's sculling champion, has challenged the winner.

—ooo—

For the first time in the series of 31 matches between England and Ireland under the football association's rules, the latter country secured a victory. The English side was superior at all points except for a marked weakness in front of goal. England has won 28 matches out of the 32; Ireland has won once and three have been drawn.

—ooo—

In the finals of the intercollegiate athletic cup at Oxford, Brasenose College beat St. Johns by 40 points to 32. The best performances were: 1-mile, A. N. S. Jackson; 100-yards, R. L. Lange, 10 1-5s.; long jump, L. G. Duke, 21ft. 1½ins.; half mile, D. N. Gaussen, 2min. 6s.; quarter mile, W. C. Robertson, 52 1-5s. The competition which has only recently been started has proved a great success and should improve the standard of university athletics.

—ooo—

The amateur racquet championships have been fixed to commence at Queens Club, London, on the following dates: Singles, March 31; doubles, April 2. The public schools racquet challenge cup, one of the most popular events of the season, will begin on Tuesday, April 15; the draw, for the first round, is as follows: Radley vs Malvern; Rugby vs Harrow; Tonbridge vs Wellington; Charterhouse (holders) vs Marlborough; Haileybury vs Winchester; Cheltenham vs Clifton; Westminster and Eton drew byes.

HARVARD BEGINS BASEBALL WORK

The Harvard varsity baseball squad began its spring practise in the cage Monday afternoon. The battery candidates have been working for several weeks, but this was the first chance the fielding candidates have had to limber up. Twenty-seven men reported to Captain Wingate and Coach Sexton for the fielding positions and began work immediately.

The men were divided into two squads, one of which was composed chiefly of candidates from last year's freshman team. After 30 minutes practising in fielding grounders, a diamond was laid off and the men were given drill in fielding and throwing to the bases. Coach Sexton warned the players especially against using their arms too much. Outdoor work will begin the latter part of this month.

MANY GOLFERS AT PINEHURST

PINEHURST, N. C.—Two hundred and twenty-two golfers participated in the first round of 36 hole qualification in the ninth annual spring golf tournament, Monday. Two of Pinehurst's three 18 hole courses were brought into use, half playing on No. 2 and half on No. 3 with a reversal of the order today.

The high cards returned were a 76 for Walter J. Travis of Garden City, who played on No. 3 course, and 78 for B. Warren Corkran of the Baltimore Country Club, who played on No. 2.

HOLD CHAMPIONSHIPS IN APRIL

NEW YORK—The championship committee of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, consisting of James E. Sullivan (chairman), Bartow S. Weeks, Edward E. Babb, Thomas F. Riley, H. W. Fitzpatrick, George F. Pawling, Edward C. Racey and J. B. Franklin, received several applications for the privilege of holding the national wrestling championships for 1913. The application of the Bronx Church House received the unanimous vote of the committee, to be held some time in April.

WHALING SIGNS WITH BOSTON CLUB

The signed contract of Albert Whaling, the catcher secured by the Boston Nationals from Seattle last fall, was received from Los Angeles, Cal., Monday, at the Boston office of the club. It was accompanied by a note from Whaling saying that he would start immediately for the training camp.

SEVEN MEETS ON PRINCETON TENNIS DATES

Varsity Squad Has Hard Schedule This Year in Addition to the Intercollegiate Competitions —Wesleyan in Opening Match

TEAM LOSES VETERANS

PRINCETON, N. J.—Princeton's varsity tennis schedule for 1913 calls for seven dual matches, in addition to the intercollegiates, which will take place some time in September. The date and location of these will be decided at a meeting of the association this month.

The schedule is essentially the same as that of last year, except that an opening match with Wesleyan has been substituted for the Minnesota meet.

Princeton has suffered a loss in the graduation of Dean Mathey '12, who lately has been the star of the university team, and the graduation of Butler, Tifft, and Tobey will create other vacancies. The losses will, however, be counterbalanced in a measure by the eligibility of G. M. Church '15 and W. H. Mace 15. Church won the individual championship last September, and, with his teammate Mace, captured the doubles also.

Harvard is likely to be Princeton's closest rival for intercollegiate honors. E. H. Whitney, a semi-finalist at Newport and intercollegiate champion in 1911, will probably be their first man. He was defeated, however, by Church at Haverford last September. At New Haven the Yale outlook is not encouraging. Captain Gates, A. H. Mann, Evans and E. W. Peaslee are in college, but none of them seem in a class with the first men at Princeton and Harvard.

A freshman team will be organized this year. Manager Montgomery '13 announces that practise for both teams will begin as soon as the weather becomes settled.

March 15—Seventh regiment, New York (pending).

April 25, Wesleyan at Princeton; 26, Pennsylvania at Princeton.

May 3, Cornell at Princeton; 9, West Side Tennis Club at New York (pending); 10, Yale at New Haven; 14, Columbia at New York; 17, Harvard at Princeton.

September, intercollegiates.

STALLINGS IS MUCH PLEASED

ATHENS, Ga.—Manager G. T. Stallings of the Boston Nationals expressed himself this morning as much pleased over conditions here as well as the showing made by his men in the opening practise of the year Monday. The field was in very good shape and the men showed up in very promising form for so early in the practise.

The morning practise Monday was devoted to hitting straight balls all over the lot. Each player would take his turn at the bat and after a rap would make the circuit. The pitchers who were worked out with Manager Stalling for two weeks on his plantation in Haddock were not allowed to pitch.

Catcher Rariden has not yet signed his contract but it is expected that he will soon be in line. W. J. Bradley the former Cleveland third baseman has not yet reported. It is expected that two practise sessions will be held today one in the morning and one in the afternoon.

YALE FRESHMEN ROW ON HARBOR

NEW HAVEN—Candidates for the Yale freshman crew were taken out on the harbor Monday afternoon for the first time this year. A half-hour workout with pair oars and a long run back to the campus from the university boathouse made up the work.

Forty-eight men did work under the direction of Head Coach Acheson '15, Blackburn '14 and Moore '14. The candidates for the freshman crew this year are the heaviest in years. Fitzpatrick and Seth Low, Jr., are holding down the waist of the boat.

If present weather conditions continue the university crew will be taken out for work on the harbor this week.

If You Own an Automobile Or Want to Purchase One

You will do yourself a real favor by watching every day the Automobile Advertising which appears in the Monitor up to and including the week of the Auto Show which will be held March 8-15.

THE HOME FORUM

Live With Respect

TEACH us to respect the little hours of life. If this morning I have been able to act with the animus of a Marcus Aurelius do not over-emphasize my actions, for I know, even I myself, that something has happened. But if I believe I have sacrificed my day to wretched enterprises and if you are able to prove to me that I have lived meanwhile as profoundly as a hero, and that my soul has not lost its rights, then you will have done more than if you had persuaded me to save my enemy today, for you have increased within me the amount, the greatness and the desire of life, and tomorrow in all likelihood I shall know how to live with respect.—Maeterlinck.

Burns in New England

In an address before the Burns Memorial Association of Boston some years ago the Hon. George F. Hoar drew an interesting comparison between the genius of New England and of Scotland. He finds that the same rugged qualities and strong moral sense, the same love of the rocky soil and the sterling qualities which are typed by the rocks of the native land appear in the two nations, with the love of simple home life, the love of bird and flower, of the wild upland and lowland beauty. The sturdy trust in God, the simple recognition of the equality of man, the nobility of true and simple manhood, whether found in hut or hall—these things were what made the poetry of Burns great and made him, thinks Senator Hoar, the one poet outside the Bible itself who has most stirred humanity to refer itself and all its needs to God's providence and to look upon its neighbor with spontaneous brother love.

Lines for a Sun-Dial

Nor cloud, nor dark of night,
I count as mine;
The shadows I invite
Mark but the hours that shine!
—Harvey M. Watts, in Lippincotts.

Let us not think so poorly of the business of teaching as to fancy it confined to word of mouth or the written page, or deem that they only instruct and admonish and persuade who speak with words of wisdom and rhetorical art. —Dr. F. H. Hedge.

DISCORD DISPELLED

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE world's best thinkers have recognized and still recognize that the understanding of God and of His plan for man is worth more than all else. The laws governing this understanding are learned in the same way that the rules of mathematics are proved, namely, by demonstration, and Christian Science is daily proving that this understanding of God and man is effectual in dispelling the discords that attend human experience.

There is real joy in living in harmony with our fellows. It is therefore fitting that we should give due attention to the scientific method of establishing and maintaining harmony. Every man really desires to obey God's law. God has given to every one the ability to conform to divine rule and it rests with man to exercise this ability. Obedience to God's requirements enables us to live in harmony with our brethren. The wise man says: "When a man's ways please the Lord, he maketh even his enemies to be at peace with him." This does not mean that we need tolerate evil and leave it to itself. A right attitude toward evil destroys it without injuring him who seems to have manifested the evil.

The supposition that God employs evil for some useful purpose is seen to be ludicrous when examined thoughtfully. An employer does not engage one set of men to do his work and another set to undo it. Those who believe that God employs evil virtually declare that God's intelligence is inferior to that of mortal man. The uselessness of discord impresses upon us the folly of encouraging it by giving it a place in our consciousness. An unwise remark or some willful conduct may have caused a "coldness" between two friends. Whether it be manifested in family life or in the wider sphere of the world's activities, wisdom bids us get rid of discord as soon as possible. We are all the children of one common parent, and it is not natural that there should be any inharmony between us. When we adopt an uncompromising attitude toward the evil in our own thought we become less inclined to criticise our brother's shortcomings. Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes: "When a man begins to quarrel with himself he stops quarreling with others" (Message, 1900, p. 8.)

To suppose that it is right to punish another or to try to "get even" with him by withholding kindness that lies within our power to bestow is to bring suffering upon ourselves. "With what measure ye mete," the Scriptures distinctly declare, "it shall be measured to you again." "Yes," one may say, "that is just why I am withholding this favor. So-and-so has been very unkind, and therefore does not deserve any consideration." If we take a position like this it indicates that we believe that God both loves and hates, and that we think we are conforming to God's law by manifesting hatred. We pay a heavy price for such erroneous beliefs. Hate is not in conformity with God's will. God is infinite divine Love, and confers only good upon His children. We assume a great responsibility if we undertake to inflict upon God's children anything which He does not permit.

He who would solve a problem of this kind by means of applied Christianity, begins by knowing that God is Love and that nothing contrary to love enters God's character or nature. Then he realizes that all men are the children of God, or, as Christian Science expresses it, the ideas of God. One idea of God never offended and never could offend another, because all God's ideas dwell in perpetual harmony. The Christian Scientist examines his own thought and conduct and rebukes uncompromisingly whatever is wrong or unworthy there. In proportion as he separates evil from his own thought he realizes that evil is impersonal. Thus he sees that it was not his brother who was cold or unkind, but that it was merely impersonal error. Error is wholly unnecessary in human affairs. It accomplishes nothing constructive. It is, in fact, absolutely non-existent. The understanding of the allness of God brings out the fact of the nothingness of evil with unmistakable clearness. Through every experience that would erroneously testify to the reality of evil the Christian Scientist persists in holding to the truth he knows. As a result, he sees the discord vanish at once or gradually, because no phase of evil can stand against divine Love.

The spiritual ideal presented by Christian Science is knocking with importunate insistence at the heart of humanity. It points to a higher altruism, a truer brotherhood, a better manhood. Until our relations with others are based upon the scientific fact that man is the perfect child of God, and that all men are brethren, our harmony is more or less uncertain. Superficial efforts to be conciliatory are insufficient to dispel the misunderstanding that would project itself into human affairs. Only he whose consciousness has been purified by Spirit can be genuine and sincere. To win this purity demands faithful effort. Thus the blessed task of preserving peace is an individual work. The sweetness and harmony shed abroad throughout the world by one good life cannot be measured humanly. Let us rejoice, then, as we see intelligent people in increasing numbers consecrating time and thought to the simple accomplishment of good. As we come to know God better we begin to know more about our own true individuality. This enables us to understand our fellow-men better. This better understanding of God and man removes all possibility of discord, and establishes on a sure foundation mutual consideration and good will.

Thorns and Briars

OF THORNS it is interesting to know that botany describes them as either undeveloped leaves or branches. There appears no ground for considering the thorns as in any sense provided for a useful purpose, as the color and fragrance of the flower is provided to attract bees, for example. Some thorns are the beginnings of branches somehow thwarted in development, and hardening to a point. In the barberry it is easy to trace the gradation from thorns to leaves in leaves that show the half developed state.

So a horrid tree in the old days meant a thorny or bristly one. The word is retained in botany and we read in an edition of Gray's Manual, published in 1874, that the trunks of honey locust trees become "exceedingly complicated and horrid." In this case the thorns actually branch and their branches partake of their thorny character.

Prickles, such as grow on the rose and blackberry, however, are not thorns at all, but are part of the bark of the plant, and are stripped off with it. To see this as a protection for the seed cup, which is so especially a winter resource of birds and for the berries that feed them in summer, is a pleasant fancy, at any rate. Doubtless the thorns or prickles of rose and berry plants do really serve to defend their seed treasures by warning off other creatures who might despoil or trample the slender plants. It is noticeable that cherries, plums, apples and the like tree forms of the rose family do not wear this protection. In some cases where pears and plums are neglected thorns appear, but the true prickle belongs to the small plant world.

It is promised that before the end of 1913 it will be possible to telephone across the United States, from one ocean to the other, observes the Youths Companion. At present Denver is the most western point with which the Atlantic coast cities can talk.

From "Ruth"

She sees, as through a quivering haze,
A field where ripened harvest sways—

Where drowsy grain droops at the hand
Of reapers in an ancient land;

And bending lowly after them
There goes a girl of Bethlehem,

The unloosed burden of her hair
Touching the scarlet poppies there;

Too faint for song, too faint for mirth,
She deems herself of little worth;

Clothed in her meek beatitude,
Her gentle thoughts, like a soft brood

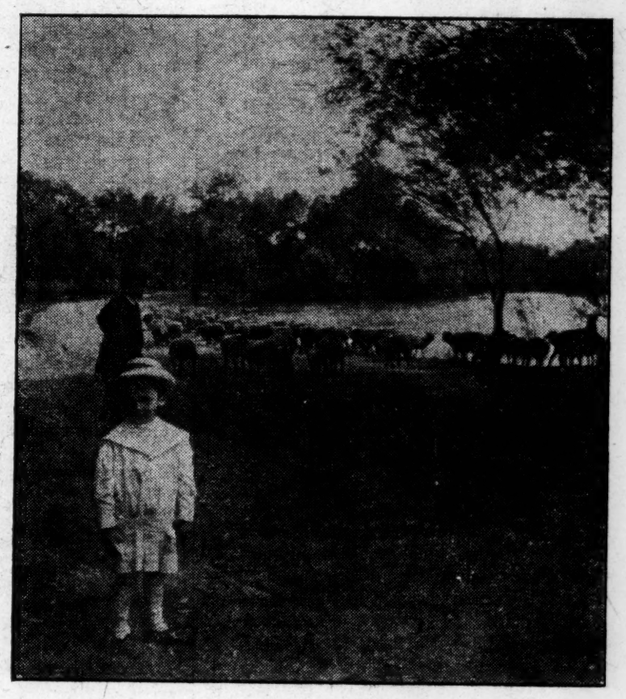
Of shining doves, play round her head,
And by them she is hallowed.
—Samuel McCoy in Harpers Monthly.

Appointments Limited

Discussing the changes at Washington under a new administration, a writer in Everybodys says that the patronage of the President is not so large as most people presume. In the civil branch of the government there are less than 11,000 people directly depending upon him for appointment, and nearly 9000 of these are postmasters of the first, second, and third classes. While he has the power to remove practically every one of the more than 400,000 employees in the executive service, his appointing power is limited to less than 11,000 offices.

There are two faults in conversation which appear very different, yet arise from the same root, and are equally blamable; I mean an impatience to interrupt others; and the uneasiness of being interrupted ourselves.—Swift.

PASTORAL BEAUTY IN CHICAGO



ONE OF CHICAGO'S QUIET VISTAS, WASHINGTON PARK

Exploring the Colorado

Describing the expeditions to explore the Colorado river and its mighty canyons, where the cliffs rise sometimes 3000 feet above the river, Frederick Dellenbaugh says in his book, "A Canyon Voyage," that trace of a previous explorer was found in the rocks at one point which bore the inscription, "D. Julien, 1836." This name was not discovered until 1890 and no one knows who D. Julien was or what he accomplished in the way of exploration. The writer, indeed, puts in a footnote to say that he would welcome any authentic information which might be sent to him at 7 West Forty-third street, New York. Ashley and Manley had ventured down the river. Major Powell went in 1868, not knowing of their attempts. Major Powell made the full descent of the Green-Colorado, from the Union Pacific railway in Wyoming to the mouth of the Virgin river in Nevada, called one of the greatest if not the greatest of exploration feats on the American continent. Mr. Dellenbaugh says that the river should properly bear but the one name, instead of being named Green in its upper reaches.

IF one named this picture merely Chicago, what reaches of sunny meadows and upland groves, of brooks and lakes and flowery paths the name would connote! This is not all there is of Chicago, but it is part of Chicago, and as in many another environment one may always choose the elements which one will, at every turn.

Reserve in Music

The greater an artist is, the less personal and the more objective is his work, declares a writer in Musical Opinion. The great men never speak of themselves; they have more important matters to communicate. Chopin gives us himself; but Beethoven seems to give us mankind. Chopin is personal and intimate and confiding; Beethoven's emotion and thought are universal. And this truth holds good in every branch of art. What can we know of Da Vinci from his pictures? Nothing. His personality evades our curiosity and our searching. Has the world ever possessed a school of interpreters who in their reserve and dignity have corresponded to Bach, Beethoven and Brahms?

Patience and diligence, like faith, remove mountains.—William Penn.

Opportunity Present

IN a sense every man regards New Year's day as a new beginning in his life. But every day, every hour, holds this opportunity for every man, namely, that if he has failed up to that moment he may at that moment begin anew. The opportunity to resolve to begin anew is present. How to begin may not be apparent, but rest assured that to every man and woman resolved to do his best, opportunity will come. Perhaps it will come all the quicker if sought. There is no greater untruth lying around as a stumbling stone in the world today than the statement that opportunity comes but once.—Sunshine Bulletin.

Trend of Opera

The present trend of good opera toward lighter forms, even on the grand opera stage, is a sign that the general public rather than the musically trained are now becoming interested in this branch of art. The recent revival of "Robin Hood," moreover, promises a return to old favorites. It is said that light opera has been planned for the New theater in New York for the spring and summer of 1913 under the direction of Mr. DeKoven, who is to draw on the Metropolitan singers. Perhaps a return to the Gilbert and Sullivan operas may follow—they are melodious, amusing, clean. "Martha" and "The Marriage of Figaro" are also named as among the possibilities, for the former of these, while full of commonplace, is also full of tune, and of course Mozart's gay work is thorough Mozart, even if the play itself is amusing and light enough for the least sophisticated enjoyment. All of this prompts the hope that the "native opera" to be composed in America to express the thought of the people may at least have the two qualities of simplicity and cleanness in the plot.

Group of Pines

One of the prettiest sights from my study window, says a writer in Suburban Life, is a group of pine trees which grow amid the maples, oaks and beeches in the woods nearby. Tall, straight, slender and graceful, they tower above their fellows. They stand erect in every gale, trained, as Ruskin says, to need nothing and to endure everything.

Mountain of Marble

Descriptions of a mountain of marble in Arizona which is beginning to be exploited for building purposes are given in Out West by the editor, George Wharton James. The writing stirs the imagination to far flights. There seems to be no limit to the supply or to the variety of the stone. Every tone and color and hue, pure white veined with gold, dove blue, rose, green and marvelous mottled marbles of brilliant colors—a supply practically inexhaustible. The writer says that Los Angeles might easily crown one of the hills about the city with a marble building such as made the rock of Athens famous, and then it could be adorned with sculptures from the hands of native artists. Even if the work required 100 years to complete it would serve as a stimulus to architectural and artistic progress all over the state and the country. He imagines a marvelous city of a beauty rivaling anything known of old, set among the beauties of southern California for a joy to all the earth, and which would be one of the objects of long pilgrimage. Surely everywhere the ideals of civic beauty in the United States are being made more clear and high, and the discovery of the mountain of marble is in line with the whole artistic development going on in every direction.

From sleek contentment keep me free.
—Louis Untermeyer.

DELICATE ART OF SILHOUETTE

THE art of silhouette is one which flourished in what seems a surprisingly high degree in its day. It may be seen as one of the many examples of how modern mechanical devices have replaced a delicate art or craft of a older day. The machine-made product has its advantages but it lacks always the great charm of individuality which hand-made products have. Even hand-made lace, for example, is not nearly so perfect in form as machine lace, yet the very inequalities and slight deviations from mere repetitions of the one exact pattern is what gives hand-made lace its charm. So hand-wrought jewelry has a beauty which no stamped gold or silver from a machine can ever have. It bears the direct impress of individual thought.

The art of silhouette was named from one Etienne de Silhouette, who used to delight in drawing portraits of his guests, so it is said, on the walls of his castle. But the great artist in silhouette, according to a statement in the New York Sun, was Paul Konewka. He made illustrations for plays of Shakespeare which had high artistic value. He was always cutting in black paper shapes of things he saw, and with his specially constructed scissors he could cut these without looking at his scissors, just as the pianist plays without seeing the keys. Edouart, who worked chiefly in America, cut, it is said, 100,000 portraits. The real art of silhouette was to cut the portrait or the illustration free handed, as the phrase is, that is, without following a drawn line, but one method of taking portraits was to draw the outline in full size as thrown on a sheet of paper with the aid of a light placed in the right position, and then to reduce the size of this drawing by the processes of draughtsmanship.

It seems very wonderful nowadays to think of so clumsy an instrument as a pair of scissors producing all the delicate and graceful figures that are shown from the hand of Konewka. There is not only action, poise, and picturesque qualities in his silhouettes but definite character in the figures. You feel the quality of each personage as you might see it in the work of a painter. It is one more illustration of the deft and exquisite abilities of the human hand directed by trained and alert intelligence.

LITERARY ASPECTS OF JOURNALISM

SOME one at a meeting of newspaper writers lately proposed the subject "Literary Aspects of Journalism." One speaker to this subject said that it covered the whole of journalism, from the name of the paper to the last line of the smallest advertisement. Literature is merely the record of human experience, inward and outward. That is good literature wherein human experience is recorded from a high standpoint, and bad literature wherein human experience is recorded from a low standpoint. That the newspaper has in the past been set outside the pale of literature and even in the present hour of progress is thought of as having literary standing only in respect to certain departments, is due to the fact that the newspaper of old considered only one or two aspects of human experience and did not consider them from the highest standpoint. Of late everything that is of concern to human beings finds representation in the newspaper and every class of humanity is represented, from the adult to the child, from the rich man to the factory girl, from the poet or savant to the bricklayer and the newsboy. That the newspaper is not considered literature follows from the double fallacy in deciding what literature is on the one hand, and what a newspaper should be, on the other.

Literature is not dry-as-dust-ism. It is vital, human thought and activity, set forth in printed form so that all may share it. All great literature is in a deep sense autobiographic. From St. John, saying, "That which our hands have handled of the Word of life . . . declare we unto you," to Mr. Howells setting down what he has seen in the world about him, no man can write a word that does not record himself as well as the people or ideas or events he is describing. In fact, everything one does is autobiographic. The way of the man with his pick on the street shows what he is. Of Shakespeare it is said he alone of the greatest literary geniuses did not record himself in his writings. Dante and Goethe did this to a marvelous degree, and because they did it so thoroughly they recorded the rest of humanity. Shakespeare, however, did write himself in his works. We know at least that he was an actor and stage manager. Now only a man of consummate power of putting himself into the activities of others, sharing with them their whole mental experience, could have written what Shakespeare wrote. This is essentially the art of the actor, moreover—the power to live into the character he portrays. It is the real art of the journalist. Shakespeare could never have made the vital portrayals he did make without being in himself a marvelous epitome of universal humanity.

Then the newspaper, with its constant cry for "human interest" stories, is literature, and it is good or bad as the writers and directors of the paper shall choose. For every writer in his degree writes himself into his work. Hence the deciding vote as to what the literary aspect of any newspaper shall be lies in the quality and character and ideals of the men and women who write for it as well as of the editors who choose and shape what is written.

Divine Giving

WHEN Lowell said that the two things which never lose their freshness are the return of spring and certain perennial utterances of the poets, he approacned a law of the divine giving: the idea or ideal of all that is perfect, joy-giving, exalting and forever inspiring, in the Word as it finds utterance in human hearts, and the manifestation of the Word in an infinite variety of forms of beauty and delight. The manifestations of eternal creative might on the one hand and the true thoughts about them which dawn on human aspiration, these alone do not weary us. The fleeting effects of the human creative effort never satisfy whether in thought or deed. Every good and perfect gift is from above.—Mary Stanhope.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Cuckoo's Early Visit

The cuckoo, according to R. Lydekker, the naturalist, has made his earliest known appearance this year in England. On Feb. 4 Mr. Lydekker, while gardening, heard the note of the bird, at first faintly, and then with his gardener quite clearly. Until this year, March has been the earliest recorded date of the return of the cuckoo.

The sloth in its wild state spends its life in trees. . . . The eagle to the sky, the mole to the ground, the sloth to the tree; but what is most extraordinary he lives not upon the branches but under them. He moves suspended, rests suspended, sleeps suspended.—Sydney Smith.

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE

Stirrup.

Picture Puzzle



What former President?

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Tuesday, March 4, 1913

President Woodrow Wilson

DIRECT from a renovating and restorative task in behalf of democracy carried on in a state, the Princeton "scholar in politics," Woodrow Wilson, ascends today to a similar opportunity for service on the plane of national life. His special escort from New Jersey to the capital was a band of young idealists under intellectual discipline, and not a company of soldiers or a fraternity of politicians. In this fact lies a parable. For the first time in the history of the nation a man of letters becomes President, albeit one who also has been an educator of renown, a long-time student of comparative political institutions, and only of late a successful political leader and administrator. He comes to power, not as the choice of a majority of the voters in an exciting and epoch-marking campaign but as the candidate who, in a triangular fight received the most votes. Aware of this, for reasons of prudence and policy if for no higher motive, he is likely to make partizan ends second to national needs. His main task at first will be to make a party long out of power realize that it has been restored to primacy in order that it may serve the nation and nothing less.

Study of the record of Governor Wilson, as distinct from Professor or President Wilson of Princeton, indicates that he brings to an administrative post, large or small, certain capacities of intellect and qualities of character that make him a difficult man to thwart once he has decided on his course. Like Lincoln he has wit and humor, for lack of which stern moralists often bring themselves and their causes to defeat. Like Mr. Justice Hughes, he can view problems objectively in the dry light of truth and can pass judgment upon men and measures without fear and favor. Like Mr. Roosevelt he often takes issues to the people directly, over the heads of their representatives when the latter stand across his path; and it is to this policy that he owes much of his success at Trenton, and no doubt also will at Washington. For he is master of the power of stating things, whether in a formal message, the give and take of a caucus conference, in conversation carried on in private, or in speaking on the public platform. The sincerity, lucidity, cogency and weight of his argument and his willingness to get light from all sources prior to defining his own belief, make him a difficult man to balk when he takes his case to the people.

Compared with his last three predecessors he takes up the huge task of the presidency ignorant of Washington life and traditions and with much to learn about the technical aspects of government and the reliability of advisers who perforce must be consulted at first because of their official positions. Realizing this limitation, the President naturally has let it be known that for him, at least, the immediate future will furnish no time for social aspects of official life save those that are imperatively necessary. Moreover, it so happens that upon the new executive now fall decisions unusually grave in import, some of which cannot be delayed. The greater is his need, therefore, for exemption from all unnecessary functions, and for that sympathetic judgment by the people which is due all incoming Presidents.

A united people, mindful of conditions that make the time epoch-marking, and full of faith in themselves and democracy, wish the new executive wisdom equal to his courage and success equal to his hopes. He was the people's choice. Let him have the people's support.

THE race between the three canals—Panama, Barge and Cape Cod—should become close and interesting with the opening of spring.

Why Not a School in Lumbering?

WITHIN a short time the right is to be granted lumbermen to enter the Clearwater forest in the state of Washington, as well as other national timber reservations, for the purpose of clearing out, under contract, some billions of feet of surplus pine. Crews of estimaters are now engaged in determining the probable cut. It will probably be not less than 6,000,000,000 feet. It has long been the dream of conservationists that the government might some day so control the entire timber product of the nation as to be able to regulate all cutting as it will in this instance.

A few days ago attention was called to the complaint of wasteful cutting in the Canadian forests—waste not so much due to the woodman's ax as to his carelessness. It was pointed out that for every commercial tree felled numerous young trees were destroyed, through the negligent and clumsy and irresponsible system prevailing. Precisely the same conditions have obtained in the lumbering states of this country for many years. That they continue is evident from the numerous criticisms of lumbering methods that find their way into the daily newspapers and the trade press. It is to be presumed that the government does not permit such wanton destruction in its forest reserves. The contractors in the coming cut, or the concessionaires, as the case may be, will very likely be subjected to close supervision. They will probably be shown how to get out the large trees without injuring the small ones. It may even be taken for granted that the government's foresters have reduced lumbering to a fine art.

However this may be, it is safe to say that there will be demonstrations in the coming great lumber cut in the Clearwater, Kaniksu, Pend Oreille, Coeur d'Alene, Blackhead, Blackfeet and Lolo forests which should be introduced by representatives of all the great private lumbering concerns in the United States and Canada. Conservation can be served in no more direct or simpler way than by constituting this pine clearing a school for the instruction of lumberjack superintendents. It is high time the waste of lumbering was stopped; it can be stopped most certainly by those who have learned how to prevent it.

IT IS worthy of notice, as indicating what may be done in this line, that the Missouri state public utilities commission has ordered the St. Louis Street Railway Company to put 300 new cars into service immediately.

College Journalism

WHERE universities have departments of journalism and where teachers and students are alive to the needs of the hour, there comes in due time such supervision of news emanating from the university as conserves institutional ends without infringing in any way on students' rights or their perquisites as correspondents. But where such departments are lacking, the absence of such conserving influence often makes possible a news service by correspondents that leads to publicity of an unfortunate kind, seriously diminishing the prestige of schools and colleges, and forcing upon administrators explanations that cannot overtake and hence that never counteract the original canards. Realizing better the possibilities in cooperative action between students who act as correspondents and college officials, the latter are now making it their business to foster organization of undergraduate reporters. In return for certain equal facilities in getting official news and for a recognized and improved status in the institution, the correspondents, by this plan, assume moral obligations that tend to put an end to sensational reports sent broadcast throughout the land. News that is really important for alumni, friends and donors of the institution thus gets publicity in accurate form and over as wide an area of distribution as is possible. Having recognized that an embryo journalist may serve the college by telling the truth about it, of course in due time the institution will find it easier to assume the special task of training youth for reportorial or editorial work. Harvard, for instance, has recently given its press correspondents the new status referred to above. The beneficial results already are apparent. Some day, we think, the logical sequence will follow.

It is interesting to note that the department of journalism of New York University is busy establishing cordial relations with editors of the high school journals issued in the towns and cities of northern New Jersey and southern New York. Where a department of this kind is alive to its opportunities it may touch workers in a variety of fields, and shape high ideals of the calling at times when its followers are at their most plastic stage. Broadly speaking, there is nothing but promise in the steadily increasing interest shown by educators in the problem of training more efficient news-collectors and editorial commentators.

The Inaugural Message

THE first formal utterance of the new President is so brief, so lucid, and so charged with feeling worthy of the hour and the event that it is bound to be read and discussed more than is usual with such messages. No one, we think, can discover in this address any subordination of nation to party. The unreserved identification of the new executive with the progressive forward movement and with social reformers in general puts it beyond doubt where he will stand on issues affecting conservation, whether of people or property. The duty of the hour is set forth not so much in terms of innovation as of restoration. A democracy is recalled to its original task of preserving equality of opportunity. For standards of success that have come to be physical, commercial and pecuniary, there is the demand that again the nation define its mission in terms of justice, conscience and duty. Waste and extravagance must cease. Costs of industry and trade hereafter must be reckoned in terms of life restricted or enlarged as well as in dollars and cents. Secret places of conspiracy between selfish men and officials of state must be illumined and cleansed. Society must watch lest in its own assumed collective rise from lesser to greater civilization it does not weaken, damage or injure its constituent parts.

On the other hand, just because this is a work of restoration of ideal, albeit with somewhat new methods of making the vision practical, the process need not be disturbing, at least far less so than if both ideal and methods were new. Property and individual rights are to be safeguarded as heretofore, and nothing is to be done in blind haste or in ignorance of facts. To the data of investigators as to causes and effects of conditions which public opinion no longer will tolerate the people and their official servants must bring not only keen understandings but pure hearts and right purposes. To this task all men, irrespective of party, are summoned, in a mood of dedication to the cause of humanity.

The inaugural is not without its terse, pregnant summary of specific changes in law that should follow, and to which the administration will be committed. But light on this phase of the presidential policy will be shed in the message to the Congress that is to assemble in extra session a month hence. The effort in this dedicatory utterance has been to disclose a belief and not to define a program, to get near the heart of the people and not to persuade their reasons, and to strike a note of reassurance for those who expect revolution when all that is needed is the restoration of loyalty to an original ideal of justice.

In form as well as content the inaugural is noteworthy. As already intimated, the new executive has a great asset, personal as well as official, in his discriminating language and a style which, based on the best English prose, is yet of the people and for the people.

Classifying Property in Minnesota

ADVANCED and radical tax reformers may not find a great deal to satisfy them in the proposals for a more equitable classification of property for taxation purposes recommended to the lower house of the Minnesota Legislature by its committee on taxes and tax laws, but the plan will, we believe, strike the moderate progressives quite favorably. The value of reforms or proposed reforms in taxation cannot be properly estimated unless all the existing conditions in the community or state or country affected, or likely to be affected, are taken into consideration. What might be called a forward movement in Minnesota might, with as good reason, be called a much belated step in New Zealand or British Columbia. The world is not moving as a unit in tax reform legislation. Some parts of it are in the van; some parts are in the rear. The important and commendable thing about the Minnesota proposal is that its adoption would put that state in a better position for taking a more progressive step at an early day.

The committee has divided property for purposes of assessment into seven classes. All unmined ore is to be assessed at half its value; timber and pasture land, unplatted real estate used for agriculture, and unused lands at a third of their value; all homesteads, actually so used, at a quarter of their value; all other real estate at half its value; household goods, farm tools and equipment, livestock, and property purely personal in use, at a quarter of its value; stocks of merchandise at a third of their value; all other personal property, the taxation of which is not otherwise provided for by law, at half its value.

The single taxer would not so arrange matters; he would lift the burden from all property, or property value, created by individual use or improvement, and place it upon land values. Or, as is the case where he cannot go quite so far as this, he would begin by exempting improvements on land from assessment and taxation, allowing personal property to bear a share for the time being. They have not reached either of these points yet in Minnesota. Yet what the present proposal aims to accomplish is not to be despised. It places the lightest tax of all upon the home and its content. It is also considerate toward unproductive lands and toward merchandise, but it takes a course entirely contrary to the single tax idea when it places the heaviest burden upon improved real estate and on personal wealth not used in the home or on the farm.

There are some, doubtless, who will hold that it would be better if Minnesota allowed its taxing system to remain untouched than to take so pronouncedly the position that the person who improves his property, thereby improving everything around him, should be penalized for his enterprise. But why not allow Minnesota to work out its problem in its own way? Nothing human can be more certain than that the moment any state begins to mend the present primitive taxing system it is in a fair way toward reforming it completely.

Peace Societies and War

IN CONNECTION with the fourth American peace congress, to be held in St. Louis early in May, mention is made of the pleasing fact that interest in arbitration has greatly increased in Missouri. Evidence of this is found in the recent organization of the Missouri Peace Society. It might be said in a general way that interest in arbitration has been increasing everywhere during the last few years and that the peace societies organized are large in number and, potentially at least, influential in character. In the United States and elsewhere, peace organizations have been comfortably, sometimes richly, endowed with means for the carrying on of their worthy propaganda. Theoretically, the societies are active along many lines. They are issuing quantities of informing literature; they are maintaining the agitation for the peaceful settlement of international disputes; they are unquestionably awakening and crystalizing and consolidating and strengthening public sentiment in favor of universal peace. Yet, practically, they do not appear to be asserting themselves as they might and as they should.

For example, it would be difficult for their most sincere well-wishers to point out an instance in which they have effectively demonstrated their strength and influence in connection with the Turkish-Italian, the Balkan, or the Mexican affairs. To all appearances they have been entirely passive. Presumably they have, with each of these outbreaks, increased their educational activities, but the point is that in no general way have they come forward as an aggressive moral force in behalf of peaceful adjustment of the disputes. Representative as these societies are of the best thought of all civilized countries, their intervention, if such it may be called, could hardly provoke international resentment, could hardly fail to arrest attention. Possible results need not be discussed here. It is only necessary to say that in this age probably no nation, no people, will long resist world opinion on any moral point. With united action—presenting a solid front before the parties in conflict, demanding a hearing in behalf of justice and humanity—the peace societies of the several countries might have accomplished more in dealing with Italy, Turkey, the Balkans and Mexico than could the governments of the onlooking nations.

Probably no more fitting time for the consideration of the practical side of the peace movement can be found than that which the coming congress at St. Louis promises to afford. The peace societies have all the elements of influence and power. They are backed by public opinion, the greatest force in the world. Where they seem to be lacking is in practical assertion of the purpose for which they exist.

Art Imports Mounting

ONE of the most defensible and profitable provisions of the last tariff enacted by Congress was that which took down previous barriers against importation of works of art. The effect is reflected in statistics just issued at Washington as well as in current news pertaining to acquisitions by private collectors and by public art museums. In 1902 the revenue from this source was $4,500,000, and last year it was $61,000,000. The contemporary American artist is still "protected" against his foreign competitors on products created within a generation; but both he and the general public profit by that influx of superb material from Europe and Asia that is now finding its way where it can be used in education of a people that is already humanistic as well as humanitarian in its interests. It is significant that New York was chosen as the place for recent sale of the Prince Kung collection of jades, bronzes and other works of art of the great Chinese masters. A generation ago this Manchu family's assets, if by the fortune of popular revolution the necessity had arisen to realize upon them, would have gone to Paris or London for profitable dispersion.

By a fortunate coincidence it came to pass that, at a time when Japan's feudal lords were in the mood to adjust themselves to altered political and social conditions, there were in the islands not only intelligent Americans serving as advisers for the government but also New England tourists who combined taste with wealth. The result is registered in the collections of the Boston Art Museum, which are unrivaled save by those of the Imperial museum at Tokio. A similar breaking up of the old regime in China evidently is to give the Occident a chance to enrich its collections, and America will evidently be reckoned with as a bidder with a full purse.

RAILROADS are beginning to notice the increase of mail carrying due to the parcel post, and this is likely to lead to a readjustment of mail-carrying charges. The interesting thing about it is that there were many who said before its introduction that the parcel post system would not make any difference anywhere.

THE idea of an international exchange of journalists will appeal to those who believe that the nations cannot learn too much about each other for the good of the world.